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Martin to Quit GOP Post; Mrs. R. Sees Land Army; British Women's War Aid

The World's Day—November 7, 1942

Washington: Martin to Quit G. O. P. Chairmanship

Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, Minority Leader in the House, announced that he would resign as chairman of the Republican National Committee at a meeting to be held in St. Louis Dec. 7.

WPB chief Donald M. Nelson, appearing before a Senate committee, testified compulsory manpower control would be needed before war ends. [Financial Page.]

Telegrams ruled unessential during war were banned for the duration, effective Dec. 15. These include "Happy Birthday" and "Merry Christmas."

Europe: Mrs. Roosevelt Sees Woman Land Units

Mrs. Roosevelt toured a training farm of the Woman's Land Army aboard a tractor-trailer to see how Britain's women are helping to feed the nation.

The City of Bristol gave Mrs. Roosevelt a civic reception at the Town Hall where a book is kept containing names of 10,000 persons who sailed from Bristol to America between 1645 and 1685.

Netherlands Agency Aneta stated that the Nazis had announced that forced labor in German-occupied Holland would be extended on Jan. 1 to include one fourth of all Netherlands youth.

Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, in a congratulatory message to the Russian people on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Bolshevist revolution, said their resistance to Germany had proved the "moral strength and material power of the U. S. S. R."

Germany's cruiser Königsberg, sunk at Bergen by Norwegian shore batteries April 9, 1940, has been refloated by the Germans, who removed her guns and superstructure, the Norwegian Telegraph Agency said.

An Allied convoy recently fought a three-day battle with a pack of enemy submarines in the North Atlantic, at least one Allied merchantman being sunk, the United States Navy announced.

New England: British Women's Work in War Told

War has given British women the opportunity to prove their worth, declared Miss Sheila MacDonald, daughter of the former British Prime Minister, speaking this noon at the Twentieth Century Association. [Page 2.]

Continued Republican control of Massachusetts Legislature seen as boon to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in war days ahead.

National: Plot Charged in Platinum Exports

An international plot under which $14,000 worth of scarce platinum-group metals were sent to Germany from this country was disclosed when four sealed indictments were opened in the office of U. S. Attorney Mathias F. Correa at New York. Named in the indictments were four individuals, a New York chemical marketing company and three foreign corporations, all charged with a conspiracy to violate the Export Control Act.

To refute Japanese propaganda about treatment given to 122,000 persons of Japanese ancestry being held in this country, the 23rd California District of the American Legion recommended they be sent to Japan after the war to tell the true story.

Miami Beach will become virtually an armed camp, with its 334 tourist hotels turned mostly into barracks, under an expanded program of the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command.

Three times as much wool goes into sweaters being bought by men who cannot buy vests with their double-breasted suits, according to Louis Travaglini, men's clothing authority in Chicago.

In Mt. Holly, N. J., Board of Education officials announced that the Tabernacle Township School, which has been closed since Wednesday because its teachers were refused extra gasoline rations, would reopen Monday because two teachers were given more fuel. Henry Roye, South Jersey District OPA Director, told the board that an amendment to gasoline rationing regulations now allowed supplementary gasoline to teachers in rural areas.

With need for Red Cross services soaring, the organization's national war fund campaign next March may be for as much as $125,000,000, an all-time high, according to Guy Emerson, Vice-President of the campaign.

In Ohio, United States troops guarded the 3½-mile right of way of the strike-bound Fairport, Painesville and Eastern Railroad and their commander, Col. J. C. Daly, said that the line would resume quickly the transportation of war materials.

In Detroit, an estimated 7,000 to 8,000 employees of the tool and die industry were idle in the city's most serious war-work tieup, affecting parts essential to tanks and battleships. A "labor holiday" called by the Mechanics Educational Society of America, independent union, closed three large plants and several smaller tool shops. Intercession by the Army and Navy was sought by the managements. [Page 9.]

WLB 'Freezing' Industry Pay To Stem Labor Competition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 — The War Labor Board is virtually "freezing" the wage structure of the nation's entire war industry at its present level, it is evident from the Board's latest directive implementing President Roosevelt's economic stabilization program.

The policy goes drastically farther than the Administration has heretofore permitted in holding wartime wages as well as wartime profits in check.

It accepts as its basic premise that the wage rates prevailing on Sept. 15 last are proper and should be substantially maintained.

It significantly affirms that it will not approve wage increases for the purpose of influencing or directing the flow of manpower.

It announces that it will grant increases above the Sept. 15 level only in exceptional cases.

It is rigorously restricting the application of the "Little Steel" formula which permitted increases in wages 15 per cent above January, 1941, levels.

The formula is not to apply to individual employees or to specific classification of workers, only to whole groups in a bargaining unit. The Board's statement allows it to be applied as a matter of routine only to the mass production type industries that WLB has customarily handled previously. It will not be applied to other industries until the Board has made a study of the industry to see if it is applicable, the statement said.

Those mass production industry employees who have already received the 15 per cent increase must consider their wages "frozen" as far as "maladjustments" are concerned, WLB declared.

"We don't propose," William H. Davis, Chairman, said, "to make wage increases that are bidding competitively for labor in a short market."

There can be some exceptions to this general rule, but they will come only in particular cases, when management and labor, in cooperation with the War Man-

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Vast N. E. Plan Ready to Ease Postwar 'Jolts'

Proposed developments in aviation, highways, land, shipping, and in 'supply' role released.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A postwar master plan for the orderly development of New England's airports and airlines, express and tourist highways, landuse and shipping facilities, not only as cushions against postwar unemployment but to place New England in the role of a "leading supply center for world reconstruction," was released today by the New England Regional Commission of the National Resources Planning Board.

Announced by Victor M. Cutter, chairman of the local commission which has studied every one of New England's economic problems and assets over the last eight years, the plan envisages the development of local airports and airlines, a co-ordinated system of through-way express highways with feeders to beach and resort centers, and the full utilization of available land strictly for purposes that will best promote the growth and prosperity of postwar New England.

Mr. Cutter set the broad interpretation on the plan as "the first integrated program for regional, postwar development yet devised in the United States" and hence, a possible pattern for sectional attacks upon postwar unemployment everywhere in the nation. The study goes beyond the usual planning technique of simply surveying physical needs to tell precisely where the money should be spent.

Parkway Over 4 States

Stemming from three basic considerations including human resources, man-made productive resources and natural geographical resources, the Commission's study throws heavy emphasis upon the extension of Connecticut's Merritt Parkway system of uninterrupted traffic flow across Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine as far as Bar Harbor. The limited motorway plan first released by the Commission eight years ago was the springboard from which the present Merritt Parkway was launched.

As a further boon to New England's vast tourist prospects with its influx of state revenues, the Commission recommended a strictly scenic parkway inconspicuously twisting through unspoiled rural and mountain landscapes as a future link in the present Appalachian "Skyline Drive" now terminating in northern Virginia. A Bay Circuit route already mapped to encircle Greater Boston is held basically necessary to a secondary system of feeder roads tributary to the coastal express highway and skyline, scenic parkway.

Because of the broad studies already available and now integrated for the first time, Mr. Cutter believed that New England is in a fair way to set a goal of planning efficiency for the entire nation after the war. The integrated plan is the work of Arthur C. Comey, former associate professor at Harvard Uni-

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Nazis Leave 80,000 Italians in Trap As British Drive Axis Beyond Matruh; Gestapo Clique Crowds Hitler for Power

Himmler in control of wide Nazi activities, with willing aids in varied Ministries.

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 7—Has the bulk of Hitler's power passed to Heinrich Himmler, the ruthless chief of the Gestapo?

There is good reason to believe that this is the case. In any event, it is clear that the entire machinery of government, not only in Germany but throughout the occupied territories, is now in the hands of a small clique of Nazi realists, of whom Herr Himmler is undoubtedly the dominant figure.

As the commander of Hitler's Praetorian Guard, Himmler has been in a better position than anyone else in Europe to wrest power from the Nazi Führer.

Herr Himmler controls today not only the Gestapo and the police generally but also has supervision of security in East Europe, the Air Raid Precaution Services, and controls the Labor Front through an arrangement with Dr. Robert Ley termed "collaboration on cultural questions." Herr Himmler also has his nominees in the Post Office and Ministers such as food and agriculture.

[In the Oct. 19 issue of The New Republic, Guenter Reimann pointed out that Himmler has under his direct control inside Germany a party "army" of more than 500,000 men. In addition he controls 150,000 regular policemen. These "troops" under Himmler's rule are young men of the most efficient military age. They are kept apart from the people and are given privileges which are designed to expand their feelings of "superiority," not only to aliens, but to their fellow Germans.]

Behind the Scenes

Herr Himmler has not only shown that he can work slowly and secretly, but also that few things can prevent his progress. His clashes with Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, official Nazi philosopher, over problems of Eastern Europe policy even after Hitler had given Dr. Rosenberg fullest powers of action there, indicate that Himmler realizes his own strength.

The German press has claimed during the past 12 months that the Nazi Party has become "the center from which orders are now issued."

Other statements are: "A new era has opened in which Party leaders are given the last word in public administration," and "Today the Nazi idea is the only source of law for the police."

All these statements really mean that the control of these affairs has come, not into the hands of the Nazi Party as formerly understood, but into the hands of the Himmler clique.

Today, for example, no decree can be introduced in Germany without the approval of Martin

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Rommel attempts stand at Fuka but fails to slow British forces; 20,000 prisoners.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Leaving about 80,000 in a trap on the edge of the Qattara Depression, General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps was today being driven on its disorganized rout across the Egyptian Desert, somewhere southwest of Matruh and rapidly approaching the Libyan border 136 miles to the west.

British dispatches stated that the Axis army had attempted briefly to make a stand along the coastal escarpment at Fuka, but had been quickly reduced by the fast-moving British armies. This town is now being used by the British as an advanced attack base.

The entrapped Italians, which consisted of the better part of six divisions, were apparently in desperate plight. They had been presumably abandoned by the German contingents when the British made their early breakthrough and were now reported to be completely cut off from all communications and facing either annihilation or surrender.

The British prisoners' list was reported to have grown to about 20,000. But the collecting of prisoners was relegated to a secondary position. The Eighth Army is obviously intent upon pushing Marshal Rommel's forces as close and as fast as possible to prevent any possible time for throwing up a rear-guard defense, and dispatches from the front consequently indicated that in many instances the British were sweeping right past groups of surrendering prisoners.

An important element in the British success was credited to the new and hitherto secret American-made M-4, or "Sherman" tanks. Mounting 75-millimeter guns which, unlike the earlier and more limited General Grants, have a traverse of 360 degrees. These not only were in large measure responsible for the British capture of some 350 Axis tanks, but they helped to throw the balance of fire-power on the side of the Eighth Army.

Marshal Rommel's own fire-power had in the past been dependent upon artillery such as the highly destructive 88-millimeter cannon. Although this gun is mobile, it requires stationary mounting before firing, and the rapidity with which the Germans are now retreating could permit little time for mounting artillery.

Speculation over the possibility of another United Nations attack at the rear of Marshal Rommel's forces heightened as a result of continued German radio reports that a large British naval force congregated at Gibraltar had now moved into the Mediterranean Sea, bent upon some "mysterious" mission. The British battleship Rodney was reported in the German dispatches to be leading a powerful naval escort.

Although the reported convoy might be obviously a routine reinforcement and supply mission headed for Malta or an attempted break-through to Alexandria, it is not yet to be entirely discounted that the British may plan a naval landing somewhere along the Libyan coast to prevent any escape for the Afrika Korps.

Co-ordinating with the British military success in Africa, was a new RAF heavy bomber attack on Genoa, Italy, chief European supply embarkation port for supplies to the Axis armies in Africa. Striking out from home bases more than 700 miles away in England for the fifth time in less than three weeks, the RAF caused what the Italians admitted was "notable damage." A Rome communiqué admitted that "particular damage was reported in the center of the town." Such an attack was strong indication of the timing and co-ordination with which the present British military strategy is evolving.

Little major action was reported from the Russian Front where Soviet defenders of Stalingrad continued for the 75th consecutive day to keep the Germans out of the besieged city.

In the Solomons the Japanese had apparently checked the advance of the United Nations forces. United States Army troops and Marines were officially credited with beating off a strong Japanese attack on Guadalcanal Island, frustrating enemy attempts to recapture ground won by American offensive thrusts. In New Guinea, United Nations troops were reported to have en-

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Stalin Speech Dominated By Hopeful View

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 7—The absence of a second front during the greater part of 1942 was subjected to a sharp reminder by Joseph Stalin yesterday. Nevertheless, his speech on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution is felt here to be dominated by a hopeful view of closer United Nations collaboration—both for winning the war and for a more united outlook in the task of reconstruction.

Moreover, success in Egypt and high expectations here of an early extension of the United Nations offensive are focusing British attention at the moment more on the future than on the past.

Mr. Stalin may have been more blunt than other official Soviet spokesmen in the way he compared the 240 Axis divisions which the Russians have had to hold with the few divisions contained by other allies. But he was equally emphatic about increasingly superior strength of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition and its growing ability to make best use for the future of its combined resources and converging outlook.

Common Action

He stressed that, even though the ideologies of the United Nations do not coincide, this does not rule out common action for the common purpose. And he has gone further than earlier Russian statements of aims.

He specifies the Anglo-Soviet-American program as "abolition of racial exclusiveness, equality of nations and inviolability of their territories, liberation of enslaved nations and restoration of their sovereign rights, right of establishing whatever regime they like, economic assistance to countries which have suffered and help to be given to them in achieving material wel-

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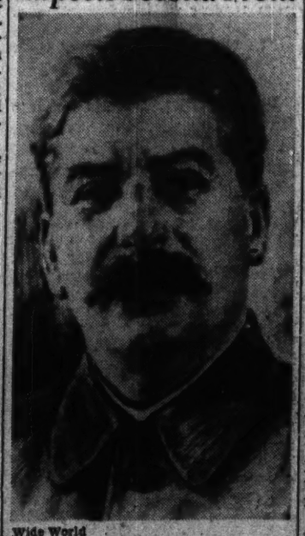
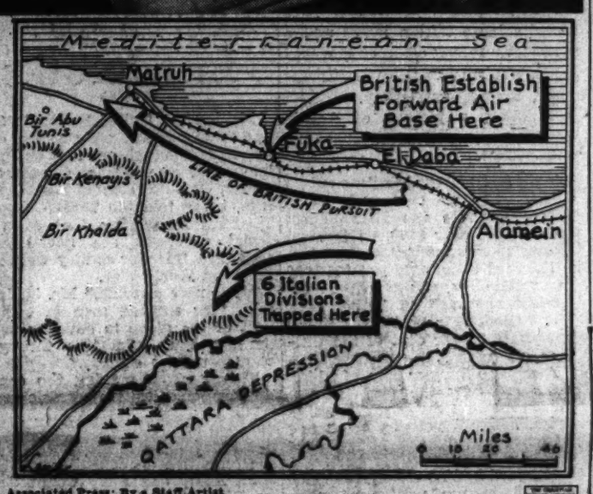
Expects Second Front



Wide World

Joseph Stalin

Premier of Russia, who gives assurance to Soviet that the United Nations will open a second front "sooner or later."



Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

Allies Intensify Middle East Offensive

Top: The crew of a United States Army Air Force plane reports to an intelligence officer after returning to their Middle East base and plans for their next blow against the Axis. Left to right: Lieut. Theodore Deffner, bombardier, seated; Lieut. Alexander Munsell, co-pilot; T. Mooty, pilot, and Capt. Wilfred Smith, intelligence officer. In rear, left to right: Sergeant Albert F. Osterhaus of Bloomington, Wis., gunner; Sergeant Daniel J. Keller of Montz, La., gunner and engineer; Sergeant Earl Parr of Los Angeles, tail gunner, and Sergeant John W. Kinnane of Fall River, Mass., gunner and radio operator. Bottom: Map shows state of battle in North Africa, with the British Army reported pursuing Axis troops beyond Matruh while several of Marshal Rommel's divisions were trapped in the rear.

C. I. O. Philanthropy in '43 Will Total Several Millions

Working men and women who are members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations will contribute between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 next year to relief and social agencies, it is estimated by Monroe Sweetland.

Mr. Sweetland heads up this end of the C. I. O. as National Director of the National C. I. O. Committee for American and Allied War Relief. His headquarters are in Washington.

He came to Boston for the C. I. O.'s fifth national convention starting Monday at the Hotel Statler.

Giving on the scale of millions is a new thing with the C. I. O., which is of course new itself. Much of it is being done through payroll deductions, which make collections automatic.

A total of $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 contributed in a year will make the C. I. O. one of the biggest donors in the country, Mr. Sweetland forecasts. The American Federation of Labor is also setting up its own kindred machinery.

When workers in both big labor bodies get to contributing on a regular basis, organized labor will furnish a great new factor in support of social and philanthropic institutions.

Unions More Stable

"As the C. I. O. has developed and as industrial relations have become more stabilized, the unions have now begun to assume broader social responsibilities," Mr. Sweetland pointed out.

"One of the main ones—one of the new developments in the C. I. O. this year—is the national program which will probably make C. I. O. unions the largest single source of contributions to the various relief and philanthropic agencies.

"The national C. I. O. war relief program originally was set up simply to handle contributions to United Service Organizations and Allied Relief—British, Chinese and Russian.

"In addition, this program has now been given responsibility for the C. I. O.'s relations to the community and war chests throughout the country, and to the Red Cross.

"Our report to the C. I. O. convention next week will show a total of almost $2,000,000 in contributions already assured, and estimates that the national total for 1943 will reach between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000.

"Most of this money will be cleared through local community and war chests through a national agreement between our C. I. O. Committee and Community Chests and Councils, Inc., a national clearing house of community agencies.

"Generally speaking, the money will be divided 60 per cent for war appeals—U. S. O., Red Cross, and foreign relief agencies—and roughly 40 per cent for community needs.

"The American Federation of Labor is setting up a parallel program with Matthew Woll at its head.

"Our Committee has 21 regional offices over the country with full-time directors.

"Our director in Boston is Donal M. Sullivan, a Boston newspaper man and former President of the American Newspaper Guild. His field is New England except for Connecticut, where we have a separate director, Robert Lodge, whose office is at Bridgeport."

Soldier Uses Free Mail To Attack Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Private Prescott Dennett, a draftee in the United States Army who is under a Federal Grand Jury indictment for seditious conspiracy against the nation's armed forces, is continuing to carry on a propaganda campaign against branches of the Government, from United States Army Air Forces headquarters in Atlantic City, N. J., The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to disclose.

Private Dennett, against whom the Department of Justice has evidence it believes justifies the charge that he has acted intentionally "to impair the loyalty, morale, and discipline of the military and naval forces," is:

1. Dispatching mimeographed hand-outs at Government expense to newspapers under cover of the soldier's free franking privileges which permit only the mailing of personal correspondence.

2. Distributing for publication at Government expense mimeographed copies of a private letter addressed to Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, by Private Dennett describing the Federal authorities who brought about his indictment for sedition as "obnoxious pipsqueaks" and demanding that the General personally intervene to remove him from the jurisdiction of civil law and give him a military trial.

3. Circulating at Government expense under the guise of soldier's mail a mimeographed attack, possibly referring to the President of the United States, charging that Private Dennett's indictment springs not from any offenses he has committed but only from an 'isolated inner smear ring led by an unhappy warrior.'

4. Spreading vituperation, at Government expense, against the Attorney General of the United States, asserting that the Department of Justice is deliberately handicapping the war by keeping him from fighting and that the Department is acting to undermine the authority of the Army.

5. Using the Army's free mail-

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British Release U. S. Film Cash

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—The British Government has agreed to release for export to the United States all sterling balances accumulated by United States film companies because of special restrictions of the last three years, Will H. Hayes, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., announced yesterday.

Mr. Hays said the sum transferred this week following recent negotiations at Washington is approximately $42,500,000. The amount to be transferred from 1942-43 revenues was left for further discussion.

Mr. Hays said these balances are funds which would have been transferred under Britain's defense finance regulations except for special restrictions of the agreements between the British Government and the film companies.

In the meantime, Mr. Hays said, all provisions of the 1941-42 agreement will remain in force. Companies affected by the release include Columbia Pictures Corporation, Loew's, Inc., Paramount Pictures, Inc., RKO-Radio Pictures, Inc., Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, United Artists Corporation, Universal Pictures Company, and Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc.

Daughter of Ramsay MacDonald Tells of British Women's Voluntary War Work

Speaks at Luncheon Meeting Of Twentieth Century Group

Declaring that the war has given British women the opportunity to prove their worth, Miss Sheila MacDonald, third daughter of former British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, and now acting as hostess for her brother, Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, at Ottawa, Canada, spoke on Women's Voluntary Services at the Twentieth Century Association luncheon today.

Miss MacDonald arrived in Boston early this morning, going directly to Cabot Hall, Radcliffe College, for a press interview. At the luncheon meeting, she concentrated on describing the W. V. S. in Britain, being most familiar with conditions there.

"But," she added, "from what I know of similar organizations on this side of the Atlantic, they all illustrate the tendencies which I want to emphasize—the development of community service, the growing efficiency of women, and the magnificent opportunity we have of building up a fine, permanent co-operative organization from our W. V. S. experiences.

"Membership in the W. V. S. has altered its type since the war," Miss MacDonald added. "We no longer have women employed full-time on leisure pursuits. Pressure of housework, industrial work, and the recruitment for the services mean that women have much less chance to do W. V. S. work. On the other hand," she continued, "it is now drawing members from the low-income groups, and it is becoming far more representative of the whole country.

"The needs of civil defense color its whole organization. In case of invasion, the different regional groups must be able to act autonomously and in full co-operation with the other regional authorities. This encourages local initiative and responsibility and an understanding of local conditions.

"The vast organization is now broken right down into the village or street group, which means that it permeates right through to the individual householder," Miss MacDonald continued.

"Not only does the organization do odd jobs of local importance, but the Government has entrusted it with routine jobs, such as helping to staff nursery schools. It also assists in all national "drives," such as salvage. Emergency war work, the housing of the homeless, and such endeavors constitute its big field of action.

"The work the W. V. S. does is so important that it cannot afford to be marred by amateurishness," Miss MacDonald said, adding that many training courses, some of which are compulsory, have been established.

"Obviously, this organization can fulfill a great need in peace just as it is now aiding during the war. War has given us the chance to prove our worth."

Cushing-Gellatly

Children's Class at Museum of Modern Art

Miss Frances G. Fanning, teacher, and the class of children attending free art lessons now given on Saturday mornings at the Institute of Modern Art.

Better Role In Thinking, Dr. Barr's Way

Young people in America must be educated to think, not merely to earn a living, Dr. Stringfellow Barr, President of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., told members of the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women today. Introduced by Dr. Lucy Jenkins Franklin, of Boston University, President of the Massachusetts A. A. U. W., he addressed the annual all-college luncheon held at the Continental Hotel in Cambridge.

Dr. Barr, whose program at St. John's demonstrates his views on what liberal education in America should comprise, declared that it is "a course that liberates the mind through mental discipline. The object is not merely to enable a man to earn his living but to develop his mind so he will know what he ought to do in life.

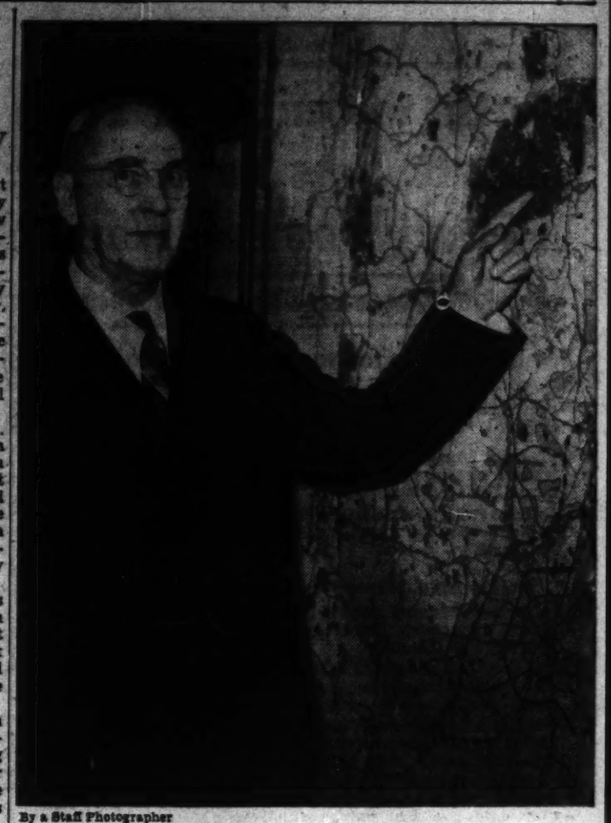
"The boy that enters St. John's must desire a liberal education seriously enough to face tasks that he does not choose and to work harder upon them than he would need to work if his only desire were to secure a degree."

Dr. Barr bases his course on a group of more than 100 books, beginning with Homer and coming down through the ages, in order to give a light, he says, to guide the present generation. He believes that this background is indispensable.

"In the future we are going to need disciplined thinkers instead of college majors," declared Dr. Barr. "I am in hopes we shall learn that if our modern industrial society is to be self-governing, not only must we restore the sort of liberal education that will prepare for citizenship, but we must make it available to all young Americans. If we propose to guard the freedom for which many of our young fellow-citizens are now dying, we dare not aim at less.

"Liberal education," he asserted "must enable every man to think as well as his native powers permit and it is therefore appropriate to all men. A free society that limits liberal education to a small fraction of its citizens does so at the peril of its existence. The object of a liberal education is not the ability of graduates to pass certain tests, but the completest possible realization of his powers to think."

Alumni surveys, indicate, he pointed out, that "few undergraduates major in the fields in which they later earn their living, for the good reason that life is much more surprising than most colleges realize. Most persons still learn their business the way their great grandfathers did, by the method formerly known as apprenticeship. Those who have first learned to think, make the aptest apprentices."



By a Staff Photographer

Peacetime "Strategist"

Victor M. Cutter, chairman of the New England Regional Planning Commission here, points to a map which constitutes the Commission's key to postwar planning. From eight years of planning by his organization has come the integral plan for making New England one of the world's postwar supply centers.

Harvard Keeps Out of the Red Despite Losses

Harvard University stayed in the black financially to the extent of a $159,239 surplus last year despite large tuition losses and a $4,000,000 falling off in endowment gifts, William H. Claflin Jr., Treasurer, reported yesterday.

Painting a picture of drastic economies practiced during the year ending June 30, 1942, Mr. Claflin said Harvard College cut its budget 10 per cent and saved $150,000, while the Law School was saving over $270,000 through extensive reorganization.

Harvard University lost $314,000 in tuition revenues when the student body fell off 12 per cent, Mr. Claflin reported. Tuition comprises 25 per cent of the University's income.

Army and Navy officers, of which there are now thousands in the Yard replacing many drafted students, had not yet put in an appearance during the period covered by Mr. Claflin's report.

Harvard had its worst year since 1934-35 in the matter of gifts, the Treasurer said. Gifts for endowment capital amounted to only $2,136,383, as against $6,188,659 for the year before and gifts for immediate use were $1,511,703 as against $1,689,953 the year before, he reported.

An increase in income on endowment helped to cushion tuition losses, according to the report. The increase amounted to over $170,000 and was traceable to accretions to the endowment fund in the preceeding year, Mr. Claflin said.

Staff and professorial salary expenditures were cut $150,000 due to the departure of many faculty men into wartime advisory work or the fighting services, he reported. Dr. James B. Conant, the president, took a substantial salary cut himself, it has been announced.

Miller Lauds Army's Work In Education

Hailing the United States Army as a "world institution" carrying on in education where the college leaves off in wartime, George S. Miller, Vice-President of Tufts College, today told the Tufts College Teachers Association that educational processes are not being stalled by this war as they were in the First World War.

"It is now possible," Mr. Miller said, "for enlisted men in every part of the globe to devote spare time to their education through correspondence courses."

The program making the continuance of education possible was established last April with headquarters at Madison, Wis., upon recommendation to the Army by a subcommittee on education of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation. The courses are especially adaptable, Mr. Miller stated, to men stationed on quiet fronts or temporarily out of active duty.

In this way, Mr. Miller believes that the mistakes of the First World War—when there was a widespread movement to award "cheap degrees and diplomas" to college men upon discharge from service without any evidence other than service in the armed forces—will be avoided.

The educational program has been approved by the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and regional associations in all parts of the country, Mr. Miller said.

Quincy Police Chief Seeks His Men's Deferment

Chief John J. Avery of the Quincy police department has requested Quincy draft boards to defer police officers from draft into the Army because of the essential nature of their public service in the community. He said he was prompted to take action because it was impossible to find replacements, and because certain officers have been reclassified by draft boards and placed in 1A.

The police head said he had ordered every member of his department to notify him immediately if reclassified into 1A.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Much colder today with moderate winds.

Massachusetts: Colder today with light rain or drizzle in the southeast portion during the morning.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Colder today.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Colder today with light rain or drizzle along the south coast in the morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:11 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Sunday, 11:30 a. m.; height 11.9 feet.
Sunday, 11:53 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Monday, 12:16 a. m.; height 11.4 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 6:01 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 6:00 p. m.

Believe It or Not Here She Is; A Woman With All the Answers

In case you've ever wondered whether there was anyone in Boston who had all the answers, we think we've found her. It is Mrs. Edith Chriss Roberts, who heads the Public Inquiries Division in the Office of War Information at 17 Court Street, However, Mrs. Roberts would be the last to admit that she knew all the answers. "Some things we just can't answer," she told us yesterday, "though we try to keep up-to-date."

This keeping up-to-date means that she and her one assistant spend long hours digesting government reports, Federal regulations, and new acts and laws. Their desks are flanked by rows of filing cabinets in which repose booklets, reports, leaflets, and all kinds of information on the subjects about which people are likely to ask, beginning with "Academy of Science" and going through to "Zinc." In between there are facts about rationing and airplanes and government bureaus, and a thousand other topics.

What, we wondered, were the qualifications a person needed to fill Mrs. Roberts' extremely active shoes? "Well, you have to be interested in the public, and you have to have a lot of natural patience," she said, "because it is only seldom that a person will tell you what it is they want to know."

A Little Odd

Which seemed a little odd, we thought. But Mrs. Roberts explained how questioners almost invariably skirt all around the real question and only after considerable probing do they come forth with what they've really got on their minds.

Most frequent question these days is, "Where is the National War Labor Board?" Whatever is current in the news, Mrs. Roberts says, is the key to the questions she receives. Radio broadcast announcements have a great deal to do with it also. When an announcer tell his listeners, "Send for the Navy's booklet on so and so," Mrs. Roberts' department immediately receives a spate of inquiries wanting to know which booklet it was the announcer was talking about.

One young woman the other day asked for information about "the Marionettes in the Marine Corps." Somewhat baffled, Mrs. Roberts had to confess complete ignorance. Later she discovered there had been rumors of the formation of a woman's auxiliary to the Marine Corps which might possibly come to be named "Marinettes."

Some Questions

Recently Mrs. Roberts listed a few of the questions that have come in to her lately, in a report she made to E. Bigelow Thompson, regional chief of the OWI. They lined up something as follows:

A young lady who had received an appointment as dietician in the air base hospital at Gander, Newfoundland, could not get her passport as there was difficulty with her appointment papers. She was not under Civil Service and wanted to find someone in Boston to assist her.

Where is the office of the Government Printing Office in Boston?

Where is the Aircraft Scheduling Unit?

What consul serves Prince Edward Island?

What act contains the provision for naturalizing members of the armed forces?

Who in Boston would know the official in the Army handling sale of a house at Silver Sand Point, Scituate, and be able to tell the owner why payment has not been made?

A mother had been made an allotment by her son in the Army and it had been taken out of his pay but she had never received the money; what is the procedure?

Who has information on Necessity Certificates in connection with amortization of plant facilities?

Among the booklets and publications the Bureau hands out over the counter are: Absentee voting laws, speeches of Secretaries Hull and Wallace, facts about price control, recipes tailored to the sugar ration, Victory gardens, conversion of heating plants from oil to coal, and charts of the Federal war bureaus.

Mrs. Roberts began public inquiry work as assistant to Miss Harriet Root, original head of the Office of Government Reports in Washington. From there Mrs. Roberts was sent to New York to establish a branch office, and remained in New York for a number of years. She came to Boston in August. For a while the bureau was located in the Federal Building, but it has now been incorporated with the Office of War Information. The telephone number is Lafayette 7500.—L. H.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Awarded "T" Pennant

The Glenwood Range Company of Taunton, Mass., was awarded the United States Treasury "T" flag for 100 per cent in the salary deduction plan for war bond purchases.

115 Waves Receive Their Commissions

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov 7 (AP)—Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of Navy Personnel at Washington, gave commissions yesterday to 115 Waves, the second graduating class at the naval reserve midshipman school at Smith College.

The Admiral said there now were 2,500 Waves in training and that the demand for them was speeding up. This represented only 10 per cent of the number that could be used if they were available, he added.

The graduates, who came from 30 of the 48 States, were given their orders immediately. Of the group 27 were made Lieutenants (JG) and the remainder, Ensigns.

Admiral Jacobs complimented Lieut.-Commander Mildred H. McAfee, Director of the Waves, and Capt. Herbert W. Underwood, Commandant of the school, for their work in training the 900 girls now on hand.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

French Lecture by Prof. Andre Morize of Harvard University, on "Psychologie de la Resistance." Under the auspices of Alliance Francaise and Salon Francais. Junior League Theater, Zero Marlborough Street, at 3:15 p. m. Open free to public.

"From Ocean to Ocean" a sound movie of the story of the Panama Canal, will be shown today and Sunday at 3 p. m. at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street. As a co-feature "Life Line of the British Empire" shows how the Suez Canal shortens the British route to India. Admission is free to the public.

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, in the Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wellesley, in the Maugus Club, 40 Abbott Road, Wellesley Hills, at 3 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington, in the Old Belfrey Club Hall, corner Forest and Muzzey Streets, Lexington at 3 p. m.

A lecture will be given by Ralph Bates on "Need We Fear Russia?" in the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. An organ recital will be given by Willem Frank between 7:30 and 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

A musical program will be given by Roman Totenberg, violinist, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3 p. m. Open free to public.

A talk will be given on "Guild of Boston Artists" by Miss Adlow in the Museum of Fine Arts at 2 p. m. Also at 3 p. m. will be a talk on "The Karolik Collection" by Mrs. Sayward. In the lecture hall at 4:30 p. m. a talk will be given on "Modern Sculpture" by Mr. Colpitt. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Vast Plan Ready for N. E. To Ease Postwar Joblessness

Continued from Page 1

versity for 10 years, and now consultant on planning for several agencies, including the National Resources Board. His plan for airport and airline development after the war will be tremendously helped by military airport construction now being undertaken throughout New England with increasing intensity.

New Industries to Help

At the same time, Mr. Cutter pointed out that Federal sponsorship of new industries in highly industrialized New England will enhance this region as one of the postwar "supply centers of the world." New England's nationwide reputation as a reservoir of highly skilled labor and high quality materials, he said, will become world-wide after the war under the impetus of giant cargo planes coursing over the airways to all parts of the globe.

In fact, the development of wartime airports throughout New England is expected to exceed peacetime needs. In this respect it is the function of the regional plan, Mr. Cutter explained, to indicate which airports should be kept and which ones might be discarded. Charts and diagrams are not publishable under wartime restrictions, but the Commission has them ready for the time when New England must strike back at postwar unemployment with a master program.

Introducing the "Rurban"

The plan envisages bringing appropriate jobs "to the people" rather than moving people to the jobs. This would require the initiation or expansion of industrial facilities and services in small communities to avoid further centralization of populations with resultant problems of congestion.

As a basis for developing the super postwar plan, the Commission advocates the proper apportioning of the right number of people that can be successfully absorbed in any type of economic activity. This type of planning would avoid the overloading of individual fields with trained personnel that cannot be used.

Into the metropolitan picture of decentralization, the commission thrust a new word "rurban" which calls attention to the fact that there is a region between the city proper and suburban districts in need of planned consideration. Brookline, West Roxbury and Jamaica Plain could be considered "rurban" districts around Boston which could escape the eye of postwar planners focusing upon urban and suburban developments.

"The distribution of New England's greatest asset is its people," Mr. Cutter concluded. "And our postwar planning is for the people, to put them in their right places and to have a right place for all of them. By making ready now for post-war reconstruction, we can successfully convert New England from a wartime arsenal into a peacetime reservoir for world trade."

Van Gogh Exhibit At Worcester To Last Until Nov. 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—An exhibition of paintings by Vincent van Gogh, which has just opened at the Worcester Art Museum, will continue through Nov. 29. The museum arranged it in collaboration with the Baltimore Museum of Art and the Free Netherlands Government in London, under the patronage of Princess Juliana.

It includes 34 paintings, 14 of them lent by the Netherlands Government and received in the United States originally for the New York World's Fair. This is the first major exhibition of van Gogh's work since the one organized by the Museum of Modern Art in 1935.

A classical organ, given to the museum by Paul B. Morgan, president of the museum, will be dedicated at a recital on Nov. 18, and Joseph Bonnet, organist of the Church of St. Eustache, Paris, will give the first free public concert on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22, at three o'clock. M. Bonnet will serve as official museum organist for the coming winter and will play at eight additional free Sunday afternoon concerts. On Tuesday evenings in January, at 8:45, G. Donald Harrison, designer of the instrument; William Self, organist of All Saints Church, Worcester; and M. Bonnet will give a series of public lecture-demonstrations. Three concerts, including the Budapest String Quartet on Dec. 13, are planned in addition to the organ recitals, on Sunday afternoons.

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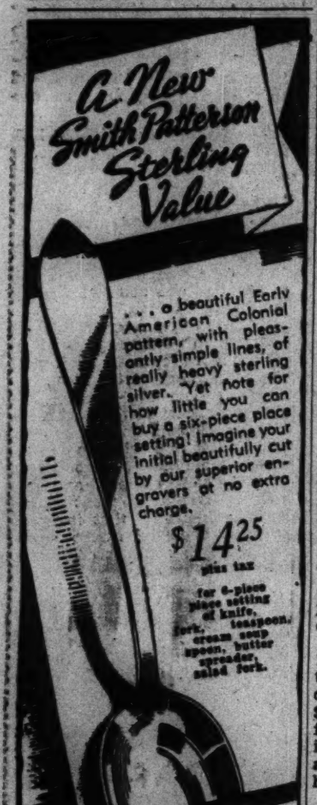

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Prices and Your Purse: Up-Dating the Calendar

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 7

Consumer calenders aren't much use any more because the Government changes them so often. Here are the latest revisions.

Schoolhouse registration for nation-wide gasoline rationing has been postponed until Nov. 12, 13 and 14—outside the area now rationed—in order to assure adequate distribution of coupon books and forms.

You still can register—in 30 states—for fuel-oil rations without danger of penalty—also because of delays in printing and distributing forms.

Food Special

Nuts are a Victory Food Special from Nov. 9 to Nov. 21. English walnuts, pecans, almonds and filberts will be plentiful. Eat them as a basic part of your meals, not just a supplement, the Department of Agriculture has asked.

Melting Butter

Butter rationing is in the offing. Consumer demand is increasing and production decreasing. Also butter is on the weekly purchasing calendar for the United Nations, 4,000,000 pounds having been bought up for shipment to the Allies last month.

Ceiling Delay

"There are still entirely too many folks who look upon the price control law in much the same way as they used to look upon prohibition or the speed law," says a Department of Commerce report. Among small retailers especially there is detected a tendency to "wait until the OPA calls on me." In Ogden, Utah, a recent survey showed 60 per cent of the merchants had not filed their ceiling prices.

Celery Trouble

California celery growers are protesting against the Food Requirements Committee's designation of their product as "non-essential."

Test of an essential food crop, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard explained to Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, is no longer vitamin content but food value. Lima beans and carrots have more than lettuce and celery, hence the latter will have to yield manpower, fertilizer and shipping space if a showdown comes.

'What's in a Name?'

The Office of Price Administration doesn't refer to gasoline rationing any more; instead it's "mileage rationing," to include tire saving, too.

"When your present tires wear out if your tire inspection is up to date, if it shows you have not abused your tires, if you have abided by the 35 miles-an-hour speed limit, if you have not otherwise violated either the tire or the gas regulations, your local ration board "may" issue you a certificate for a certain grade of tire or for a recap," OPA promises.

'C' for Cause

New "C" stickers will make their appearance when mileage rationing begins Nov. 22. On their 2½ by 6¼ inch surface they will carry the purpose for which the driver gets extra gasoline.

Eastern drivers will not be required to change to the new stickers immediately.

Warm Advice

It's still not too late to convert your oil burner back to coal. Out of 50 per cent who could convert without undue complication, the Petroleum Co-ordinator's office finds that only 4 per cent have done so.

Conversion to coal or some other alternate fuel, it still warns, "is the best way for home owners to be certain of adequate warmth this winter."

West's Antitrust Liquor Case Puts Whole Industry on Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo—Virtually the entire liquor industry of the United States must stand trial by jury in Denver on antitrust charges, in a case which may well be one of the most important ever brought under the Sherman Act and its amendments, for what it may disclose of the inner workings of the industry.

Trial was insured when Federal District Judge J. Foster Symes recently denied the plea of attorneys for dismissal of the indictments—a plea in which attorneys for the Colorado Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers' Association were joined by those of 82 other associations, firms and individuals.

The attorneys asked dismissal on two grounds—first that by virtue of the Twenty-first or Repeal Amendment, and previous and subsequent acts of Congress, the commerce clause of the Constitution does not apply to liquor shipped interstate, which is upon arrival subject solely to State regulation; and second that the indictments related solely to transactions within Colorado and therefore, not in interstate commerce.

Judge Symes ruled: "We cannot agree that by the Twenty-first Amendment, liquor was removed from interstate commerce or that jurisdiction over it was thereby vested exclusively in the several States. . . .

"It is contended the defendants acted under the provisions of Colorado law. We find no act in Colorado authorizing a conspiracy to fix prices to the injury of competitors. In fact, Section 20 of the (Colorado) Liquor Code specifically provides that 'nothing herein shall be construed as delegating unto the licensing authority, the power to fix prices.' "

Huge Logs Go Rolling Along as America Fights the Axis

Photo by John D. Cress, Seattle

Lumber Has Important Role in Wartime and Carries Critical Material Rating

Top: Truck-logging, an operation seriously hit by the rubber shortage as large quantities are required for the big and sturdy tires needed to keep the trucks in operation. Here a giant log has just been hoisted onto a truck for the first step of its journey toward the war fronts. Bottom: Fine Douglas Fir logs in storage.

Nation's Forests Go to War; Supply Varied Requirements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PACIFIC NORTHWEST — Forests of the nation and even selected areas in national reservations are mobilized as giants of aromatic spruce thunder to earth on their way to become spars in airplane wings or to strengthen the war effort in numerous other ways.

Wood is now considered a critical material. The Office of War Information so classified it in a recent bulletin. The Pacific Northwest is responding with ringing axes and slashing saws.

Even in the Olympic National Forest spruce is being cut under careful safeguards. Wood, the standby building material of the American public since Puritans built salt box houses and western pioneers log cabins, has become very valuable.

The O. W. I. bulletin goes on to explain that wood is not only needed as wood but to take the place of steel and aluminum. It provides the steel-like framework for glider and pilot and the aluminum-like "skin" for their coverings. It becomes "steel" for sub-chasers, mine-sweepers and torpedo boats. It takes the place of burlap in containers of wood and paper, and it is used in tight cooperage for metal drums.

Combat Role

Furthermore, wood is going to war in actual combat. Like a true serviceman it went first into the cantonments in endless barracks, mess halls and warehouses. Later it followed into the battle front and is now serving in the form of barges to carry tanks, in containers for ammunition, in gunstocks, in parts of bombers, in the timbers and decks of battleships and in lumber for quickly thrown-up pontoon bridges which might well become the spearhead in a new fighting front.

Both leviathan lumber and lumber refinements are serving in the war. From the forest the heart of choice Alaska spruce is used in slender strips laminated with glue into "steel" ribs, and plywood is sent in neatly-packaged bales for prefabrication. Or lumber comes for the giant keels for Liberty Ships, is fabricated into heavy structural beams for hangars, for emergency bridges strong enough to bear tanks, for long timbers for the decks of carriers and battleships, and for hemlock containers to carry shells.

The longer the war lasts the more diversified are the uses for wood. It is now being used to replace steel in truck bodies, and great quantities are needed for car bodies in the increased moving of freight. Wood is now being used to replace steel in bunks for soldiers. Old uses are being revived and new ones studied. Wood pipe, for example, used by pioneers, is now being made, not for pipe to withstand pressure, but to replace cast-iron drainage pipe. One steel company is putting out wood pipe. New uses for western woods and bark for tannin extract is one of several studies being made.

Similar Troop Movements

This intensive use of lumber adds its boom of activity to the extraordinary war and defense animation of the Pacific Northwest. Logs move about like so many troops. They move down the waterways in neatly tied booms nudged by little tug boats, they anchor in sheltered bays, they are tumbled into the sawmill ponds from trucks and trains with a mighty hurtle and splash, and sawed into lumber, they form the high stock piles of countless lumber yards.

The lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest was able to keep up with the increasing demands of the Army and Navy for all kinds and uses of wood until the early part of this year. It was when the industry couldn't keep up with demand that lumber was "frozen" and declared "critical."

There are several reasons for this under-production. The source of supply in the forests has not failed. The exodus of labor into other war industries is considered the big reason. Another reason is that war requirements, running heavily to certain sizes and grades, tend to make for an unbalanced demand. Added to these are the restrictions common to all industry involving transportation, equipment, and rubber shortages, particularly felt where "truck logging" has become general. Tire shortage becomes tragic in the case of a specially designed truck for logging. This monster of the woods, too heavy to use on the highways, has a capacity of 125 tons.

Labor Shortage Steps

To remedy the labor shortage at least three Government agencies have recently gone into the woods with orders and plans for adjustment, the War Production Board with a longer work week, the War Manpower Commission for work and wage stability and the National War Labor Board to clear up controversies and pave the way for wage and hour adjustments.

On the end of its bulletin the OWI makes a timely observation: "While it is essential that war needs be met, the Department is urging that in doing so every effort be made to avoid unnecessary waste and destruction of young timber." This thought of conservation even amidst the continuing demands upon the forests, with consideration for postwar needs, is also strong among foresters of the Oregon and Washington areas. Even as they harvest the trees, a heavy program of planting new trees and promoting forest conservation is in progress.

The Office of War Information estimates place total lumber requirements at more than 39,000,000,000 board feet for the current year, most of this huge amount being frozen for war purposes, with only 18,000,000,000 board feet for civilian use. Eight billion board feet of it will go for boxing and crating military, Lend-Lease, and civilian supplies for shipment.

State Legislation Benefits By Between Sessions Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—The extent to which administration of public affairs at the state level has been professionalized and subjected to expert scrutiny is indicated in the increasingly widespread establishment and operation of "between session" commissions appointed by the various state legislatures.

When the lawmakers of 31 of the 42 States whose legislatures meet next year sit down at their desks in January much of their work already will have been done, thanks to this fairly recent innovation in government procedure.

It used to be that weeks and sometimes months were taken up in legislative sessions in the compiling and digesting of factual information about matters of pending legislation. This first of the three stages of legislative action, examination or study, debate, and voting, thus took up a disproportionate amount of time.

It was suggested three or four years ago by the Council of State Governments here that this wasted time could be saved by referring much of the examination and study, at least the obtaining and compiling of information, to special committees which would meet and work between the regular legislative sessions. This practice has been widely applied and found very successful, the Council reports.

Much to do With War

As might be expected much of the work of these interim committees this year has had to do with the war. And the time thus saved in the approach to these vital governmental problems is of special importance.

Eight of the legislatures, for example, established groups to study state use of industrial and other resources. Washington and Oregon committees have been hard at work looking over the Columbia River fishing industry.

In Massachusetts, the General Court, concerned with a problem of transportation for its fishing industry, will hear a report on the subject from a special commission. Texas, Oregon, and New York have special legislative commissions looking into industrial development, while Iowa and California commissions have been studying industrial planning also. Massachusetts has the largest number of these committees, with 21. California is next with 20.

Studied in 10 States

Interstate co-operation problems are under study by special legislative commissions of 10 States—California, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island and Washington; inquiry into the field of juvenile delinquency has been made by legislative committees of California, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan and New Jersey.

Housing and other living conditions of Negroes are under investigation by special commissions in Illinois and Pennsylvania, while a Rhode Island commission is studying employment problems of Negroes.

Commission reports on governmental efficiency and economy will be handed legislatures of five of the States, California, Florida, Louisiana, Minnesota and New York, when they convene next year.

Three state legislatures—Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois—set up interim committees to study and report on congressional reapportionment and election laws, while three other States—Vermont, Texas and Oregon—appointed groups to look into and report on child welfare and connected problems.

Youth Training Bill Protested by Lehman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 7—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today sent a telegram to Representative Andrew J. May, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, in which he voiced objections to the bill now before Congress requiring a full year's training for all drafted youths of 18 and 19 years before they could be sent overseas.

"In my opinion," the Governor's telegram read, "it is highly important that the War Department, in the disposition of its troops, be given fullest flexibility. Our military authorities have already advised that the amendment would greatly restrict them in the conduct of the war. I am confident that our military authorities give all of our troops, regardless of age, the fullest training practicable in the light of military necessity. We will, I fear, weaken ourselves greatly if we now impose restrictions which will make it impossible in time of war for our Commander-in-Chief and our military authorities to meet all emergences."

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Ex-Spanish Woman Envoy Would Push Postwar Plans

"It is not too early to push every aspect of preparation for the post-war period," declared Señor Isabel de Palencia in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor. And she urges women to be "up and at it."

"Peace may come suddenly as it did in the last war," she said, "and again, as at that time, we may be found unprepared if we do not organize toward this end immediately."

Señora de Palencia, who was Spain's Minister to Sweden and Finland during the days of the Spanish Republic, arrived in Boston today. Tomorrow she will address the morning service of the Community Church of Boston in Jordan Hall on the topic, "Not Only Today But Tomorrow."

Direction of reconstruction plans could be handled by women, Señora de Palencia believes. She thinks there should be some kind of international super-organization which would draw together all the women's groups now working for the democracies. "All activities aimed toward postwar 'preparedness' will be more effective if carried on through such an organization," she declares, deploring the present lack of coordination in women's work.

Señora de Palencia has had wide experience in leadership of her sex. She was President of the first and only woman's club in Madrid, "At that time," she tells you with a laugh, "I had to get permission from my husband to sign a lease for the clubhouse. Women of Spain at that time could have no bank account, no passport, nor could they sell property without the husbands' consent."

During the Republic, whose 1931 constitution granted women all rights, the Señora expanded her activities into international channels.

She became a delegate to the League of Nations and was the first woman to sign a convention for her government. She served on the Committee of Experts on Slavery. Her diplomatic activities also took her to Edinburgh, and later she came to America to explain the situation of the Spanish Republic when it faced Fascist aggression and rebellion. After her tour of the United States and Canada, she went to Sweden as the Minister Plenipotentiary.

PM, New York

Señora Isabel de Palencia

Former Spanish Ambassador to Sweden, who will speak at the morning service of the Community Church of Boston in Jordan Hall tomorrow.

Speaking of the news that the Falange Government in Spain is now discouraging women from the professions, the Señora remarked that under the totalitarian regimes women have achieved a great triumph and recognition.

"Yes," she went on to clarify this surprising statement, "it is a compliment to women, and to the intelligence of women, that on coming into power these governments have immediately attacked feminine rights to culture. Made under the excuse of turning women's attention to the role of a mother, the moves have in reality been aimed toward more complete governmental control of the coming generation. It is easier to dictate to an uncultured mother, or to one educated only in the affairs of the home. The totalitarian actions give, indirectly, some idea of the important part women's enjoyment of the same rights as men has played in the cultural enrichment of all countries."

Stands for Democracy

Cheerful in the face of adversity which stripped her family of its position in Spain, saw the confiscation of her home with its books, silver, and furniture of three generations, and drove her husband, her son, and her daughter to a Stockholm and later a Mexican refuge—she continues her stand for democratic principles, confident that the tide has turned against Hitler.

Brookline Home Open for Music

Miss Mary G. Pulsifer, former President of the Brookline Woman's Club, will open her home, Whitegate, 11 Mason Street, to members and friends of the Club this afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock for a musicale and tea for the benefit of the Club's charities.

Edward Gamage, tenor, a former member of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, and now of the quartet of First Parish Church, Brookline, will sing selections from Gilbert and Sullivan, accompanied by Mrs. Thomas B. Hitchcock. There will also be piano solos by Mrs. Edward J. Clear.

Mrs. Albion L. White and Mrs. William L. King will pour and Mrs. Francis T. Watson and Mrs. Harold P. Gurney will assist as hostesses.

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Motor Boats Laid Up In Record Move

Log of the Port of Boston

More motor boats that are used for pleasure are being hauled out and laid up than ever before at this time of year, owing to the difficulties of procuring gasoline, the "use" tax comparable to that of the automobile user, and the restrictions on movements imposed as a war measure by the Coast Guard.

This was disclosed by a survey of motor boat owners and yacht clubs. Many owners who normally use their motor boats when conditions permit up to late December, have already laid them up for this year.

Meantime, several boat owners have sold their vessels to an alien, and then had to make other arrangements when registering the craft called Federal attention to the unintentional violation of the law. At present the approval of the United States Maritime Commission is required for every sale of any vessel to an alien. The Commission this week issued warning to all motor boat owners to familiarize themselves with the law.

Violation of Section 37, covering the sale, mortgage, lease, charter or delivery of vessels to an alien, is punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment of not more than five years, or both, and forfeiture to the United States of any vessel involved in such violation, the Commission warned.

Peterson to Quit

Capt. Frank H. Peterson, a pilot commissioner of the port of Boston, plans to resign his position to accept the Secretaryship of the 200-year-old Boston Marine Society, succeeding Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, who retires at the annual meeting of the organization Nov. 10.

Captain Kemp is a widely known figure at the port of Boston. He has been Secretary of the oldest organization of its kind in the world for nearly a decade, and for many years has been the official trial pilot for shipyards. In such capacity for the Fore River Shipyards he has piloted scores of famous vessels on their official trial trips, including the aircraft carriers Lexington and Wasp, recently lost, and every ship that has come off the ways of that famous yard for a long time. He has retired from that work, too, however.

The Boston Marine society "began" on June 1, 1742, when Boston was a unit of the British Empire, and a group of Colonial ship masters formed the Fellowship Club to assist and relieve its members "who by misfortunes and losses shall become proper objects."

This was probably the first insurance organization in this country, and since 1800 has disbursed more than $1,250,000 to its many beneficiaries. The Society has been intimately connected with marine affairs for two centuries and has played a role in the ports history extending to the present day.

Federal Shipping

Though commercial shipping is practically nil at the port of Boston there is plenty of activity in Government shipping, and countless indications of expansion of facilities that will, no doubt, prove advantageous to the port in the postwar era.

Dredges are observed in many parts of the harbor, mute evidence of progress in providing attention for needed projects, including the maintenance of deep water. Repair facilities for shipping are being expanded rapidly, with moorings and piers being built that indicate to shipping interests the best equipment that the port has ever had by the time that peace comes, declared port boosters today.

Fay Elected

After serving many years as First Vice-President of the Submarine Signal Co., H. J. W. Fay has been elected president of the organization with which he became affiliated in 1901. He succeeds T. R. Madden, who resigned as President but remained as Director.

Cargo Surveyor

Hovey Rand, Jr., is to continue the cargo surveying and appraising business with which he has been affiliated at 131 State Street for 14 years, following the retirement from active business of C. Warren Dillaway who conducted the business for more than 40 years.

Hall to Continue

Howard B. Hall, one of the organizers and President of Judson-Sheldon Corporation, export freight forwarders and customs brokers, who is retiring from the company, has agreed to continue temporarily at the request of the directors.

Ice Breaker

A second request for bids for furnishing a boat for ice-breaking and channel-clearing in the Charles River Basin during the coming winter, has been made by the Metropolitan District Commission. The bids this time are to be opened at noon Nov. 18.

Advisory Group

Boston's Waterfront Advisory Committee—voluntary organization of official and civilian port interests—has won wide praise for its efficient and helpful cooperation in port protection work since established early in July. Coast Guard officials, charged with the Herculean task of protecting the port, pronounce the assistance of this group to be of inestimable value.

Leon Slone.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Nov. 9

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.23mc. Mondays through Saturdays. Tower News radiocast from the WRUL studio.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Saturdays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Coming Week

Monday

Boston University Women's Council—First of a series of Monday morning lectures on book reviews and current events. Alice Dixon Bond, "Book Reviews." 148 Commonwealth Ave., coffee hour, 10:14; lecture, 10:45.

Waban Woman's Club — Philanthropic Bridge. Waban Neighborhood Club, 1:30 p. m.

Brookline Woman's Club—Press Day. Natali Gordon, "Gracious Ladies." Priscilla Fortescue, "Hollywood." Anthony Christofaro, piano soloist. Whitney Hall, 8 p. m.

Beacon Russia Club—Virginia Wainwright, "Elizabeth Barrett Browning—Her Life and Poetry." Open meeting. Boston Public Library lecture hall, 3 p. m.; business, 2:30 p. m.

Dorchester Physicians' Wives' Association—Annual Bridge Party in aid of club charities. Hotel Touraine, 2 p. m.

State House Women's Club—Dinner meeting. Auction of "White Elephants." 3 Joy Street, 6 p. m.

Hesperian Club of Somerville—American Home Day. Rita M. Pettingill, "My Needle and I"; Mason Cowles, "Our Boys in the Army and Navy as I Know Them." Unitarian Hall, 10:30 a. m.

D. A. R.—Old South Chapter, Edward F. Gates, "The Worst Thing in the World." Park Street Church, 1:30 p. m. Lucy Jackson Chapter, Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, "My Adventures as a Quartermaster in the World War." Chapter House, 2 p. m. Old Boston Chapter, luncheon at Hotel Pioneer, 12:30. Meeting, 2 p. m. Doris Cameron, soloist, Mrs. Margaret Louise Wood and Mrs. Edward A. Choate, speakers.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Fifteenth District Pre-Conference Tea. Bement School, Deerfield, Mass.

The Fortnightly of Winchester—All-day meeting with League of Women Voters. Miss Sara Wambaugh, Arnold Metzger, William Howe, morning speakers. Mrs. Max Ulin, Miss Emily Everett, luncheon speakers. Pennington Halle, afternoon. Fortnightly Hall, 10:30 a. m., 2 p. m.

Winchester League of Women Voters—All-day meeting with The Fortnightly. For speakers, see above. Fortnightly Hall, 10:30 a. m.

Tuesday

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Fifteenth District Conference, Greenfield.

Lincoln League of Women Voters—C. Fayette Taylor, "Civil Liberties in Wartime." Lincoln Town Hall, 8:15 p. m.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Demonstration of Red Cross by Mrs. Oscar H. Ballentine and co-workers. Marion Rudkin, "Books for Balance." 2 p. m.

Army-Navy Officers' Wives' Club—Welcoming tea in honor of Mrs. Wilson Brown, wife of the Commandant, First Naval District. Y. W. C. A., 4-6.

Braintree Garden Club—Open meeting and penny sale. Mrs. Shirley Grant Spurr, "Chronicle of a Garden Year," Legion Hall, 3 p. m.

Stoneham Woman's Club—Literature Day. Helen Merrill Nevins, "Reading for Relaxation." Legion Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Quincy Women's Club—Education Day. Mrs. Charles L. Fuller, illustrated lecture on General Federation's Good Neighbor Tour in Mexico, 2 p. m.

Music Lovers' Club of Boston—Sophie Jaeynowice, pianist; Mary Saunders, soprano. New England Mutual Hall. Social hour 10:15, concert 11 a. m.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Mrs. Ernest S. S. Curtis, "New England Wild Flowers," illustrated. 2 p. m.

Old and New Club of Malden—Mrs. Lewis Rose, "Current Events." Center Methodist Church Vestry, 2 p. m.

D. A. R.—Old Colony Chapter, Mrs. S. Randall Lincoln, "Stories of Old Hingham." At Mrs. Lincoln's home, Main Street, South Hingham. Deane Winthrop Chapter, Guest Day. Rev. Richard F. McClintock, speaker. Cliff House, Winthrop Highlands, 1:30 p. m.

New Century Club of Needham—Class in Conversational Spanish. Junior High School, 1:30 p. m.

Swampscott Woman's Club—Ninth District International Relations Conference. Lynn Woman's Clubhouse. Refreshments 1 p. m. Meeting 2 p. m.

Lynn Woman's Club—Ninth District International Relations Conference. Refreshments 1 p. m. Meeting 2 p. m.

Wednesday

New Century Club, Needham—Community Night. Alton Hall Blackington, "Yankee Newsreel." Hilsen Oregan, soloist. Junior High School, 8 p. m.

D. A. R.—Hannah Winthrop Chapter. Miss Katherine B. Briggs, Miss Jessica Morgan, Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter, speakers. Commander Hotel, Cambridge.

Thursday

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—All-day conference of Art Chairmen, their committees and interested club members. Museum of Fine Arts, 10:30 a. m.

Melrose Woman's Club—Study group and round table. Mrs. James M. Heward, "Russian Expansion"; Mrs. A. Raymond Calpin, "China's Part in Asia." 305 Upham Street, 10 a. m.

Newton Centre Woman's Club—Mrs. William M. Parker, illustrated lecture on Mexico. At home of Miss Bessie Taylor, 340 Commonwealth Ave., 8 p. m.

Boston Parliamentary Law Club—Subject: Substitutes. Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Massachusetts Maine Daughters—American Home Day, including penny sale. Dorothea Niccoll, nutritionist in State Department of Hygiene, speaker. Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Quincy's Women's Club—Annual Short Story program of Literature Committee. Mrs. J. William York, "Argentina and Chile." Mrs. William H. Doble, "Minute Reviews." 11 a. m.

D. A. R.—Bridge and Fair sponsored by eight Boston regents. Evangeline Johnson, soloist. New England Mutual Hall, 1-5 p. m. Hannah Goddard Chapter, Mrs. Elliott C. Cutler, Leon W. Rand, speakers. Parish House, St. Paul's Church, Brookline, 2:45 p. m.

Vincent Club—Annual fall meeting and luncheon. Junior League ballroom, 1 p. m.

Women's Republican Club—Political Department meeting. Joel W. Eastman, "Our Duty as a Loyal Opposition." 11 a. m. Also Membership Drive Luncheon, 12:30. Representative Leslie R. Cutler, "Pending Legislation."

Daughters of Massachusetts—Sally Pfeiffer, "Life on the Run." Women's Republican Club, 2 p. m.

Friday

Woodbourne Woman's Club—President's Day. Miss Grace Eyrick, dramatic artist; Grover J. O'Connell, soloist, Upham Memorial Church, 2 p. m.

Newton Centre Woman's Club—Professor Van Der Stucken, speaker. 1:30 p. m.

Cantabrigia Club—All-day bazaar.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Preservation of Antiques meeting at home of Mrs. Howard F. Salisbury, 10 a. m.

D. A. R.—Johanna Aspinwall Chapter. Edward Devotion House, 347 Harvard Avenue, Brookline, 2 p. m.

Saturday

Brookline Woman's Club—Philanthropic musical and tea at home of Miss Mary G. Pulsifer, 11 Mason Street, Brookline, 3-4 p. m.

Northern New England Business Girls—Week-end conference, Nashua, N. H.

Landlords' Rent Top Protest Meets 'National' Argument

Although Boston Apartment House Owners' Association protested recently that rent controls should not be exercised by the Federal Government in the Boston area because "there has been no rent gouging here" and because rentals in this city are "from $5 to $30 below 1933 levels in many instances," Edgar J. Driscoll, New England regional rent chief, declared controls were a national not a local problem.

"Just as the war affects everyone in the United States and demands of them a national viewpoint," explained Mr. Driscoll, "so rent control is national in scope and the regulations are of national applicability," and added his belief that application of rent control to only certain sections of the country "would have specific, immediate, and harmful results."

Protest was voiced by A. M. Sonnabend, Director of the Association, at its annual meeting in the Hotel Kenmore recently.

Meanwhile, James H. Brennan, Rent Director for Eastern Massachusetts, cautioned landlords that tenants were entitled to sue for three times the amount of overcharge, or $50, whichever is more, when rent control regulations are violated.

"Complaints by tenants who have visited our offices at 10 Post Office Square," declared Mr. Brennan, "indicated that many landlords are under the impression that they are not affected by the rent control regulation. A great many of the tenants have informed us that their landlords are refusing to cut rents back to the March 1 level, obviously in the belief that they can "get away with it."

He explained that his office had not taken up the cudgels against landlords as a group. "We are fully aware of the problems facing them," he said. "The regulations provide relief when cases of hardship can be proved. This is a war measure in the fight against inflation. It is our job to administer it properly and fully. The landlord, as well as the tenant, will find us ready and willing to discuss his problems with him."

Since the rental office opened last Monday, more than 2,000 persons had visited it, and between 700 and 800 others had telephoned. About 85 per cent, it was reported, were tenants.

State Clubwomen To Hold Meeting At Museum of Art

The Division of Art of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will hold an all-day conference for Art Chairmen, their committees, and interested club members at the Museum of Fine Arts next Thursday, beginning at 10:30. The afternoon session will open at 2 p. m., following a luncheon in the Museum dining room.

Mrs. Joseph G. Reynolds Jr., Chairman of the Division, will introduce Dr. George H. Edgell, Director of the Museum, and there will be a brief talk in the morning by William Germain Dooley.

In the afternoon Mrs. Mary P. Sayward will introduce Maxim Karolik, who with Mrs. Karolik gave their beautiful furniture to the museum. Mr. Karolik will speak about the collection and especially of his personal interest in many of the individual pieces and his adventures in collecting them. Mrs. Joseph G. Reynolds is in charge of reservations.

Press Contest For Clubwomen

Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, has announced a press contest, open to all federated club members and juniors. It is for the purpose of giving them practice in writing.

The contestants are asked to submit an advance write-up of 500 words or less on an imaginary club program, featuring a speaker of importance. It is to be prepared as it would be by the press chairman for submission to a newspaper. Mrs. David Ullstrom, 26 Blake Street, Wollaston, is in charge of the contest, and "copy" must be in her hands by March 1.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Petite Musicale; War Bonds.
4:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Edwin Le Mar, Organist.
5:15 p. m.—South America Way.
5:30 p. m.—Half and Half.
6:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra; News.
6:30 p. m.—Mandolettes.
6:45 p. m.—Deep Melody.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Ben Klassen, Tenor.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.8mc), and W43B, Mt. Washington, N. H., (43.9mc)

2:15 p. m.—Yale-Cornell football game.
4:45 p. m.—Concert Album.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Football Scores.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Navy Bulletin Board.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, London.
8:30 p. m.—"This Is the Hour"; Orch.; songs.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes.
10:15 p. m.—Saturday Bandwagon.
10:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Music.

For Sunday, Nov. 8

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

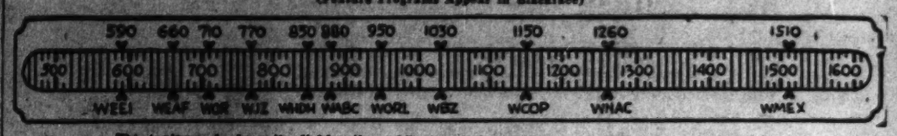
3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar Trio.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—"We Believe."
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphonic Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:35 p. m.—Petite Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News; Hawaiian Serenade.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Deeds Without Words."
7:45 p. m.—String Quartette.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasants Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Symphonic Strings.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.8), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"This Is Port Dix."
3:30 p. m.—Hancock Ensemble; Chamber Music.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church.
5:00 p. m.—"Hawaii Calls"; Music.
5:30 p. m.—The Shadow; drama.
6:00 p. m.—"First Nighter"; drama.
6:30 p. m.—News.
6:45 p. m.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
7:00 p. m.—"Voice of Prophecy."
7:30 p. m.—Share and Stripes in Britain.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; news.
9:00 p. m.—Old-Fashioned Revival Hour.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes; commentator.
10:15 p. m.—News Analysis.
10:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy."
11:00 p. m.—Network News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Recorded: "Answering You."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today; drama	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-House House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15			Man on the Farm	Army-House House Party	Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	Farm and Home Hour	Man on the Farm; News	Defense talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45		4-H Club	Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News reports	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Community talk	Consumer talk	Pan American Holiday	Coast Guard on Guard	Concert Melodies
1:30	Network talk	Meet the Band	News Service	News; Orchestra	"Kick-Off Time"; music.
1:45	Army - Notre Dame	Fisherman's Program	Boston College - Temple	Musical Roundup	Music; Boston University-Northeastern football
2:00	football game	Army-Notre Dame Foot-	football game	Sports comments	
2:15	Army - Notre Dame	ball Game	Boston College - Temple	Cornell - Yale football	
2:30	football game	Army-Notre Dame Foot-	football game	game	
2:45	Army - Notre Dame	ball Game	Boston College - Temple	Cornell - Yale football	
3:00	game; News; Game	Army-Notre Dame Foot-	football game	game	game
3:15	Army - Notre Dame	ball Game	Boston College - Temple	Cornell - Yale football	Boston University-Northeastern football game
3:30	football game	Army-Notre Dame Foot-	football game	game	
3:45	Army - Notre Dame	ball Game	Boston College - Temple	Cornell - Yale football	
4:00	football game	Army-Notre Dame Foot-	football game	game	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15	Army - Notre Dame	ball Game	Boston College - Temple	Cornell - Yale football	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30	United We Stand	Pigskin Frolic	Minstrel Melodies	game	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45	United We Stand	Pigskin Frolic	Minstrel Melodies	Iowa - Wisconsin football	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	Opie Cates Orchestra	Charles Dant's Orch.	game	Dance Matinee: records.
5:15	Dr. Artur Rodzinski, conductor	Opie Cates Orchestra	Charles Dant's Orch.	Iowa-Wisconsin game	Terry O'Toole; variety program
5:30		Johnny Long's Orch.	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Johnny Long's Orch.	Interviews; Comments	Sports Matinee	News reports
6:00	News comments	Newscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15	Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Football Chat	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Fraser Hunt	Message of Israel	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Message of Israel	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	W. Evans, J. Houston, vocalists; orchestra	Ramin & Bauer, pianos	Navy Bulletin Board;	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform		"Uncle Jim's Question Bee"	J. Dorsey's Or.; songs,	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk; "Thanks to the Yanks"	Dance orchestra	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours";	Saturday Night Serenade
7:45		Sportscast	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Bob Astor's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and Crumit quiz	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose"; comedy serial	American Eagle Club in London	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15		"Gibbs & Finney"; sk.		"This Is the Hour"; orchestra; vocalists	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	Bobby Lobby	Danny Thomas Show	Truth or Consequences; quiz program		Uncle Bill; talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Danny Thomas Show			Uncle Bill; talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"The Green Hornet"; drama	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater;	Classical Album: Ravel's
9:15	Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists		Eddie Peabody Hoosiers	Marion Claire, soprano;	Quartet in F major;
9:30	"Saturday Night	Jan Garber's Orchestra; News	"Can You Top This?"; comedy quiz	Charles Kullman, tenor; orchestra; speakers	Daphnis et Chloe
9:45	Serenade"; music	Yankee Doodle Minstrels	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes news	Classical Album
10:00	Soldiers With Wings;	Yankee Doodle Minstrels	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond	Five Star News
10:15	Band; guests	John Gunther, news	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Wagon"; speakers	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Musical Roundup	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
10:45				Louis Prima's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:00	News; G. F. Elliott	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:15	Chick Floyd's Or.	Newscast; Sportscast	March to Victory	Dance orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Music	Music; News	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Burh Buhrman, organ recital	News Service	News; Charles M. Courboin, organ recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15		Religious program		Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song Circle	Religious program	News Service	Petite Musicale	
8:45		Music for Sunday	NBC String Quartet	News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs;	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	"Words and Music"		Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air,	Dramatic sketch	National Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air,	Dramatic sketch	National Pulpit	Religious program	Music in the Modern Manner
10:30	Wings Over Jordan,	Park Street Church	"Thrilling Stories"	"Southland Echoes"	
10:45	Wings Over Jordan,	Services	"Commando Mary"	Walter Compton, news	Northeastern football
11:00	News; Budapest	Park Street Church	News; Rhapsody of the	Services, Cathedral	"Iolanthe"
11:15	String Quartet	Services	Rockies; orchestra	Church of St. Paul	Gilbert and Sullivan's
11:30	Budapest String	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Services, Cathedral	"Iolanthe"
11:45	Quartet	Services	Olivio Santora, songs	Church of St. Paul	"Iolanthe"
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	"Hospitality Time"	Religious program	News report
12:15	"Womanpower"	Weekly War Journal	"Hospitality Time"	Religious program	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	"The Voice of Hope"	Newsroom of the Air	"Symphonetta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	William C. Jensen	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Symphonetta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"People"; Robt. St. John	News Service	"Balboa"; drama
1:15	Piano Duo of Air	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Labor for Victory; talks	Across the Footlights	Concert Time
1:30	Leon Henderson	Cavalcade of Song	"Hail, the Marines";	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	News Service	Cavalcade of Song	drama; reports; music	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"These We Love";	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	Dance Review
2:15	dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Religious program	"Prof'sional Women"; tlks
2:30	World Security	Song of Yesterday and	Univ. of Chicago Round	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	News; "Post"	Today; variety	Table Discussion	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic;	News Service	News; Musicale	"This Is Fort Dix"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Howard Barlow,	String Concert	World News Parade	"This Is Fort Dix"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	conductor	"To the President," by	"The Army Hour"; drama;	Hancock Ensemble	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic;	Arch Oboler; drama	speakers; band; choir	Hancock Ensemble	Irish Music
4:00	Howard Barlow,	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	conductor	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	Adrian O'Brien and Alice	"We Believe"	Young People's Church of	"Just Quote Me"
4:45	Or.; Dor. Maynor	O'Leary, songs	"We Believe"	The Air; speaker	"Just Quote Me"
5:00	Family Hour; Gladys	Henry A. Wallace:	NBC Symphony Orches-	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	"Tribute to Russia"	tra: Arturo Toscanini,	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Religious program
5:30	Taylor.; or.; chorus	Musical Steelmakers	conductor	"The Shadow"; drama	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.	"The Shadow"; drama	Religious program
6:00	Edward R. Murrow,	Tremont Temple Twi-	"Yankee Yarns"	"First Nighter"; drama	Terry O'Toole, variety
6:15	"Dear John"; sk.	light Services	Coast Guard Band	"First Nighter"; drama	program
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry;	Concert Memories	"The Great Gildersleeve";	News Service	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	Concert Memories	comedy drama	Religious program	Religious program
7:00	Invitation to	Newscast; Sportscast	Jack Benny and com-	Religious program	Park Street Church
7:15	Learning; recorded	"An Old Hacienda"	pany; music	Religious program	Services
7:30	"We, the People, at	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	Bandwagon; George Ol-	"Stars and Stripes in	Central Baptist Church
7:45	War"; interviews	ley, m. c.	sen's Orchestra	Britain"; reports	Services
8:00	"Rent Control"	Earl Godwin, news	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of Air	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Treasury Star Parade	Moylan Sisters; songs	McCarthy; D. Ameche	American Forum of Air	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	American Forum of Air	Classical Album; Strauss'
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Viennese Music; Choir
9:00	Radio Readers Digest; drama; music	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; musicale	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour
9:15		"The Parker Family"			
9:30	Fred Allen and	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Familiar Music	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour
9:45	Co.; guests	Dorothy Thompson			
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments,	Phil Saltman's Showcase
10:15	It"; quiz program,	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra and chorus	Leo Cherne, news	Larry Clinton's Orchestra
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy";	News report
10:45	"Lest We Forget"	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	drama; orchestra; guest	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
11:00	News; E. Savareid,	News; Sportscast	News Commentator	News Service	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15	Report to Nation;	"Sunday Symphony"	Cesar Searchinger; news	Dance orchestra	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:30	Report to Nation	"Your Sunday Symphony"; News Summary	Unlimited Horizons	'Answering You'; British Govt. Officials Program	Day's End; music
11:45	Dance orchestra		Unlimited Horizons		Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Clara, Lu 'n' Em	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	"Odds and Ends"
11:15	"Second Husband";	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons";	Musical program	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Lanny Ross, songs
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Orchestra	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Quiz Show	Chet Gaylord, songs	George & Dixie	Rodeo Cowboys; music
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News

Saltonstall Can Go Ahead Confidently With G. O. P.-Controlled House and Senate

Three Senate Seats Taken From Democrats in Election

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The continued overwhelming control won by the Republican Party in the Massachusetts House and Senate, as the result of Tuesday's election, may prove of major importance to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall during the next two years.

At one time in the campaign it appeared that the Republicans might lose several seats in the Senate, making G. O. P. control of the Upper Branch less secure. Instead, the election results boosted the G. O. P. margin by one seat. During the 1941-42 Legislature the Republicans enjoyed a 25 to 15 majority in the Senate. In 1943-44 the G. O. P. margin will be 26 to 14, the same strength the Republicans maintained during 1937-38, when Charles F. Hurley was Democratic Governor.

G. O. P. Senators and Representatives do not always maintain a solid front in the Legislature. However, with such overwhelming G. O. P. strength in both branches, Republican Governor Saltonstall undoubtedly will hold triumph any time he really wants to push some measure through the General Court.

Picks Up 3 Senate Seats

A survey of the legislative election results shows that actually the Republicans picked up three Senate seats formerly held by Democrats. On the other hand, the Democrats won two seats where Republican incumbents were not seeking re-election.

Representative Richard I. Furbush (R) of Waltham returned the Fifth Middlesex Senatorial District to the Republican column, ending a two-term reign by Senator Louis B. Connors (D) of Waltham.

J. Frank Hughes of Danvers, former State Senator, made the Second Essex District Republican territory once more, winning over Arthur H. Crosby (D) of Salem. Senator Joseph B. Harrington (D) of Salem, Democratic incumbent, made an unsuccessful bid for Essex County District Attorney.

The third Democratic seat picked up by the G. O. P. was that held by Senator P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford, who unsuccessfully sought the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress in the Third District. Representative Everett W. Stone (R) of Auburn defeated William A. Murray, Jr., Milford Democrat, for the seat.

The Democratic Senate gains came in the Berkshire District where Representative James P. McAndrews (D) of Adams defeated Representative William A. Ackeroyd (R) of Lanesboro. Senator George W. Krapf (R) of Pittsfield, now an Army Major, was the incumbent.

Maurice M. Goldman, former Assistant Attorney, turned the Sixth Suffolk District Democratic, succeeding Senator David M. Brackman (R) of Boston, who is now a member of the State Public Utilities Commission.

In the House, the election gave the Republicans 143 seats and the Democrats 97. Actually this same ratio has been maintained through the last three House elections. However, during previous terms, resignation or passing of members has changed the lineup slightly.

Lineup in House Same

Actually this year party shifts were recorded in connection with 16 seats. The Republicans lost eight seats and the Democrats lost eight. So the party lineup in the Lower Branch was not actually changed.

Only 149 of last year's members were re-elected. The rest either did not run for re-election because of various reasons or failed to gain renomination.

Six women are among the 240 House members elected for 1943-44. This is an increase of two over 1941-42. The new women members are Mrs. Milton Cook (D) of Boston and Mrs. Alyce Schlapp (R) of Methuen. They join Representative Susan K. Donovan (D) of Boston, Representative Catherine E. Falvey (D) of Somerville, now a Waac, Representative Leslie B. Cutler (R) of Needham and Representative Margaret L. Spear (R) of Newton.

Laurence Curtis, Republican candidate for State Treasurer defeated in last Tuesday's elections, today announced that he would petition for a recount because of the close vote of 662,288 against 651,044.

The successful candidate was Francis X. Hurley, Democrat. While Mr. Curtis said he was disinclined to question the vote, he was making his petition at the request of the Republican State Committee. A state-wide recount is permissible under the law when the difference in votes is less than one per cent.

While in the House 81 members of the incoming delegation have had no legislative experience, the Senate will have only four members without legislative background. However, the Senate will have 14 new members. Of the new members, however, eight are present State Representatives advancing to the Upper Branch, one is a former State Senator, and another is a former Representative.

Edgar M. Mills

Official United States Navy Photograph

Salem Brothers Join Navy

Former captains and four-letter athletes at Salem, Mass., High School, Ralph and Joseph A. Cimone, are shown here (left to right) being congratulated by Lieut. R. B. Wilcox, member of the Navy's Flight Selection Board for New England, following their induction yesterday as Naval Aviation Cadets. Ralph graduated in 1938 and Joseph in 1940.

All-New England Raid Test Ahead for 700,000 in A. R. P.

This column is prepared by the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The C. D. Reporter

All New England will join in an air raid drill, involving more than 700,000 Air Raid Precaution workers, when local command post exercises, or "CPX" games" are completed.

Under the supervision of Army officers connected with the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense, wardens and other A. R. P. personnel in several communities are now being drilled and tested to find out how well they would actually respond to a real bombing attack.

Such war games are currently being staged in Boston, in Montpelier and White River Junction, Vt., and in Saco, Biddeford, and Bath, Maine.

Boston's tests will come to their climax in a city-wide daylight air raid drill late this month.

These CPX games are developing umpiring systems which will be used in the next step—Statewide exercises.

When each of the New England States has had its test, it is planned that the entire First Civilian Defense Area will combine in one giant test of its Civilian Defense protection organizations.

The date for the realization of the great mobilization drill has not as yet been set.

Connecticut Bomb Scouts

Connecticut has a mobile unit of more than 400 bomb reconnaissance agents covering every city and town as a result of training programs held in Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury, Bridgeport, and Stamford. The one-day schools had Army experts as instructors. An additional 265 men were qualified.

Although normally assigned to their own communities, these men may be sent to any emergency spot in the State. In the event of a bombing in one area, it will be possible, if necessary, to send 100 or 200 men from various parts of the State to assist in the discovery and removal of unexploded bombs.

Gets Salvage Money

Portland, Maine, has decided to use $4,500, gained through sales of scrap collected in the recent drive, for auxiliary police, auxiliary fire, and air raid warden equipment. In this way, the Portland citizens will know that when they "got in the scrap," they not only fed the nation's steel mills, but also helped protect themselves from possible air raid suffering.

Of the money $1,800 will be used by the wardens, and $900 each by the auxiliary firemen and auxiliary policemen. The remainder of $900 will be divided at the discretion of the Council.

More money will be added from time to time by further scrap collections—which should go on constantly in every New England community.

Here's a C. D. Cat

Post Warden Emily A. Burton, of Newtonville, Mass., has had trouble recently conserving water and electricity, returning home on several different occasions, she found water running from the kitchen tap. The affair mystified her for some time, when one day she caught her cat, Topper, giving the tap a substantial bat with an educated paw. Thereafter she made certain it was closed sufficiently tight to resist Topper's blows.

But that was by no means the end. Another mystery developed. Various lights in the house were being left on, and all members of the family denied guilt. Again the culprit proved to be the cat, which had turned its attention from water taps to any pull cord it could reach.

Now Mrs. Burton is wondering if Topper will co-operate while she is out on the street on blackout duty.

Blitz-Eye Witness

A veteran of the London blitz will be available to speak to various New England audiences next week as a result of an arrangement between the British consulate and the office of Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin.

He is Edward Arthur Baker, divisional officer in the central London district for the National Fire Service. During the second week of the intensive air raids in London in 1940, Mr. Baker was transferred to the Euston area, and took command of that important station after his predecessor was killed by a Nazi bomb.

Division Officer Baker gives four types of talks. They are: A technical lecture suitable for chiefs of fire departments, a description of the organization of Civilian Defense services and its operation in Great Britain, a description of air raids on London, including personal experiences, and a talk on A. R. P. organization in British schools.

Share-the-Meat Plan Pressed By Food Committee

All families in the United States are being repeatedly urged to contribute voluntarily to the "share-the-meat" program by keping their weekly consumption of meat to 2½ pounds per person.

Claude R. Wickard, Chairman of the Foods Requirement Committee, states that meat slaughtered on farms for home use should be included in this maximum allowance.

It is suggested that temporarily larger amounts of meat must be eaten immediately after time of slaughtering, in order to avoid waste, but that the year-long average should be kept to 2½ pounds.

The 24,000,000,000 pounds of meat farmers will produce in the present marketing year will be the largest supply on record, it is declared, but the abnormally large wartime demand is 27,500,000,000 pounds, with lend-lease purchases amounting to 6,500,000,000 pounds. The Committee recommends rationing of meat, because the supply is less than the demand or the purchasing power of the public.

Salesmen of N. E. To Bring to Light Uncollected Scrap

To do their bit toward seeing that every pound of industrial scrap metal is contributed to the nation's war effort, salesmen of New England, in the process of regular calls upon industrial plants in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, will ask the companies to institute hunts for scrap. The plan was launched by the Sales Managers Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and already includes more than 200 cooperating salesmen.

It is part of a country-wide effort sponsored by the National Federation of Sales Executives and aims at the collection of "dormant scrap." Chairman of the committee in charge of the drive, Louis S. Davis of York Ice Machinery Corporation, believes that thousands of tons of scrap metal have still not been salvaged from the medium sized and smaller businesses.

Production 'E' Awards to Go To Shoe Firm

N. E. War Activities

Award of the Army-Navy production "E" will be made to the management and employees of the A. R. Hyde and Sons Company, Cambridge shoe manufacturers, next Tuesday at public ceremonies in the auditorium of the Henry W. Longfellow School, it was announced today.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor John H. Corcoran of Cambridge and Col. John B. Atkinson, City Manager of Cambridge and former officer in the Quartermaster Corps, will officiate at the celebrations.

The production awards, including pins for the employees, will be presented by Lieut. P. F. Ashler of the United States Navy.

Father-Son Meet

Father and son were brought together in the Navy service today when John T. Purcell, Jr., of Dorchester, was inducted as a Naval Aviation Cadet by the Flight Selection Board as his father John H., Sr., Chief Water Tender assigned to recruiting duties at the Federal Building, looked on.

The new recruit graduated from English High School in 1941 where he was prominent as a trumpeter in orchestral groups. His father served in the Navy for 29 years and formerly was in charge of the main recruiting station in Quincy.

Outfit Changes Status

Men of Company C, 84th Ordnance Medium Maintenance Battalion at Camp Edwards, are undergoing a transformation from a vehicle maintenance outfit to an all-purpose unit which will handle maintenance of all ordnance materials.

The Company is said to be taking the change in stride, and when the instruction is finished, the men will be able to repair anything from a heavy armored vehicle to optical instruments. Thus does the Army continue to function as a means to education and training in the professions.

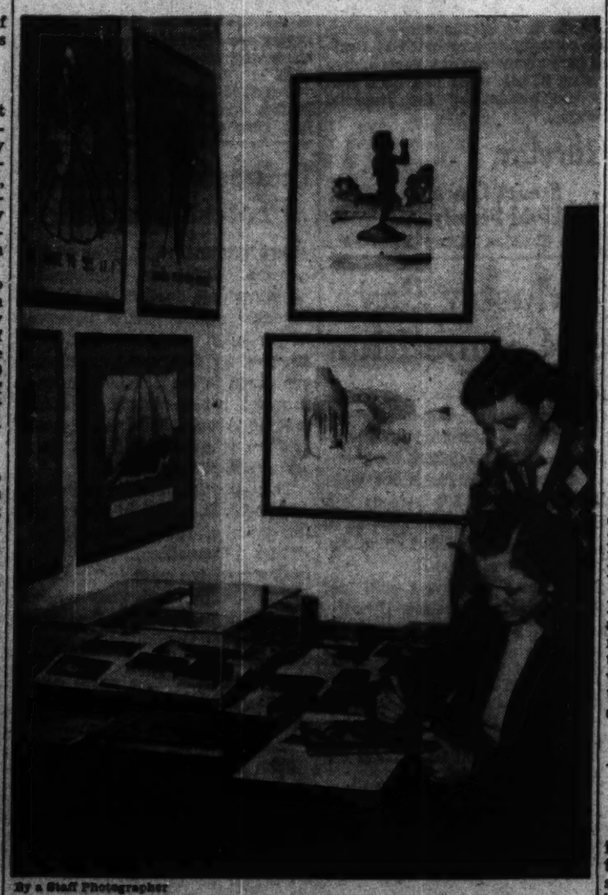
Air Rights Sought For Co-operatives By N. E. Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Senator George D. Aiken, Republican, of Vermont, has asked the Federal Communications Commission whether the refusal of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System to sell time to the Co-operative League, that these membership would automatically bar from the air credit unions, farm marketing co-operatives, mutual insurance companies, mutual savings banks, and savings and loans associations.

The Vermont Senator—a strong advocate of all forms of co-operatives—pointed out, in a letter to the FCC released by the Co-operative League, that these embership organizations are similar in many fundamental respects, that they are considered "controversial" by some of their competitors, and that they make a "fundamental change in the present system of marketing and distribution of goods and services." These were the reasons given by NBC and CBS for their refusal to sell to the consumer co-operatives.

Art Week Exhibit



By a Staff Photographer

Students' Art Exhibition at Jordan Marsh Company

In recognition of Art Week in Boston, an Exhibit of Art by students of the Jamaica Plain High School is on view at the Family Information Center, fourth floor of Jordan Marsh Company's Main Store. The exhibit shows the correlation between the English History, Dressmaking, and Art Departments of the School in connection with the production of the 1942 Senior Play, "David Garrick." Also on view are pen-and-ink drawings, linoleum blocks, and water-color sketches. Jeanne Devolder of Jamaica Plain is shown here working on a linoleum block as Poster Artist Robert Haydon looks over her shoulder.

So Chinese Say

AAF Technical Training Command

"The Yanks Are O. K."

That's the message which Private Leonid Polevoy, born in Tientsin, China, of Russian parents, has inscribed here alongside his picture as coming from the Chinese people. Now a student at Scott Field, Ill., parent radio school of the Army Air Forces, he is the son of Prof. Serge Polevoy, Russian teacher in a Chinese university, who was jailed by the Japanese. With the help of their former Peking neighbor, Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, the family escaped to the United States and the parents now live in Cambridge, Mass. Leonid wants to go back to the Orient—in a bomber.

Restaurants Of Bay State's Cities Mobilize

The restaurants of Massachusetts' largest cities have mobilized for war. In the event of evacuation or large sections—or small—of the population, they are ready and willing and able to feed the evacuees on short notice, with hot food served on the spot, whatever that spot may be.

The story, told by Mark Strong, secretary of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association in Boston, described the plans, worked out in minute detail, and going on without the knowledge of the average citizen. They include theoretical solution of such problems as how to feed a mass of people evacuated to the dog-racing track at Revere, supposing all bridges across harbor waters were out of commission and Sumner Tunnel blown up. All restaurants, large and small, will have a part in the emergency feeding strategy, and the Red Cross will pay the bill.

Both Mr. Strong and John W. Stokes, President of the Association, have been made members of the National Red Cross for this purpose.

The plans have already been put into operation on two occasions.

A few weeks ago, the Association had a telephone call from William Burton, member of the food section of the Disaster Relief Committee of the Red Cross, saying that 500 merchant seamen were in town and were about to be shipped off to another port. They must be fed. How about it, he asked? They had said they could do a job like this on three hours' notice. Here was their chance to make good.

The job was done, but Mr. Strong admits that three hours' notice is shorter than they thought and they have revised their ideas a bit since then. Limited transportation facilities and desperate labor shortages have made a difference which they did not anticipate.

During the recent maneuvers of the State Guard, also, the restaurants fed men in the five armories of the city.

So far, only the commissary of one large restaurant chain has been called upon to do the work. Operating normally on a 24-hour schedule, such a commissary is most readily made use of, although, as Mr. Strong pointed out, this does not mean that the smaller restaurants are not just as willing and will not be just as useful in any big emergency.

Similar plans have been tentatively worked out in Worcester, Holyoke, Cambridge, and other cities across the State, the whole project being under the control of the field office of the Red Cross in Boston.

"The restaurant industry," said Mr. Strong, "may not have been awarded any E's for excellence or recognized officially as an "essential" industry, but it has from the very start appreciated the important job it has to do and is ready to do its best to acquit itself well."

Army Show Sales Of Tickets $60,000

Boston registered an overwhelming advance welcome to "This Is the Army," the Irving Berlin all-soldier Army Relief show by breaking all records with a $60,000 ticket sale Thursday, the opening for box office sales, it was announced yesterday after receipts were added up.

This represents the largest box office sale for a single day in any city where the show has played, and the first time the ticket office has been forced to keep open after 9 p. m.

There's Double Duty to the Dog When His Master Goes to War

Care for soldiers' dogs is described in the November issue of "Our Dumb Animals," published by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the American Humane Education Society.

Answering the question of what to do with the soldier's dog when the master goes off to the wars, Genevra Bush Gibson points out that if there is no one at home to care for the dog, it can be put in the Wags, or Canine Corps, or it can be shipped off to a relative.

The Railway Express Company "has special crates for any size dog from a Peke to a Great Dane," reports the monthly publication, to help anyone forced to send a dog on a journey.

"The crates which are made of wood are sandpapered inside so that there will be no splinters. In addition, there is a pointed roof so that nothing can be packed on top of it. Slats in the front and in the top give light and air and allow the dog to find out what is going on.

"When the owner gives the dog over to the delivery man, he has to furnish a health certificate from a veterinarian. Likewise, the shipping agent at the train has to sign a statement that the dog has been supplied with food and water and appeared in good health at the outset of the journey."

Attached to the crate is a special form for notations of every bit of handling: feeding, watering. If it is a long journey, the dog is given a chance to stretch his legs on a station platform at some point and the time and place are daily set down on the chart.

Rarely does a dog being aired, slip its leash, the company reports.

Soldiers are encouraged to tack a note of instructions on the crate. Many of them run in the vein of the following which was attached to the crate of a German Shepherd, named Joe:

"This is not a vicious dog. He is a pup and likes to play. He should be fed once a day but needs plenty of water. Any exercise that can be given the dog, and any amusement of such animal during the trip, will be much appreciated by the dog's master who is looking forward to seeing him when the war is over."

'Victory Concert' For Servicemen At Museum Nov. 15

The Sunday afternoon victory concert for servicemen on Nov. 15, at four o'clock in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, will be a program of early music, with Isabel French, soprano; Verne Q. Powell, flutist, and Claude Jean Chiasson, harpsichordist.

All three artists are well known to Boston audiences and have appeared frequently at the Museum during the past four years. Mr. Chiasson, who directed the Museum programs of early music last year, not only performs on the harpsichord and piano but is also one of the two men in the United States who build harpsichords and clavichords.

Miss French has been particularly successful in interpreting songs of the 15th to the 18 century. Mr. Powell has played first flute with the Handel and Haydn Society, and with the People's Symphony, under Sevitzky..

Mexican mural painting will be the subject of a free public lecture at the Museum on Nov. 11, at three o'clock, by Prof. Justino Fernandez, visiting Latin-American professor from the National University of Mexico to Harvard University. He will use lantern slides.

Maine Justice Sworn In

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 7 (AP)—With his wife and two sons looking on, Justice Arthur Chapman, of South Portland, member of the Superior Court bench 17 years, was sworn in recently as an Associate Justice of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court. The Executive Council witnessed the administering of the oath by Governor Sumner Sewall.

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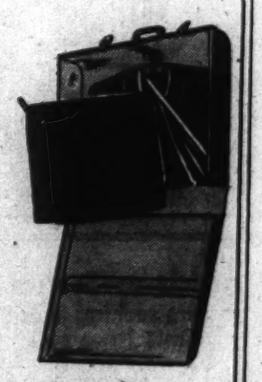

"MY PROUDEST POSSESSION"

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Germans Leave 80,000 Italian Soldiers in British Trap

Continued from Page 1

countered stiffened Japanese resistence, and a heavy battle was said to be in progress 50 miles south of the enemy's coastal base at Buna.

Egypt:

Axis Forces Driven Beyond Matruh

The British Eighth Army driving westward across the Egyptian Desert in pursuit of the remnants of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Africa Korps has already counted 20,000 prisoners and, breaking through an attempted Axis stand at Fuka, pushed the main body of Marshal Rommel's forces beyond Matruh.

In London Prime Minister Winston Churchill received a personal message today from Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, British Middle East Commander, telling of the Eighth Army's drive which has carried to a point south of Matruh.

General Alexander's message repeated the list of prisoners and booty reported in the official Cairo communiqué.

The attempted Axis stand at Fuka was crushed quickly by attacking British armored forces and the race toward the Libyan frontier, where Marshal Rommel apparently hopes to save some of his disorganized army, continued, a British communiqué said.

In addition to the 20,000 prisoners the United Nations forces have captured 350 tanks, 400 guns and many thousands of vehicles, today's joint British headquarters-RAF communiqué said.

Earlier front dispatches that the Eighth Army already was fighting in the Matruh region were supported by the communiqué, which disclosed that low-flying United Nations aircraft were pounding the enemy at a "point west of Matruh." It was not considered likely that the Allied air forces would waste ammunition on anything but the main body of Marshal Rommel's dwindling forces.

Matruh is 104 miles west of El Alamein, where the great push started.

The 20,000 prisoners already accounted for represent at least one-seventh of Marshal Rommel's total manpower of perhaps 140,000 in the desert, it was believed. There was no mention of casualties and uncounted prisoners.

In addition, the British were mopping an estimated six Italian divisions — about 80,000 men — abandoned on the edge of the Qattara Depression when the Axis forces began the retreat from the El Alamein line.

At the highest estimate of Marshal Rommel's armored force, the 350 captured tanks represented a loss of one-third of his striking force. Some estimates of his original force placed his tank strength at 500 vehicles.

While the pursuit continued, heavy bombers carried out attacks on Bengasi and Tobruk, ports of supply for the tattered Axis army. At Bengasi hits were made on a tanker and at Tobruk a merchant ship was hit, the communiqué said.

There was no sign of Axis air activity, it was reported.

Allied forces in the immediate battle area were estimated by British quarters at 10 divisions, three of them armored, against 12 Axis divisions, including two German and two Italian armored divisions and three motorized divisions.

Speeding British Pass Up Prisoners

Not even stopping for the thousands of German and Italian prisoners lining their route, hundreds of British tanks and trucks poured westward in an effort to smash and destroy the much-touted Afrika Korps.

Already Allied planes were using the airport at El Daba, 33 miles west of El Alamein and at El Fuka, halfway between El Daba and Matruh. So swift was the Allied advance once it started that a special RAF regiment was able to seize more than 200 prisoners at the airport and destroy more than 50 enemy aircraft, including several gliders, on the ground. In the El Daba region alone, correspondents said, 300 enemy guns were either captured by the Allied troops or abandoned by the Germans.

Axis prisoners were streaming back to the rear. Some of them were packed into their own trucks and driven to prisoner depots.

Following up the advance were detachments of road repairmen who hastily cleared away obstacles and patched up bomb craters to permit the orderly movement of United Nations trucks and vehicles.

Bombers, blasting the road from the air, twisted and piled up Axis tanks and trucks in baffling tangles.

While the mass of remaining Axis armored equipment was believed headed for the Libyan border, there were reports of many enemy tanks in the desert south of El Daba.

The fleeing Germans on the northern road are not in fighting formation, it was said, and they were reported offering little resistance to the jabs at their flanks by British armored forces.

The situation of the Italian divisions reported trapped in the desert was confusing. They were said to be stranded far south of the coastal road at the Axis anchor position on the Qattara Depression. One dispatch said New Zealand troops had passed between the Italians and the depression on a dash to the Libyan frontier to help pin Marshal Rommel's forces against the Mediterranean.

The German Radio broadcast a report that German and Italian troops were holding their positions on the southern sector and had inflicted heavy losses on the United Nations.

Sherman Tanks Show What War Is Like

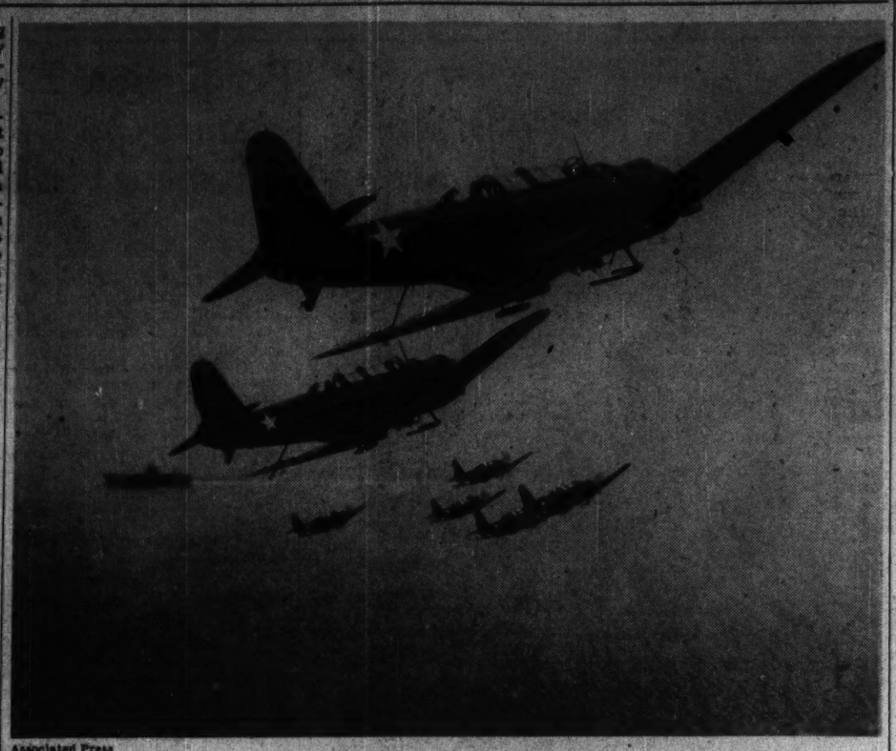
By the Associated Press

Cairo, Nov. 7

The hard-hitting, American-made M-4 tank was disclosed to be one of Marshal Rommel's worst troubles in his defeat in the Egyptian desert.

It is called the "Sherman" by the British and until it was thrown into battle, it was one of the most closely guarded secrets. For months, whenever the Shermans were in transit, they were disguised securely by tarpaulin sheeting.

The Sherman mounts a 75mm gun with a 360-degree traverse.



Associated Press

United States Navy Scout Bombers

They are "war birds," circling high above their plane carrier

Mediterranean:

Allied Convoy Reported Moving

The German Radio reported that a large United Nations convoy, previously reported assembled at Gibraltar, was steaming eastward through the Mediterranean on a mysterious mission, accompanied by a strong escort of warcraft, including the British battleship Rodney.

There was no confirmation of the reported ship movements from any Allied source.

The convoy was said to include transports, freighters and tankers, and there was some speculation in Axis circles whether the ships were headed for Malta or some point in Africa.

According to the Axis reports, the convoy left Gibraltar Nov. 5, covered by a heavy umbrella of fighter planes. D. N. B., official German news agency, previously had reported in a dispatch from La Linea, Spain, that 125 war vessels and other craft had assembled in Gibraltar harbor. These reports likewise were unconfirmed by United Nations sources.

The German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau suggested that Gibraltar was being made the springboard for a new United Nations offensive of some sort. The bureau's Madrid correspondent added that recent reinforcements reaching Gibraltar were "quite unnecessary for its defense."

The Reuters correspondent in Tangiers, meanwhile, said Axis circles there believe the war will spread soon to French territory in Africa with United Nations landings in French Morocco, or at Dakar.

Italy Raided:

Genoa Under Attack by RAF

Big home-based bombers of the Royal Air Force attacked Genoa on the night of Nov. 6 it was announced, in a long-range flight across the Alps.

The raiders encountered difficult weather conditions en route to Italy and ran into bad weather over England on their return, but the conditions over the target were said to have been good.

Two of the bombers failed to return.

Announcement of the raids—which represented a round trip of more than 1,300 miles—was preceded by a Vichy Radio broadcast reporting that antiaircraft guns at Lyons had opened fire at foreign planes which flew over that French city during the night.

The last attack on Northern Italy was carried out the night of Oct. 24, the third successive night assault. A fourth attack was carried out during the daylight hours of Oct. 24.

Since the last of these raids British night bombers have been virtually grounded.

On Nov. 6, however, the RAF, accompanied by squadrons of United States Army fighter planes, made sweeps over targets in Occupied France, while British bombers pounded objectives in Northern Germany, including Osnabrueck.

The sweeps over Northern France extended along the coast from Cherbourg to Boulogne and included attacks on shipping and airdromes. Shipping also was attacked in Dutch harbors.

Three bombers were reported lost in the operations.

The Admiralty announced that gunners on British merchant ships have destroyed 98 enemy aircraft, probably destroyed 42 and damaged 98 others since the beginning of the war.

Pacific:

Japanese Resistance Grows on Two Fronts

American and Allied advances on the Solomons and New Guinea battlefronts had run into suddenly stiffened Japanese resistance, with enemy troops paying heavily for unsuccessful efforts to regain lost ground, it was disclosed in Washington.

Lodged between two Nipponese forces at the American-held airbase on Guadalcanal, United States Marines and soldiers beat off several strong enemy assaults from the west, the Navy reported.

The Americans clung to their land gains obtained in an offensive that was started Nov. 1, the Navy said, and repulsed the counter-attacks west of Matanikau River with "heavy losses to the enemy."

East of the airfield, near Koli Point, where the foe twice succeeded in landing reinforcements for a Japanese concentration in the past few days, the battle lines remained unchanged.

The United Nations advance in New Guinea to the west of the Solomons also collided with Japanese ground troops and presumably a strong battle was in progress at Oivi, about 50 miles south of the enemy's coastal base at Buna.

Japanese casualties in the three-months old Solomons campaign were estimated by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox at more than four or five times as great as the American losses.

Meanwhile in Burma United States bombers attacked the Kemmendine docks and shipping at Japanese-occupied Rangoon at mid-day Nov. 6 from a high altitude and scored hits on warehouses and a small ship in the harbor, a communiqué of the United States Air Forces announced.

Imperial Headquarters in Tokyo claimed that Japanese naval forces sank 21 United Nations submarines in the three months from late July to late October while losing two of their own undersea craft.

Acknowledging the loss of 29 Japanese merchant vessels totaling 122,500 tons in the same period, the communiqué reported 34 United Nations merchant vessels aggregating 252,400 tons had been sent to the bottom by the Imperial Navy.

Russia:

Soviet Lines Hold Firmly

The Russian Army threw the Germans from two fortified positions in a factory area of Stalingrad and held firmly from the Arctic to the deep Caucasus against German efforts to crack the defense lines, it was announced from Moscow.

Nazi casualties continued to mount before Stalingrad gunpits. The Russians were reported to have handed out heavy punishment to the invaders on the Black Sea and Nalchik-Ordzhonikidze fronts.

About a company of German infantry fell before the counterattacking Russian Army troops at Stalingrad, a Russian communiqué said.

Further German fortifications were reported wrecked by Soviet shellfire on the steppes northeast of the city, now in its 75th day of siege.

About 1,000 of the enemy were declared to have been killed in vain efforts on Nov. 6 to expand their holdings in Stalingrad, falling back to their original lines despite tank and plane support.

A tank-supported infantry brigade struck at Russian defense positions before the Causasian slopes southeast of Nalchik, but was driven off with heavy losses, the communiqué said.

"Two Soviet armored trains, in a six-hour battle, knocked out 10 German tanks and armored cars, brought down a German plane and dispersed about two companies of enemy infantry," it was added.

Mopping up operations progressed northeast of Tuapse and booty was reported captured. Soviet troops destroyed an enemy group which fought on despite encirclement, killing 170, the communiqué said.

Allied Convoy:

Large Canadian Force Arrives

A large number of Canadian fighting forces, including the first detachment of the Canadian Women's Army Corps, called Cwacs, and the largest air force contingent yet to arrive, has reached a British port after a safe crossing of the Atlantic.

Thousands of reinforcements for the field army, including armored infantry, artillery regiments and lumbermen-soldiers for the Forestry Corps, were in the convoy.

The RCAF contingent was described as more than 25 per cent greater than any previous Air Corps group reaching England and four out of five of them were air crew members.

Gestapo Clique Crowds Hitler for Nazi Power

Continued from Page 1

Borrman, Rudolf Hess' successor as Deputy Führer in the Party and a subordinate of Himmler's.

Key Men in Factories

As early as March 26 last a decree signed by Hitler, Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers, Minister without Portfolio, and Herr Borrman introduced direct Nazi Party [Himmler clique] control over German bureaucracy by bringing all appointments and changes under direct control of the Gauleiters [when not explicitly Herr Borrman's affair].

In fact, it is through the Gauleiters that the Himmler clique imposes its measures.

In industry, the Frankfurter Zeitung admits that "the Party" enforces its claims to leadership as "far as the key men in factories are concerned," and many firms having seen the danger signal have hastened to co-opt Party members on their central management boards.

In food and agriculture, Herbert Backe, who is Minister in all but name, has made the Party responsible for basic questions of agrarian policy, while as for justice, Herr Himmler has long made that his special sphere and compelled it to function on his dictum: "It is immaterial to me whether what we do vioaltes some code or other."

In Dr. Curt Rothenberger Herr Himmler has a "legal expert" who will follow his orders implicitly.

Effect on German Morale

The transfer of power from the Nazi Party to Himmler and his group, accompanied by failure of German armies in the field and of German oppression in occupied countries, may have far-reaching results and contribute much to that collapse of German morale which will again surprise the outside world by its ferocity and suddenness.

The men who aid Himmler in directing Nazi Europe can be numbered on both hands. They are Herr Bohrmann, Heinrich Sauckels, Prof. Albert Speer, Herbert Backe, Dr. Hans Fishböck, Dr. Ley, Wilhem Stuckart and Dr. Rothenberger.

[The British Radio recently reported the replacement of the Vice-President of the German Academy of Law by Dr. Rothenberger. The ousted official, it was said, was an advocate of the principle that judges should rule strictly in accord with the law and not in conformity with Nazi Party policy.]

The contention that Himmler and his above-named aids are the masters of Germany will probably be doubted by many readers since they can quote Ministers like Hermann Göring, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, and Franz Seldte, who are still in control nominally. But if recent developments are examined carefully it will be seen that the actual power of these men is waning.

Old Guard Superseded

Essential to note first is that the old broad basis of Nazi Party with roots in masses has disappeared; the old guard of the Party, especially Ministers, have been superseded in positions where decisions are taken. The Nazi Party still keeps a façade in such organizations as the Labor Front and Hitler youth, but the SA (brown shirts) which always was the backbone of rank and file support is no longer such.

Most of the SA has been called up for military service like the rest of the community. It was officially stated a few months ago that 998,000 of the 1,400,000 prewar members had been absorbed in fighting services and many of its higher officers have been killed.

Serve as "Unknown Soldiers"

What is more important from our viewpoint is that the SA are not allowed to form their own separate operational units at the front. (A contrast to the Elite SS.) On the contrary, according to Hitler's "express wish," whatever their rank they must serve as "unknown soldiers."

Secondly, power is now in the hands of the SS and a few ruthless SA. All this was done on the grounds of increased war efficiency.

The SS, as mentioned earlier, have their own separate units in the Army, and if reports that Gen. Franz Halder has been superseded by a General Zeitzler, whose name does not appear in any military handbooks, then this means another success for Himmler in the General Staff.

A document found in North Africa (a few months ago and reported in The Christian Science Monitor) which indicated the uses to which the SS will be devoted after the war also indicates Himmler's increased powers and where he intends to use them.

Thirdly, within the SS is an inner circle revolving round Himmler himself. Here lies the present seat of final political power.

Escaped Germans Recaptured In Kentucky Barn

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Nov. 7 (AP)—R. E. Monahan, police chief, reported Nov. 6 that three Germans who escaped from Army guards aboard a train late Wednesday had been arrested in a barn about six miles from here.

He said the men gave their names as Hans Richard Jonat, Karl Luft, and Paul Theodore Hitzegrad. Jonat and Luft said they had been members of the German Merchant Marine and Hitzegrad said he was merely a German citizen who had been arrested as an enemy alien.

Chief Monahan said two of the men had knives but they were unarmed otherwise and offered no resistance when Sheriff Boyd Downey and two deputies awakened them in a barn where they had spent the night.

The officers searched the barn when several girls who lived in that area intimated that the three men might be the escaped aliens. The girls saw the men last night but did not know of the escape until they came into town this morning and read an account of the flight from the train in the morning newspaper.

The military guards missed the prisoners as the train neared Camp Forrest, Tenn., but were not sure when or where the trio escaped. The three men arrested near here said they fled the train as it passed through Bowling Green late Wednesday.

D. A. R. Is Getting Anderson Concert

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, has agreed to sing at a benefit concert sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Constitution Hall, Washington.

Her manager, S. Hurok, wrote Fred Hand, managing director of the hall, yesterday that Miss Anderson agreed that her appearance there would "not necessarily be considered as a precedent in so far as her future engagements at Constitution Hall are concerned."

He said that since the D. A. R. had not referred to Miss Anderson's other stipulation that Negroes not be segregated, she understood that "this is no barrier." She previously made these conditions in accepting the D. A. R. invitation. The D. A. R. replied that it regretted the invitation had not been "accepted as extended."

Stalin Speech Dominated By Hopeful View on War

Continued from Page 1

fare, restoration of democratic liberty, and destruction of the Hitlerite regime."

This statement, coupled with Premier Stalin's new reaffirmation of confidence in the two agreements already reached with Britain and the United States, come as welcome encouragement to observers here who have seen enough behind the scenes lately to realize the extent to which uncertainties still exist in the diplomatic sphere here.

Parallel Lists

Russia has been charged in some quarters here with failure until now to specify its aims, thus hundering evolution of United Nations policy. Even Britain and the United States are regarded here as being some way from agreement on details.

But it is reported here that the British and the Americans have just reached agreement to compile parallel lists of aims which can be put on the conference table as a basisof discussion on common policy.

Does Premier Stalin's speech yesterday indicate that Russia, too, may be nearer to taking similar action to translate its general aims and ideology into more clearly defined objectives? This question is being asked here hopefully today.

Hope and confidence are particularly noticeable in quarters representing public opinion. There are some who anticipate that official policy may have to be adjusted more to the voice of the people, necessitating a sharp break with diplomatic tradition.

Although there is no denying the complexity of the international problems which responsible authorities have to face, there are in some official circles deep-seated prejudices and an unconstructive outlook which seem to hamper progress from the start.

Eventful Year

The Times, of London, has a farsighted leading editorial today paying tribute to the Soviet and stressing that many mutual misunderstandings still remain to be eliminated between Britain and Russia. But it ranks 1942 as the eventful year in which British and Russians deepened mutual respect, even if they also multiplied points of friction. This is seen by The Times as inevitable in the process of getting closer together.

Princeton Leaders Protest War Rider

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 7 (AP)—Seven Princeton University undergraduate leaders, who said American youth "desires to serve its country without conditions attached by Congress," expressed opposition to the Senate-approved proposal which would prohibit sending abroad of 18- and 19-year draftees who have had less than a year's training.

They petitioned Representative Andrew J. May, (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, "to vote against and use your influence to defeat" the proposal. They wrote:

"We agree with President Roosevelt and General Marsall that this rider . . . is dangerous to our war effort. American youth asks no favors, wants no half hearted war conduct, . . ."

The signers were:

John W. Douglas, Northampton, Mass., Senior President and Chairman of the Undergraduate Council; F. Lincoln Johnson, Brunswick, Maine, Junior Presiden; Chandler R. Brewer, Glen Ridge, N. J., Chairman, Sophomore Governing Council; Richard R. Schmon, St. Catherine's Ont., football captain; Francis L. Broderick, New York City, Chairman, "Daily Princetonian"; Edward A. Supplee, Baltimore, Md., Senior Vice - President and Regional Commander, R. O. T. C.; and Ward B. Chamberlin, Norwalk, Conn., soccer captain.

WLB 'Freezing' Industry Pay To Stem Labor Competition

Continued from Page 1

power Commission and other Government agencies, have acted together in trying to solve a special manpower need.

The Board is setting up 10 regional offices throughout the country to pass on requests for wage increases. About 800 persons will be added to do the new job—60 in each regional office and about 200 in Washington, he said.

Individual employers will not contact regional offices directly, however. Initially, a request for information on wage policy, or for approval of a wage increase must be submitted to one of the 100-odd field officers of the wage-hour division of the Department of Labor which will process the applications and send them on to regional directors for approval.

Regional directors will act in all cases where the Board has already established a rule or precedent, but will send all other cases up to the Board for decision.

Gallon of Pennies Goes Long Way Toward Bond

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7 (AP)—Just in case you are interested, there are 5,724 pennies in a gallon.

Mrs. Kate Orm has been saving pennies for five years and yesterday poured them from a four-quart keg at a post office money order window. Four clerks spent 30 minutes counting the pennies and then Mrs. Orm added $17.76 to the total and purchased a $100 war bond.

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Italy Adopts Stern Farm Measures

By Edgar P. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With Italy's third war winter about to begin, the Fascist Government sees itself compelled to adopt exceptionally severe measures to forestall a complete collapse of the country's agricultural production.

On Sept. 21, a meeting of high Fascist officials was held in Rome. The list of those who attended in order to discuss plans for the agricultural season 1942-43 was highly significant. Taking part in the deliberation were representatives of the Italian High Command, of the War Ministry, the Fascist Corporations for Industry and Agriculture, and the Inspector General of the Fascist Party, Signor Balzarini.

The Chairman of the meeting, Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Corporations Giuseppe Lombrassa explained that plans had been worked out by the Government providing for the shifting of surplus industrial and agricultural labor to those parts of the country where a shortage of agricultural labor might develop. Signor Lombrassa added that the recently introduced conscription of labor would be used for agricultural purposes and would be obligatory for all citizens irrespective of age, sex, or social standing.

Actual Reasons

However, the actual reasons for the Government's action became apparent when Signor Lombrassa announced that the armed forces and the Fascist Youth Organization—GIL—would have to join in the drive for a greatly increased agricultural production. The GIL has received orders to furnish 100,000 volunteers. It goes without saying that the functions of the troops and of the GIL will be primarily those of an auxiliary police to prevent the ever-increasing sabotage of agricultural production by the peasants themselves.

Like all other problems of present-day Fascist Italy, this one, too, is closely linked with the general trend of Italo-German relations. Critica Fascista, the fortnightly review edited by Giuseppe Bottai, the Italian Minister for Education, recently charged that the Nazis had underestimated Italy's contribution and were ignoring the agricultural difficulties of the Italians. The article was an eloquent proof of the relentless German pressure on Italy.

Italian export figures for 1940 and 1941 have disclosed the extent to which Germany has been and still is exhausting the agricultural sector of its southern Axis ally. In 1940, Italy exported to Germany 1,000,000 quintals—a quintal is equivalent to hundredweight—of potatoes; in 1941, 2,000,000; in 1940, 600,000 quintals of cauliflower, the same quantity in 1941; 126,000 quintals of fresh onions in 1940, 218,000 in 1941; 417,000 quintals of fresh vegetables in 1940, 623,000 in 1941; 488,238 quintals of fresh tomatoes in 1940, 549,000 in 1941; 727,227 quintals of oranges in 1940, 982,915 in 1941; 1,160,000 quintals of lemons in 1940, 1,415,000 in 1941.

More Precarious

During the current year, however, the situation has become much more precarious. Signor Mussolini himself has taken personal charge of Italy's food supply and price control. Considerable quantities of grain—some estimates run as high as 11,000,000 quintals—had to be shipped to Germany. Here it should be remembered that before the outbreak of war, Italy had never exported even the smallest quantity of grain to the Reich, but had imported large quantities of wheat from overseas. In 1937, for instance, it imported 16,500,000 quarters.

On the other hand, Herbert Backe, the German Minister of Agriculture, demanded in June that Italy should increase its rice production to satisfy the needs of the "master race." This demand was made three months after the Fascist Government had been compelled to lower the daily bread ration to 150 grams, a very small amount in view of the fact that the average individual bread consumption in prewar Italy amounted to 500 grams daily.

Recently the Reich had to increase its pressure on the Italians because the latter were far behind schedule with their grain and potato shipments. In addition to the two crop failures in 1940 and 1941, such insufficient deliveries were apparently due to obstinate sabotage by the Italian peasantry.

Endangers War Effort

This opposition threatens to endanger the entire Fascist war effort. The Itailian Government must increase the country's agricultural production not only to feed its own people and the countries occupied by its troops, but also to provide sufficient quantities for export to Germany in order to get coal and steel supplies from the Reich. Without agricultural exports to Germany, the Italian war industries would come to a standstill.

A crucial point was reached in the autumn of 1941 when the Fascist Government apparently worried about a possible crop failure in 1942 and, faced with growing German demands, decided to introduce bread rationing on Sept. 1, 1941. The peasants were ordered to sell their grain to the official purchasing agencies. At the same time, the regime launched a propaganda campaign to increase the area under grain cultivation.

However, when the rationing and requisitioning system began to spread to the country's grain production, the peasants apparently decided that the sowing of grain was no longer a paying proposition. Although the Fascist Government announced a premium of 200 lire for every hectar sowed with grain, entailing a total expenditure of over 1,000,000,000 lire, the official propaganda was a failure.

Little Enthusiasm

Notwithstanding official threats to the effect that all those not taking part in the autumn sowing would be forced to do so in the spring of 1942, the situation did not improve. That the regime had not succeeded in filling the agrarians with enthusiasm about the "battle for grain" became further evident on March 1, when the daily bread ration was reduced to 150 grams.

The deterioration of the country's economic position as a whole has also influenced the plight of Italian agriculture. All vital foodstuffs are strictly rationed, even macaroni and spaghetti. Reports reaching the United States indicate that in May the daily bread ration amounted to 100 grams. Milk is very scarce. It is impossible to get the full monthly butter ration of 100 grams.

While the German press reported that the early potato crop had been distributed as quickly as possible and that it had helped to overcome the serious food shortage, other reports from Italy were somewhat more pessimistic. Potatoes, it was said, were very scarce and the available quantities ridiculously small. In Milan, the average potato ration amounted to one pound weekly.

A more or less official refutation of the German claim appeared on July 28 in Signor Mussolini's own paper Popolo d'Italia. The Fascist daily asserted that the potatoes sold in Rome were unfit for human consumption. The reasons for this situation were given by the Turin Stampa on June 20, one day after the introduction of the new official price ceiling for potatoes. The paper declared that during the previous week, potatoes had been available everywhere if the customer was willing to pay 12 to 15 lire a kilogram. But since June 19, potatoes had been unobtainable.

The same condition, due to greatly increased exports to Germany and to the Italian peasantry's growing reluctance to sell agricultural products in the open markets, began to develop in the entire field of food production. Illegal prices were skyrocketing. Two pounds of butter sold for 100 lire, a dozen eggs for 84 lire—with the official price between 23 and 24 lire—a flask of oil for 250 lire and two pounds of flour for 40 lire.

Evidence is increasing that the Italian masses do not get sufficient nourishment from the available food.

Since the population is well aware of the much larger food rations distributed in Germany and in nearly all occupied countries, it is not surprising that food riots have been reported from Bologna, Genoa, Turin, Milan, Parma, and numerous other cities.

Price "Control"

To relieve the strain on the crumbling price system, the Fascist regime decreed labor conscription and numerous other anti-inflationary measures, designed to bring industry and agriculture under complete state control, such as a price-ceiling order for grain, corn, barley, and other agricultural products. But since the price control introduced in 1940 has proved farcical, the peasant is the only one who has to sell his products at unchanged prices.

At the same time, the Government announced severe punitive measures to stop the countless violations of the rationing system. The general trend of Italy's new agricultural policy was illustrated by an article published on June 20 in the newspaper Il Popolo delle Alpi. The paper went so far as to demand the complete militarization of the food supply system.

However, the peasantry did not knuckle down under the steadily increasing official supervision and pressure. The news columns of the Italian daily press were filled with innumerable reports on the peasants' resistance to the new wave of requisitions and forced deliveries.

During the past three months, ambitious plans have been drawn up by the Government. While the ring of state control by the armed forces, the Carabinieri, the Fascist militia and thousands of German police agents is being tightened, decrees affecting the future of the country's food producers are being issued almost daily.

Soil Utilization

A considerable intensification of soil utilization is planned for 1943. The regime is considering measures envisaging the distribution of more than 20,000,000 hectars of meadow land to enforce its cultivation. The owners of corn-land are being encouraged to till their fields once more with potatoes and leguminous plants.

Reports from German sources have indicated that the peasants will be permitted to keep a large part of such emergency crops for their own use and for the rearing of hogs. Very possibly, the Germans are not interested in Italian "emergency potatoes." The measure may also be regarded as a hint that the rearing of hogs has been abandoned by many peasants.

On the other hand, decrees have recently been issued ordering the delivery at fixed prices of 5 per cent of the available sheep and young goats and of 7 per cent of old cows. Another decree sanctioned the slaughter of 65 per cent of the country's mules and of 10 per cent of its horses.

The agricultural crisis reached a new climax on Aug. 22 when more than 30 police prefects, chiefly in agricultural provinces, were removed from their posts. It seems likely that the removal of the prefects was the opening phase of the recently announced "militarization" of Italy's agriculture.

Badoglio Said to Head Group Opposing Nazis

By the Overseas News Agency

Zurich, Switzerland.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio, former Italian Chief of Staff, is reported to be leading opposition in the Italian High Command to new German demands for Italian troops for Russia.

The Italians in the Badoglio group were represented as arguing that Germany's war aims are opposed to Italy's, and that Italian strength must be conserved.

U. S. National Game Goes Places

Wide World

'Play Ball'—in Africa

Baseball is popular during the leisure time of South African soldiers. Here is an improvised contest going on, with the bat looking very much like part of a tent pole.

Eskimos Interrupt War Work To Pick Winter Berry Supply

NOME, Alaska (AP)—Some 200 Eskimo women in the villages along the Arctic shore have in the last year produced 5,000 sealskin parkas for use of the United States Army. The money value alone is more than $100,000 and the value to troops on Arctic posts is inestimable.

In addition to parkas, the Eskimo women have produced in smaller quantities fur boots, sealskin mukluks (high water-proof, cold-proof shoes), fur caps and gloves. Every garment is hand made, every one sewed with the peculiar twisted Eskimo stitch which is invaluable in a garment which will be wet and dry, cold and warm in rapid succession, and over and over again. Much of the sewing is done with sinew first chewed placidly by the seamstress.

But all operations were suspended for the berry picking season of about a month. Any fruit or fresh vegetable is at a premium among the natives even in summer in these latitudes, and in winter some fresh produce is essential. Thus, the packing into sealskin bags—where the berries keep fairly well in a sort of semi-fresh condition—is very necessary, and even war work must stop while it goes on.

Other greens are picked at the same time, some of them to be preserved in pure seal oil in open buckets. The Eskimo house without a roomful of such preserves, plus dried fish and a dozen other similar delicacies, is practically no house at all.

Chief Spike has brought practically all of his able-bodied men from King Island to the mainland for war work—which is why he spends so much time in his office.

These Eskimos operate possibly the oldest communistic system on the continent, and wartime has not changed it materially. Most of their earnings go into a common tribal fund, from which are purchased the needs of the entire native community. Spike gains little if any personal profit from his transactions, but he is absolute boss of the men in his tribe.

Chief Spike and his aide—whose name sounds very much like Billiken—are proud of their war effort and of the men they have sent to the Army itself. No Eskimo, of course, would think of mentioning the work of a woman as of any account; but they are proud of their women's work, too.

And almost to a man, they ask each new visitor, "What more can we do?"

London Checking Up On 'War Dodgers' And A. W. O. L. Men

LONDON, Nov 7 (AP)—United States and Canadian military police joined British military and civilian police late on the night of Nov. 5 in the biggest checkup yet on "war dodgers" and leave-breaking soldiers in London's West End.

Civilians, soldiers, sailors and airmen leaving hotels, cafes, and subway stations were asked to show their identity cards.

A number of civilians who were unable to produce identity cards or give a satisfactory explanation were taken to police stations for further questioning.

The police were reported to have taken the names of 6,000 persons found without identity cards while the number detained at police stations was said to have run into the dozens.

Five States Assigned Yugoslavia's Debt—German Share Least

ZURICH, Switzerland, Nov. 7 (ONA)—Yugoslavia's prewar national debt of about $600,000,000 has been split up among five states, with the Axis puppet state of Croatia being assigned the major portion of the burden and Germany, which got the lion's share of the loot from the conquered kingdom, assuming the smallest share.

Reapportionment of the Yugoslav national debt was reported by the official Croatian Nazi newspaper, Deutsche Zeitung in Croatien, which listed it as follows:

Croatia, 42 per cent; Serbia, 29 per cent; Bulgaria, Hungary, and Italy, 8 per cent each; Germany, 5 per cent.

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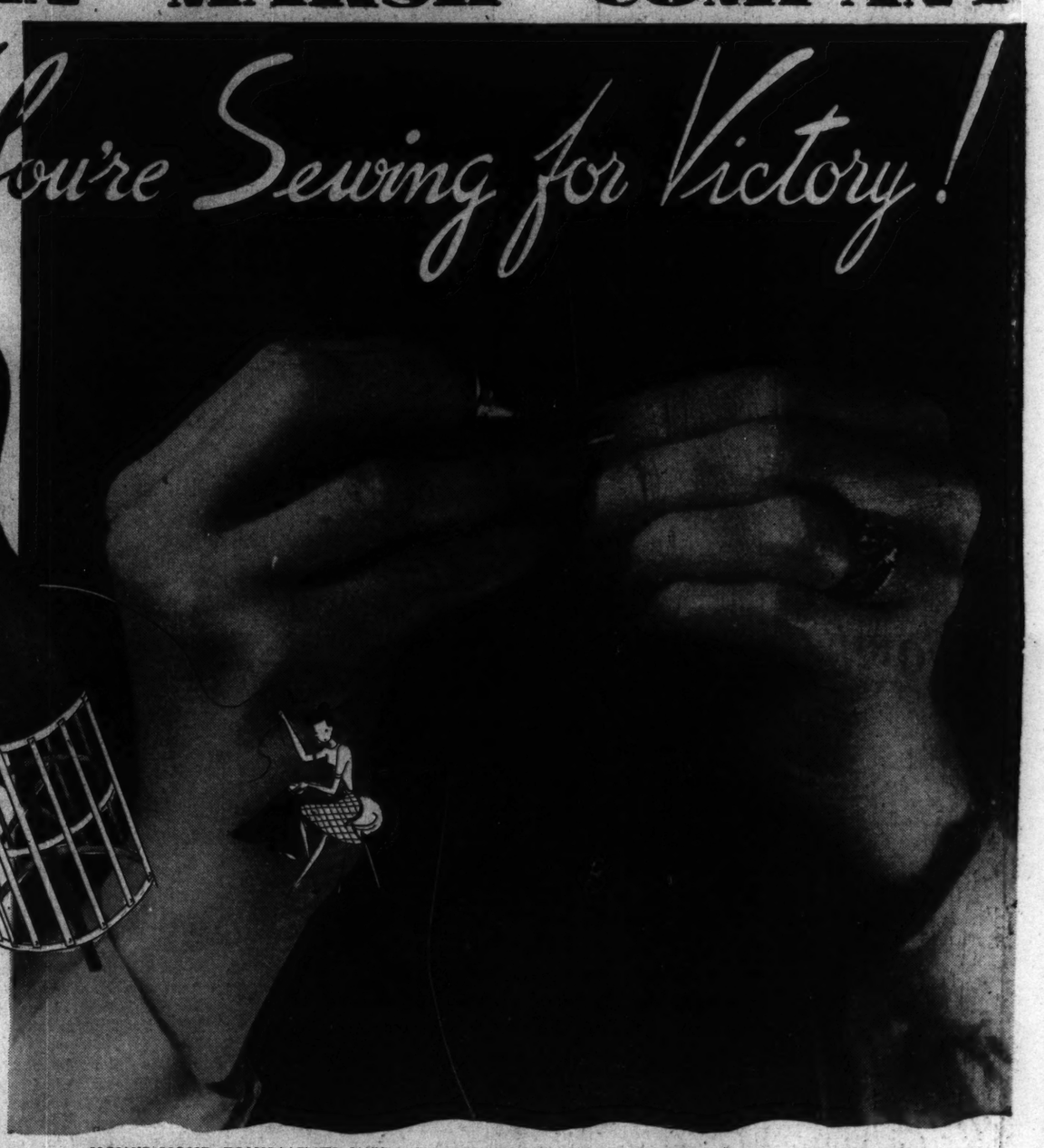

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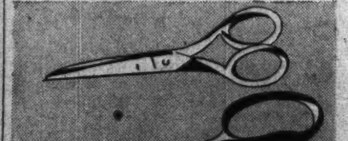

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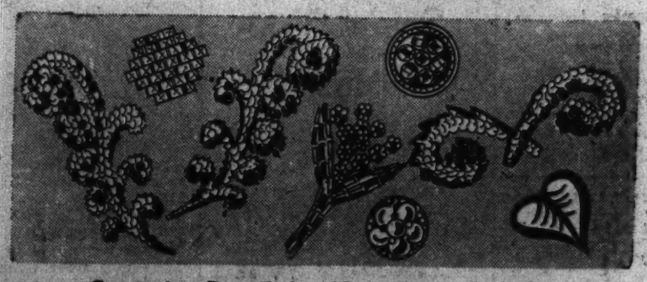

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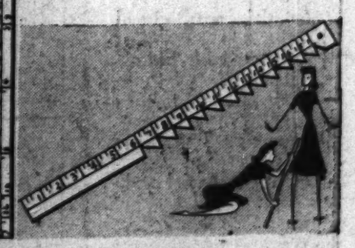

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Allies Must Drive to Tripoli To Settle African Victory

By Homer Metz
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In driving the Axis forces of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel from their 40-mile defense line running from El Alamein on the Mediterranean to the Qattara Depression, the British Army in Egypt has undoubtedly scored an important success.

Yet if previous campaigns in the see-saw history of desert warfare are any criterion, the renewed battle of North Africa has barely begun.

In order to be successful decisively—that is, to clear the Axis completely out of North Africa and to uncover the weak underside of Hitler's Europe—Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery's forces must drive almost 1,500 miles to Tripoli.

For nothing short of the occupation of Tripoli will deny definitely to the wily Nazi tactician the means with which to replenish his forces and remain in the fight. Previous Axis successes in the desert can be traced almost exclusively to the ability of the enemy to move men and guns across the narrow Mediterranean from Sicily and Italy to this key port.

A War of Supplies

According to Harold Denny of the New York Times, who was captured in the Libyan desert last year, many German officers believe that no British success other than the capture of Tripoli can seriously endanger the Axis defensive position in Africa.

Twice in the past three years the British have approached relatively close to Tripoli, only to have the tide of battle turn and the hare take up the pursuit of the hound.

This time, with overwhelming superiority in the air and great striking power on the ground, the British would seem to have a fair chance of reaching Tripoli. It may be that the British envisage a combined land and sea thrust at the port, with the Royal Fleet moving in through the Mediterranean from Gibraltar while the Eighth Army sweeps up at Rommel's heels from Egypt, although such an operation would entail grave risks to the fleet from Axis aircraft shuttling back and forth between land bases in Africa and Italy and Sicily.

But, as has been said before, the war in North Africa is essentially a quartermaster's war. By this it is meant that the success or failure of a large-scale offensive depends chiefly upon the ability of the quartermasters' corps to bring up adequate supplies.

The real test for the attacking British will not come until they have captured and passed Mersa Matruh, the last port of any consequence between Alexandria and Tobruk and the western terminus of the 300-mile railroad that runs along the Mediterranean coast from Alexandria.

After passing Mersa Matruh, and until they regain control of Tobruk, 200 miles farther west, the British will be dependent in large measure for their supplies on thinly spread lines in desolate wasteland, where the danger of ambush or surprise attack from the air is great.

From Egypt to the mountains of Cyrenaica, which begin rising near Bengasi, the desert is almost featureless. Most of it is flat, sandy land, covered here and there with wide expanses of gnarled rock from which Marshal Rommel's men in previous campaigns fashioned many fortified positions.

The desert in this area is relatively flat, but at the same time there are many rises and hillocks which provide opportunities for ambush and screened maneuvers.

Fields of Buried Mines

Behind these sandy mountains the Axis has, in many instances, constructed complex fields of buried mines, long deep ditches to trap unwary tanks in the range of artillery batteries, and strong firmly placed obstructions, such as concrete blocks or railroad iron that point upward three or four feet at a 45 degree angle.

It is through such dangerous country that the British are smashing westward again for the third time in three years.

The war in the desert began in the late summer of 1940 when the Italian Army of Marshal Graziani launched a quick drive from Bengasi and other Cyrenaican centers and succeeded in pushing to Sidi Barrani, 30 miles inside Egypt, by Sept. 17.

At Sidi Barrani the British made a stand and prepared to open a counteroffensive against the none-too-well equipped Italians. Their attack began on Dec. 8. The Italians were rolled back with greater speed than they had previously moved forward.

Many Italian Prisoners

Paced by tanks and air power, the British then drove deeply into Cyrenaica and on Jan. 22 they captured Tobruk, taking prisoner some 25,000 Italians, including four generals.

This virtually ended serious Italian resistance in Libya, and on Feb. 6 the British marched triumphantly into Bengasi, the principal Axis supply port west of Tripoli, approximately 340 miles from the Egyptian border.

While the British were advancing, however, great numbers of German troops and equipment crossed the Mediterranean from Italy and Sicily to Tripoli, and by mid-March the crafty Marshal Rommel was ready to make his move. Had the British Fleet ventured into the Mediterranean at this time the first German-directed offensive might never have materialized.

But it didn't. And Marshal Rommel, with more men and more guns, drove the British back on their haunches, and by April 4 he was able to retake Bengasi. Eight days later, on April 12, the Germans had pressed on to Tobruk, which they encircled and placed under siege, while the main body of their forces continued in pursuit of the British.

Counterattack Prepared

On April 13 the Axis forces again reached the Egyptian frontier. Once more the British braced. No longer dependent upon long and unprotected supply lines, they were able to bring up reinforcements and equipment from Alexandria in sufficient number to hold the Axis at bay throughout the hot summer months and prepare for a second counterattack.

The second British offensive opened on Dec. 6 of 1941 and, like the previous attacks, it quickly developed into an operation of swift movement. Marshal Rommel took to his heels and ran, and in four days—on Dec. 10—the besieged garrison at Tobruk, whose heroism had won the plaudits of the world, was relieved.

On Christmas—15 days later—the British push had carried into Bengasi and for the second time the Union Jack flew over the shell and bomb-battered streets and docks of that city.

But here the British drive ended. Because of lack of foresight or, more probably, because of the tremendous difficulties involved in getting adequate supplies, the British did not attempt to move on Tripoli.

Supplies for Rommel

In consequence, Marshal Rommel obtained another breathing spell during which he obtained still more supplies from Sicily and Italy, many of them air-borne, and shortly after the first of January of this year he returned to the attack. The British were unable to withstand the shock of his armor and on Jan. 29 they gave up Bengasi for the second time.

But unlike the previous two occasions, the British did not flee all the way to the Egyptian border. Instead, they made a stand some 70 miles east of Tobruk. Here a stalemate developed for two months, during which time both sides busied themselves moving up reinforcements and in developing strong defensive positions.

In May of this year began the dramatic events that all but carried Rommel into the Valley of the Nile and from which he is now fleeing so precipitously.

Greatly strengthened again, the Axis opened an attack which had for its objective the capture of Tobruk by means of a tank-led sweep around the southern anchor of a British defense line extending 50 miles from El Gazala on the Mediterranean to the hamlet of Bir Hacheim.

Battle of the Tanks

After holding on bravely for eight or nine days the Free French garrison at Bir Hacheim retreated and Rommel swung northward behind the British minefields. Here the main British tank force met the charge of Rommel's armor and not only inflicted heavy losses upon it but brought it to a dead stop.

Finding himself checkmated, Rommel quickly hacked two narrow paths through the mine fields at his rear and sought to escape. At this point 10,000 Axis prisoners were taken and it looked as though an Allied victory of decisive proportions was in the making.

But Rommel succeeded in getting most of his forces into the clear and in repairing his tanks. The British followed him recklessly with more than 200 tanks and blundered into a fateful ambush. This ambush occurred on June 13. When night fell on that day the British had lost all but 70 of their tanks.

Marshal Rommel then smashed quickly ahead, rolling up the British line nortward from Bir Hacheim and attacking it head on in the El Gazala area. By June 20 the British were in full retreat and Rommel was ready to assault Tobruk.

Came Close to Alexandria

The attack came with overwhelming force and the stronghold which had held out so long before surrendered in 24 hours. Twenty-five thousand British prisoners and huge stores of equipment were captured by the Axis troops.

Again a beaten British Army fell back on the Egyptian frontier. Prime Minister Churchill announced in the House of Commons that the British had lost upward of 50,000 men and compared the disaster to the fall of France.

This time Rommel did not give the British an opportunity to "dig in" on the Egyptian borderland. They also were unable to make stands at Sidi Barrani or at Mersa Matruh. It was not until the Axis forces had penetrated to within 60 miles of Alexandria that the British were able to hold fast in the narrow 40-mile sector between El Alamein and the Quattara Depression and bring the Axis advance to a halt.

And that's the story of what has gone before in North Africa. The next chapter is now in process.

Britons Keep a Proper Balance

British Combine

But the Bicycle Is No Joke in Wartime Britain

With better than one bicycle to every four persons in Britain today, the cyclist no longer can be called "the most ridiculous sight in the world." This scene in the town of Bedford, famous for the number of bicycles used by its inhabitants, presents an unusual traffic problem with the increased use of two-wheeled transport. Photo shows a large group of cyclists passing the forlorn-looking petrol pumps on the outskirts of the town.

'Log' of War in North Africa

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The present British offensive is the sixth major campaign in the rolling sands of the North African desert since the outbreak of the war.

Twice the British have swept across Libya to Bengasi since Italian Marshal Rodolfo Graziani drove to Sidi Barrani in 1940, and twice they have been driven back by Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Following is a thumbnail summary of the war in the desert:

Sept. 17, 1940—Italians push to Sidi Barrani, 70 miles inside Egypt.
Dec. 8, 1940—British start counteroffensive.
Jan. 22, 1941—British capture Tobruk.
Feb. 6—British capture Bengasi, 340 miles inside Libya.
April 4—Axis armies, driving back across Libya, retake Bengasi.
April 12—Tobruk encircled and put under siege.
April 13—Axis troops again reach Egyptian frontier.
Dec. 6—British start new offensive in Egypt.
Dec. 10—Besieged Tobruk relieved.
Dec. 25—British troops enter Bengasi for second time.
Jan. 29, 1942—Marshal Erwin Rommel's troops capture Bengasi for second time.
June 13—Two hundred British tanks ambushed.
June 21—Axis captures Tobruk, 25,000 British prisoners taken.
July 1—Axis troops reach El Alamein area of Egypt.
Sept. 1—American air and tank forces disclosed to be participating in Egyptian battle.
Sept. 7—Axis falls back slightly after British stop large-scale attack.
Oct. 23—British begin third westward offensive.

Twelve Million Cyclists Pedal On in Wartime England

Wide World-Associated Press

LONDON—It was all very well for George Bernard Shaw to write, once upon a time, that a man on a bicycle was "the most ridiculous sight in the world," but in wartimes the bike is no joke in Merrie England.

The country swarms with them. Best estimate is that there are 12,000,000 bicycles being pedaled in Britain today. That is better than one to every four persons.

And now, with the war, the gasoline and rubber shortage and what not, there is talk of licensing and registering bicycles, to aid the police when bikes are "borrowed."

For years and yet more years the individualistic populace of Britain has insisted that among other inalienable rights is that of a man, woman or child to own and operate a bicycle in complete freedom from taxation and registration.

Refuse to Tax

Government after government has refused to tax the bikes.

H. H. England, editor of the influential cyclists' weekly magazine "Cycling," got very wroth about it.

"We of the cycling world are absolutely opposed to any form of registration or licensing of bicycles whatsoever," he stormed. "Registration wouldn't stop bicycle thefts. It would just be another form of taxation."

Early in the morning there are the workmen and workwomen, many of them elderly, pedaling along London's streets and through lanes in the countryside. Later on, it is flocks of school children and their teachers. Still later even the businessmen pedal to business.

On week ends the highways and byways literally buzz with cycling clubs of boys and girls in shorts, healthy and windblown, their bare legs pumping rhythmically mile after mile, over hill and down dale.

Many a tandem do you see, with mom and pop, both in shorts, off on outings. Often there's a little wicker seat for junior on the handlebars.

All day long in London's busy streets puffing urchins struggle along, pedaling big tricycle delivery bikes toting tradesmen's goods to housewives.

A tiny sidecar on a tandem, a gurgling baby inside, is a sight to behold.

Payoff

But the payoff came when a bunch of United States foreign correspondents piled out of a press conference and started yelling for taxis.

"Not me," said one. "I got tired of yelling. I got me a bike."

Imagine cycling up to the Foreign Office for an important conference with Anthony Eden. It's being done.

What bicycling means in Britain is vividly reflected by "Cycling." This magazine though severely curtailed by wartime paper shortage, runs around 32 pages weekly, has 100,000 circulation, but figures it serves 250,000 readers. It has been going strong since 1891, and last January put out a big, profusely colored and illustrated golden anniversary edition.

Editor England, member of the Pickwick Cycling Club, oldest of the 2,000 clubs in Britain, and honorary member of the Boston, Mass., Bicycling Club, mourns that "we would really have put out a bumper number had we celebrated our 50 years without there being this darned war."

France Must Defend Empire To Limit, National Front Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, Unoccupied France, Nov. 7—Marcel Déat, the active political leader of the "National Popular Assembly" in Unoccupied France, speaking before the "Revolutionary National Front," supporting the Laval policy, said "France has two urgent necessities: First, to send the French workers needed to Germany and, second, to defend its empire to the limit."

M. Déat, who has been frequently critical of the Government during the past two years for not taking a more energetic attitude in collaboration with Germany, has in the "Revolutionary National Front," which exists only in the occupied zone, the fundamentals of a party which he wishes to place at the Government's disposal as the "unique party." As the Legion of War Veterans in the unoccupied zone and in the Empire aspires likewise to be the unique party, the possibility of union between the two remains to be worked out to prevent rivalry.

One of the Dangers

As one of the dangers which Marshal Philippe Pétain has always wished to avoid is a difference in sentiment growing up in the occupied and nonoccupied zone. M. Déat's attitude is important from the interior angle but if it leads to a definite alignment in policy between the two zones it has an importance beyond the French frontier and may go far. So far it indicates a strengthening of collaboration.

The policy of the Laval government on the two points mentioned by M. Déat was given in unmistakable form by Secretary of State for Information Paul Marion in a speech at Vichy at a rally for domestic unities. Arguing that defeated France has at no time any chance of any other policy than co-operation with the occupying forces, M. Marion said the policy of collaboration, instituted two years ago, had alone prevented French workers from being sent to Germany en masse long ago and it was still making it possible to send workers voluntarily with the advantage of the return of war prisoners M. Marion then said that this is not enough. "We can and we ought to go much further." If France does not take a more positive attitude, he said, France will be considered the "sick man of Europe" and when it comes to making peace it will be made at France's expense.

'France Can Save Itself'

"By sending to Germany all the French workers it can spare, France can save itself," he said. "I prefer France to march along with the rest of Europe than to be lost alone."

On the defense of the Empire, M. Marion was no less categorical. "In defending the Empire we defend our last card, and the last card must be defended seriously."

On the point of sending workers to Germany it has been drummed into the public that there is no other choice. Secretary of State for Industries Jean Bichelonne reveals in an appeal for speeding up departures that Germany's needs are insistent and growing, and that nonoccupied France in not sending its full contingent of specialized workers prepares a hard fate for workers in Occupied France, adding "occupying forces are already preparing supplementary impositions for the nonoccupied zone. That is why the Government asks each worker designated to respond in a spirit of discipline to its calls."

So far the Government has not gone beyond "designation" and "appeals." Official news sources, denying reports of coercion followed by riots and armed repression, maintains that the recruiting of labor for Germany is still on a voluntary basis.

That increasing numbers of men are expected to go to Germany, however, is indicated by the repeal of the law against employing married women in public services so they can replace men.

Defense of Dakar

To the average Frenchman defense of the Empire has now narrowed itself down to defense of Dakar. Governor General Pierre Boisson, who is known for his energy going up the coast of Senegal to Saint Louis, said, "French West Africa is in danger of attack. Preparing for the future peace the English are making up for what cards they have lost by taking our pack. Dakar and French West Africa are in the English game, cards worth having. But these cards, I tell the world, are in our hands and I have no intention of losing them. In French West Africa there is no mere question of saving the honor of French arms. French honor is not in question here.

Economy in Vests Lost on Sweaters

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (AP)—Louis Travaglini, veteran men's clothing designer and fitter, says the Government regulation eliminating the vest as part of the double-breasted suit—to save wool—wasn't working out just right.

He told the Chicago Cutters' Club last night that the vest elimination may tend to treble, not decrease, the amount of wool necessary to keep wearers of that type of garment comfortable this winter.

He said that buyers of double-breasted garments, minus vests, have been stocking up on sweaters which require three times the amount of wool necessary to make a vest.

He also explained that buyers may order a "fancy" waistcoat which, wool or no wool, will meet legal requirements if it does not match the coat and trousers.

Inactive German Fleet Faces Loss of Potency

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since the misadventure of the "unsinkable" battleship Bismarck, the German Navy, with two exceptions, has been strangely inactive.

Submarines running wild along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the United States—and in the Caribbean until sufficient patrol and escort strength was mustered to combat their activities — and the amazing foray of the Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, and Prinz Eugen through the Straits of Dover some months ago have been the only units of the Nazi Navy that have been in action.

The latter three ships had been subjected to intensive bombing attacks while in the French channel ports where they had sought refuge without having had their ability to flee being impaired.

However, extensive damage to exposed installations was received either prior to or during the daring dash to home ports when they virtually skirted the Cliffs of Dover, and they have since been under repair. The Scharnhorst and Prinz Eugen are reported to be at Kiel and the Gneisenau at the Baltic once-Polish port of Gdynia. Both of these ports have received attention from the Royal Air Force, with what results we do not know.

Tirpitz Well Protected

In the meantime, the battleship Tirpitz, a companion ship to the Bismarck, has been at the Norwegian port of Trondheim, where it was tucked away between the rugged walls of a fiord. Photographs taken by the RAF show the Tirpitz to be surrounded by torpedo nets and so berthed as to be practically unassailable by planes.

Also in Norwegian fiords are said to be two pocket battleships, four cruisers, and about twelve destroyers. These ships menace the United Nations convoy route to Russia's Arctic ports, and although there have been reports of Nazi surface ships having taken part in attacks on convoys in that area, they have not been substantiated.

Nevertheless, the fact that the Germans possess potential naval strength pins a very considerable United Nations' naval strength to British bases when these forces could be used profitably elsewhere.

It will be difficult, if not impossible, for the United Nations to prevent German naval units, when repairs are completed, from slipping into Norwegian waters and effecting a concentration with the ships already there.

Low Visibility

This season of the year, with its long periods of low visibility, lends itself to such moves. Mines cannot prevent the movement of ships, because an unguarded mine field can easily be swept away. The distances involved can be negotiated only by unsupported long-range bombers which would be countered by enemy planes from near-by bases. Strong forces of heavy ships cannot patrol the North Sea in the face of German planes and submarines. Consequently, aside from such opposition as can be afforded by United Nations submarines, light craft, and planes which happen to be propitiously located, Nazi units find little to hinder their reaching Norwegian ports.

The total naval force of surface ships that can be assembled under the German flag is not an imposing array as far as numbers are concerned. The rub comes in the types of ships concerned. Years ago, the Germans, uninhibited by Limitation of Naval Armament Treaty restrictions, set about building ships which were designed to outgun and outrun contemporary vessels. Later, they became more ambitious and brought out the Bismarck class that was planned to stand up and fight.

Consequently, the United Nations are now confronted by the battleship Tirpitz; the Scharnhorst, a fast, fairly well-armored battleship; two pocket battleships that are fast and well gunned, but lightly armored, and a number of fast well-armed cruisers. In a sea battle, this force could not contend with the strength that can be thrown against it, but as a "fleet in being," it possesses dangerous possibilities.

Need Not Be Concentrated

The various ships do not have to be actually concentrated. On the contrary, they can be disposed in the several ice-free harbors along the Norwegian coast. There have been numerous reports coming from Norway that the Germans have erected many fortifications to replace the inadequate installations taken with the ports, and it stands to reason that this protection, along with nets, booms, and mines, makes these harbors secure against submarines and torpedo craft.

In the absence of any means of projecting an attack by air except by carrier-borne planes, this possibility may be disregarded.

The Inner Lead, a passage running along almost the entire length of Norway behind the chain of offshore islands, affords a protected route which can be used by all except the larger German vessels to proceed in safety from the vicinity of Bergen to beyond Tromso.

Guarding this long stretch of coast against sallies of individual or small task forces of German ships into the Atlantic or Arctic convoy lanes absorbs more United Nations ships than can readily be spared at a time when their services are needed in the Mediterranean and the Pacific. We have been given no hint concerning what ships are based in the northern ports of Great Britain or who spend their days in the murk of the Arctic, but we do know that Atlantic convoys have to be heavily guarded and that the naval power of the United Nations is spread very thin throughout the world.

Everywhere United Nations shipyards are working night and day to hasten new construction to completion. Britain recently announced that it had replaced with new ships the four battleships, four aircraft carriers and 22 cruisers so far lost in the war, and that its very considerable loss of destroyers had been more than made good.

Escort Vessels

In addition, a great number of escort vessels of the corvette class have been placed in service, many of them having been built in Canada.

The new British battleships are presumably of the 35,000-ton King George V class, although possibly one or more of a later 40,000-ton class placed under construction before the outbreak of the war may be among them.

The United States has a huge naval program under way, concerning which few details have been released since last December. Reports of launchings that have been carried in press items indicate that construction is being pushed to such an extent that in some cases the original date of completion has been anticipated by as much as a year. It is known that in addition to the North Carolina and Washington, several other battleships have been completed well ahead of time, and it can be surmised that the cruiser, destroyer, and aircraft programs have been stepped up to the limit of available construction facilities.

It is also well known that every plant capable of undertaking such work is engaged in building its share of the swarm of smaller vessels now under construction.

So it would seem that unless Germany makes use of its nuisance fleet during the coming winter, by next spring it will be so overshadowed in power as to be completely outclassed, but it will nevertheless continue to hold the attention of all too many United Nations ships.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

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Soldier Uses Free Mail To Attack Government

Continued from Page 1

ing privileges to solicit funds to enable him to keep up his propaganda campaign.

Evidently the famous won't-be-any-war propagandist is skillfully moving from frank to frank—from Representative Hamilton Fish's free Congressional frank to the United States Army's free Army frank, for it was not many months ago that he was finding ample use for the mailing privileges of the recently re-elected New York isolationist in circulating his propaganda with a minimum of cost to himself and a maximum of cost to the taxpayers.

Officials of the Department of Justice and the Post Office Department yesterday began investigation of Mr. Dennett's new activities on information provided by The Christian Science Monitor.

Action by the postal authorities will rest upon the Department's interpretation of the regulations defining the legitimate use of the Army frank.

Free-Mail Rules

Under these regulations it is specifically stipulated that "the free-mail privilege does not apply to the following: Circular letters; newspaper clippings, and printed or mimeographed matter, unless enclosed with letters and forming only an incidental feature."

The latest Dennett release from his temporary headquarters in the Atlantic City hotel, Haddon Hall, now turned into an Army Air Forces hospital where the busy Private is recuperating from his previous tangles with the law, is a "circular letter," the mailing of which under the Army frank is specifically banned.

It was permitted to be mailed.

The Dennett release is also "mimeographed matter," the mailing of which under the Army frank is specifically banned. Far from being only an "incidental feature" of Private Dennett's communication addressed to newspapers, it was its only content.

It was permitted to be mailed.

In fact, it seems evident that Private Dennett has gone about his preparations for this kind of use of the Army's free mail in a thoroughly efficient manner. He has had special envelopes printed for his own personal use. They exhibit a neat sketch of a fast-moving airplane in the upper left-hand corner under which is printed: "United States Army Air Forces, Pvt. Prescott Dennett. [in enlarged capital letters], 473 Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

In the upper right-hand corner, so that there may be no doubt, Private Dennett has placed a boldly printed notification: "Soldier's Mail—FREE"

The postal ruling states that "should a question arise as to the application of this free-mailing privilege in any instance the facts should be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification, for instructions."

The facts have now been reported to the Post Office Department and an investigation will be begun.

There is no criminal penalty under the present law for violation of the Army frank. It is a privilege given to soldiers, and the only penalty apparently is to withdraw it.

Whether it will be withdrawn from Private Dennett remains to be seen.

Two Main Assertions

In his mimeographed letter to General Marshall, which he has sent to the newspapers but to which there is no evidence the General has paid the slightest attention, and in the accompanying mimeographed circular, Private Dennett makes two main assertions in his best inflammatory style.

One is that the Department of Justice in carrying to the civil courts its sedition case against him is violating the jurisdiction of the Army over its soldiers.

The Justice Department affirms that there is absolutely no legal validity to this claim. The War Department has made and makes no such claim. Private Dennett is indicted for sedition for acts committed before he was drafted and while he was a civilian. He is indicted for sedition for alleged violation of civil, not military, law. There are many precedents, past and current—and the Army and Justice Department are in complete agreement on the point—which place a soldier within the United States under jurisdiction of the civil courts for violation of civil law.

The other assertion made by Private Dennett is that he has been improperly incarcerated for 66 days and is only now recuperating from this experience under the better care of the Army Air Forces hospital in Atlantic City.

"The first 66 days' civilian incarceration without trial are the hardest," wisecracks Private Dennett in his circular distributed at Army expense.

"And mark well," he adds, "that this Private was incarcerated practically incommunicado in civilian jails for 86 days without trial."

The fact is that Private Dennett was unable to raise his bail, and he was held in jail until he could—like everyone else is. When he was arraigned for sedition on July 30 of this year, the Federal Court in the District of Columbia fixed his bond at $5,000. He was unable to post it. On Sept. 3 it was reduced to $2,500, and by Sept. 26 Private Dennett had raised the necessary funds to obtain his release. He thereupon returned to the Army where he now is.

Here is the way Private Dennett puts his case in his publicized private letter to General Marshall.

"Dear General Marshall," he quotes himself as saying in his mimeographed release, "as a private soldier I respectfully ask you for a military trial which will completely remove from the jurisdiction of the civilian Justice Department my so-called 'Army morale plot' indictment under which the Department restrains me from overseas service.

"For purposes of this request I am not exploring the primary insult to the military implied in the Justice Department's assumption that the American Army's morale could be corrupted.

"The proudest day of my life was June 20 at Fort Myer when I took the oath as a plain ordinary soldier. That oath I will fulfill though all the 'army' of Justice Department employees try to railroad me through interminable civilian-court processes. Thank God that I read in my tent from your 'Soldier's Handbook' and confirmed the fact that my legal status has changed from that of civilian to that of soldier.

"The military legal jurisdiction has been maintained by the Supreme Court in the case of the saboteurs. Now will it take another Supreme Court decision before some of the obnoxious pipsqueaks in the Justice Department—playmates of night-club admirals—really learn to respect the soldier's legal rights under the articles of war?

"However, I am recuperating nicely here in the Atlantic City hospital following the rigeurs of my 60-day incarceration.

"My life is in your hands, General. I am completely at the disposal of the Army and my Commander in Chief."

Private Dennett enclosed his mimeographed copy of his letter to General Marshall with a mimeographed five-page explanation of his appeal for better treatment—and incidentally for funds.

He said that he regretted very much interrupting the "busiest war-winning men in the world right now," but that it was really important for him to do so.

Flamboyant Terms

"The soldier dies under the articles of war." Private Dennett declares, and in more flamboyant terminology that he found appropriate in addressing the General, he wanted to know "Who is behind the pipsqueak flunky—the little Napoleon of the courtroom—who decrees that the soldier shall not live under the articles of war?

"Surely no single power-drunk civilian bureaucrat would venture such an outlandish stand on his own responsibility."

After extensive inquiry at both the Department of Justice and the War Department it appears that Dennett may be overstating his case. There is no disagreement whatsoever between the military and the civilian authorities as to the appropriate jurisdiction in which to try Dennett under the sedition indictment.

But Private Dennett does not spare his adjectives. He uses the Army's free mail to circulate to the newspapers the charge that in seeking the sedition indictment against him, the Government is practicing "the lowest form of sadistic war hysteria."

"The surprise element alone," he adds, "accounted for the initial success of the civilian prosecutor's Pearl Harbor-like sneak attack upon me at my post in Jefferson Barracks in Missouri in July. That success can hardly be repeated. If it's my last mission in life, I'll help re-establish the wartime principle that a soldier may remain in this man's Army without illegal, unwarranted, sadistic, or corrupt persecution by civilian bureaucrats."

As to funds, Private Dennett appeals for cash at Government expense.

Appeal for Funds

"As real Americans will appreciate," he said, "all this civilian persecution quite completely 'cleaned out' Private Prescott Dehnett, U. S. A., financially, even before he started training for Uncle Sam at $50 a month.

"We need financial as well as moral support"—this while the Army pays the postage bills.

Action on Private Dennett's unusual use of the Army free-mailing privileges can reasonably expect to be forthcoming shortly, but a perhaps more fundamental question is already being asked. That question is: Can the armed forces take into their personnel a citizen against whom there is evidence which persuades the Government that he has been practicing sedition and has been acting to undermine the armed forces?

Under the United States Sedition Act, Private Dennett is indicted, along with 27 others, for engaging in a nation-wide conspiracy "to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces of the United States.

Private Dennett is now pretty handy to the raw material which he is charged with seeking to influence disloyally.

The indictment also charges Private Dennett with having used the several organizations he established—such, for example, as the "Make Europe Pay War Debts Committee," the "Islands for War Debts Committee," and the "War Debts Defense Committee"—as the instruments for furthering the alleged conspiracy.

To understand whether the sedition indictment should properly raise doubts in the thoughts of the War Department as to the safety of keeping in the Army a person against whom the Government has evidence that persuades it that trial for such high crime is necessary, it is perhaps necessary to examine its other main allegations.

The indictment declares that Private Dennett and 27 others, by employing these various organizations and publications and by making use of the Congressional Record, conspired to convey and to urge seditious propaganda upon members of the armed forces "for the purpose of obstructing and designed and intended to impede, obstruct, and defeat the preparation of our national defenses against aggression and invasion and the national war effort." Further, that he asserted the United Nations are ineffectual, the United States was safe from attack, and confidence in American public officials was misplaced and unwarranted.

The indictment further charges that the defendants, as part of this alleged conspiracy, carried on "a systematic campaign of personal vilification and defamation of the public officials of the United States Government" in order to convince members of the armed forces that "such public officials are traitorous, corrupt, dishonest, incompetent, un-American, and mentally unbalanced."

The indictment charges that Private Dennett and the others entered into and continued the conspiracy "knowing full well and intending that a Government bereft of the faith and confidence of the members of the military and naval forces and of the people is powerless to defend the nation or the people against armed attack from without or treachery from within."

Finally, the indictment alleges that Private Dennett and the others, "as a part of and a means to the accomplishment of the end" of the conspiracy, engaged in "a continuous and systematic campaign of written and printed opposition and sabotage against any and all efforts of public officials, to arouse the members of the military and naval forces and the American people to a realization of the grave and imminent danger threatening the national existence of the United States" by propagandizing the armed forces of the United States, following the Axis line.

The official position of the Army on the question as to whether Private Dennett and indeed any of the others under the sedition indictment are suitable for its personnel is that the doubt raised is not sufficient, since the indictment remains to be proved in court, and therefore whatever evidence the Government may have to justify the indictment cannot be acted upon by the Army until it is proved in court.

A spokesman for the War Department explained that since Private Dennett, whether a soldier or a civilian, must be considered innocent until proved guilty, the Army would necessarily consider him suitable for regular duty. The prevailing theory—at least prevailing up to the present—would appear to be that since a civilian out of jail on bond is a free agent able to go about his civilian duties, a soldier out of jail on bond is similarly a free agent able to go about his military duties.

Thus stands Private Prescott Dennett, United States Army draftee, indicted for sedition and now busy carrying on a propaganda and fund-raising campaign from Air Forces Headquarters in Atlantic City, N. J., at Government expense.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Warner, Chicago Sun

Tottering?

Lewis, Milwaukee Journal

Doing Little About the Manpower Jam

Confederated Unions Gain Attention by Tie-Up in Detroit

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—The newly formed Confederated Unions of America has quickly come into prominence through the "labor holiday" called in Detroit by one of its members, the Mechanics Educational Society of America, known as the M. E. S. A., which has tied up plants working on parts for battleships and tanks. Between 7,000 and 8,000 workers are affected.

In Cleveland, Ohio, today, the National Administrative Council of the M. E. S. A. met to consider whether the strike should be extended to other cities, including Toledo and Cleveland.

As headquarters of the new labor confederation are being established in Chicago, attention has turned again to the fact that there are today not four, but actually five, large and reasonably important independent groups bidding forinfluence in the field of organized labor in the United States.

Just how important this latest move, initiated at a convention here in October, may turn out to be, no one can say. Some neutral observers agree with representatives of rival groups that "it will not last out the year." Others insist that it is a development which will bear close watching.

Those five large labor groups as they stand today are: American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers, the railroad brotherhoods—actually consisting of two semi-independent groups, operating and none-operating—and now the Confederated Unions of America. In addition, of course, there are many small independent unions.

Once there were just two main groups, the A. F. of L. and the railroad brotherhoods. Then in 1936, Mr. Lewis took his United Mine Workers and several other units out of the A. F. of L. to form the C. I. O. Lately the still disgruntled Mr. Lewis has in turn taken his mine workers out of the C. I. O. In the offing is the possibility of a rapprochement, with the C. I. O., under Philip Murray, going back into the A. F. of L. There is some unconfirmed talk, too, about an "understanding" between Mr. Lewis and the new Confederation.

But as it is, American labor, at a time when it can show the greatest accomplishments and has the greatest opportunity in its history, stands not only divided but subdivided.

If these various groups were placed in a row in respect to their basic economic viewpoints, the A. F. of L. would probably stand at the conservative end, next the brotherhoods, then Mr. Lewis and his group, then the C. I. O., and then the new Confederation on the "radical" end. That is perhaps a too arbitrary and oversimplified classification, though, and within each group are individuals and local or semi-independent units whose positions would seem to call for a realignment.

The position of the new Confederation is best determined, though, at this stage by the positions of its leaders. Among these the most important is Matthew Smith, elected President at the convention here. It was Mr. Smith who initiated the venture and it is Mr. Smith who dominates it now. He is general secretary of the Mechanics Educational Society of America, which one Detroit observer said "is so far left of the C. I. O. or A. F. of L. that it makes the Communist Party look like a children's picnic, especially in these days when even the Communist Party advocates surrendering the strike weapon during the war."

But here are a few things Mr. Smith has said recently, in interviews and at public meetings: "We are going to have to get along with the German, Italian, and Japanese people after the war, so why not do it now? If the politicians would step aside, labor could write a peace today. . . . Labor should not give up any rights, and should bargain for more gains. . . . In the M. E. S. A. every strike becomes automatically official when it occurs. . . . I have not yet made up my mind whether the international conflict is to be superimposed on a class war, or vice versa."

While these views would seem to be leftist in the extreme, Mr. Smith is on anything but friendly relations with the Communists, because of his war views.

Mr. Smith was born in Oldham, England. He has not become an American citizen, but took out his first papers after he came over here under the British quota in 1928 because, he admitted, that was necessary in order to get a job at the Chevrolet plant in Flint.

Working as a tool and die maker Mr. Smith organized the Flint local of the M. E. S. A. in 1933 and was its first president. The M. E. S. A. split in 1936 when some of its other leaders took their units into the new United Automobile Workers, leaving Mr. Smith with a small union of skilled men in Detroit.

The significance of this latest move may be measured in terms of Mr. Smith's ability as a leader, as demonstrated by the fact that he then built up this group into an industrial union, with bargaining rights in the Nash-Kelvinator plant in Detroit, and in a number of shops in Cleveland, Ohio, where it is strongest today.

Mr. Smith says the M. E. S. A. has 42,000 members, although this is discounted by representatives of rival groups.

Besides the M. E. S. A. the new Confederation is, or it is hoped will be, made up of: the Association of Communication Equipment Workers, consisting of Western Electric Company employees; the Associated Unions of America, composed of a dozen or so independent unions in Milwaukee, Wis., the United Brotherhood of Welders, Cutters & Helpers, which started a year ago on the West Coast among welders who broke away from the A. F. of L.; the Independent Metal Workers Union, and some others.

The communications group is perhaps the largest; the M. E. S. A., because of the Smith leadership, the strongest. At the convention here it was reported that 35 unions would enter the new organization. It developed, though, that at least 10 of the 35 groups represented by persons attending the convention were "observers" only. Mr. Smith does not disclose just which groups are bonafide members of the confederation, although he does say that affiliation has been approved by executive groups of the M. E. S. A., the welders, and the communications union.

A big question seems to be whether the National Federation of Telephone Workers, which claims a membership of 150,000, and which includes the Western Electric Communications Workers Association, will go along with the new group.

While the convention approved a formal statement saying it would not fight the C. I. O. or A. F. of L., Mr. Smith's latest move in Detroit was to hire two leaders of the C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers Detroit Maintenance Workers Council, David J. Craig and George Pilkiewicz, and set them to work winning more than 22,000 C. I. O. maintenance workers over to the Confederation.

Donald F. Cameron, director of the Associated Unions, in Milwaukee, is Secretary-Treasurer of the new C. U. A., and will soon, it is understood, set up headquarters in Chicago.

Coffee Rationing To Go When Ships Become Adequate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, told the Inter-American Coffee Board that the War Production Board would consider raising or eliminating the coffee ration if shipping facilities so improve that supplies are ample.

He also told the Board that every effort would be made to provide more shipping space for coffee and that shipments of coffee would continue to be authorized in as great volume as cargo space permits.

Mr. Nelson's letter was in reply to one from Chairman Paul G. Daniels in which the Coffee Board stressed the importance of the coffee industry to the other Americas and urged maintenance of shipping facilities.

The Coffee Board sought assurances from Mr. Nelson on these points:

1. That rationing is solely a matter of internal distribution.
2. That rationing is not intended to curtail consumption below levels of actual and prospective imports.
3. That the intent of rationing is not to reduce imports and that shipments of coffee will continue to be authorized as cargo space permits.
4. That if shipping space improves, rationing will be raised or eliminated.
5. That every effort to provide cargo space for coffee will be made.

Mr. Nelson in his reply confirmed the Board's understanding in every case.

What, No Meat? Why Not Raise Your Own Rabbits?

STORRS, Conn., Nov. 7 (AP)—If you can't get meat at the store raise rabbits.

So says Garry A. Miles of the University of Connecticut Extension Service.

Use of this meat in the home would release other meats for the armed forces.

Liberia Looms Strategically As U. S. Troops Land and Watch

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—The small Negro republic of Liberia, founded by Americans and protected by the United States, has suddenly become strategically important to the United Nations.

Although it is frequently stated that the Vichy French port of Dakar is the closest bit of African territory to the new world, it is actually Liberia, however, that holds that position. It is perhaps for this reason that an unspecified number of American troops recently disembarked on Liberian soil.

While military secrecy shrouds United Nations plans for Liberia, the presence of American troops receives added significance from the events now occurring in Egypt and from obvious German anxiety over the possible fate of the huge French colonies in Northwest Africa.

With Liberia 750 air miles southwest of Dakar, it is apparent that American troops and planes there are in a position to backstop British forces in territories nearer the Vichy French stronghold. In addition, planes from Liberia will be in a position to keep close watch for German U-boats along the important allied sea routes which skirt the African "bulge."

It should be noted, however, that Liberia today is hardly an ideal place for military operations of any sort. Largely jungle, Liberia has no railway and only about 300 miles of more or less serviceable motor roads. Only a few of its rivers are navigable, and those only for a short distance, while the country has not a single good natural harbor, according to the National Geographic Society. At both Monrovia, the capital, and the increasingly important rubber port of Marshall, big ships have to anchor some two miles out.

Furthermore, from Dakar to Liberia the entire coastal area is described as covered with a heavy undergrowth which made passage difficult along most of the way, while there are few overland transport routes.

The vast areas around Liberia are a colonial hodge-podge, there being found territory owned by Great Britain, France, Portugal, Spain and Belgium. Since the governments of two of these countries—Spain and France—are decidedly pro-Axis, Liberia is seen as a good watching post for the United Nations.

It has been suggested from time to time that the Allies might eventually move against the Vichy France's tremendous African possessions from the south as a means of striking Italian Libya from the rear. If this were done, it is possible that Liberia might serve as a base, since that country is about as close to the Saharan crossroads city of Timbuktu as any Allied territory.

Although it is in a position to supply only a minute portion of America's rubber needs, Liberia's production of this important raw material has been rising rapidly during the past few years. Whereas Liberia's rubber export was between 1,000 and 1,500 tons in 1939, it amounted to more than 7,000 tons in 1941. While this amount of rubber would be of no great service to the nation's motorists in meeting the tire shortage, it can help turn out a considerable number of tanks and planes.

American interest in Liberia has been of long standing, since the Republic was founded in 1847 through the efforts of the American Colonization Society, dedicated to the peaceful solution of the American slavery problem. Some 40 years previously, colonization of the land had been begun by freed American slaves.

The National Geographic Society says that Liberia's flag, Constitution and government are patterned after the United States model, while an American receiver heads the commission in charge of customs duties and an American company finances the national debt. Monrovia is named for an American President (Monroe).

About the size of the State of Ohio, Liberia has an estimated 1,500,000 Christian, Moslem, and pagan Negroes.

"Once outside the typically whitewashed coast towns," the Society says, "one meets a primitive jungle life of tom-toms and wild tribal dances."

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Van Gogh at Worcester

By Dorothy Adlow

Worcester, Mass.

It is fitting that pictures by Vincent Van Gogh be put on exhibition at this time. They proclaim a passionate affirmation of life; they are compact with an enthusiasm for the moment and the place and the people; they are imbued with comradeliness and tolerance. Not only do they share an artist's keen relish for succulent color and gusty rhythm, but they convert color sequences and rhythmic cadences into symbols of rhapsodic concord. Vincent Van Gogh attained his ambition to preach, but not from the pulpit. It was with brush and pigment that he preached—and reached.

The Worcester Art Museum is to show an exhibition of canvases by Van Gogh through Nov. 28. This display was organized in partnership with the Baltimore Museum of Art and with the collaboration of The Netherlands Government under the patronage of H. R. H. Princess Juliana. The exhibition has been installed in a most becoming manner. In one gallery, photographs, colored reproductions, and informing texts have been hung to provide biographical and interpretive matter. But the canvases speak eloquently for themselves.

* * *

Several of the pictures are seen in America for the first time. There are fewer portraits and more landscapes than were shown several years ago in the Van Gogh exhibition assembled by the Museum of Modern Art, New York. The colors seemed brighter then, and the spontaneity more striking. Van Gogh proves a more reflective artist as the years pass. Under his seeming clumsiness lie logic and refinement; colors are discerningly modulated, spaces retreat through subtle line traceries and value gradations. Accents are laid astutely, contrast heightened shrewdly, and action intensified by emboldened rhythms.

Many of these convases surge and recede with unrelenting persistence of storm-swept tidal waters. If Van Gogh felt breathless before an unfolding vista, he communicated his excitement articulately. These views are not mere visual transcripts, they are interpretations, magnified and enriched by a quality of temperament.

Vincent Van Gogh differed from the inventive colorist who shared his rich palette. The latter generally employed colors to make a more accurate record of the passing scene, in order to fix upon canvas the vague and elusive atmosphere as it is conditioned by light, color, shadow, and mass. Van Gogh could not be a dispassionate and objective recorder. He was poetic, creative, and expressive. Under his touch the countryside became molten, fluid, flame-like, volcanic. He was concerned with growth, bloom, and ripeness, with the good earth as it was warmed and illumined by the sun, sheltering the bursting seed, nurturing the flowering branch.

* * *

Vincent liked Jean François Millet, and he resembled him in certain respects. The pictures painted after Millet show clearly the common bond, their love of peasant life and simple living. But Vincent did not have Millet's reflective calm. His brush painted the little strokes restlessly, molded contours in great billowy waves. In the landscape at Arles and St. Rémy, he was inspired by the eventful terrain, the slopes of the ravines, the tapering poplars, the cypresses, olive and plane trees, the gabled cottages, the stacks of grain.

That he could be controlled and calculating when he chose is apparent in "The Bridge at Trintquetaille," in which he diligently drew all structural lines with accuracy. He could paint a boat or a house with similar circumspection. He appreciated the importance of planning: "I consider the making of studies as sowing, and making of painted pictures as reaping."

The floral subjects show Vincent's devotion to Japanese painting, to the decorative and expressive characterization of blossoms in their maximum of bloom and floweriness. The "White Roses" and "Irises" are shown here.

"Van Gogh's House in Arles" was painted, as he said, "in sulphur colored sunshine under a sky of cobalt blue." This subject has become the prototype of many dramatic street scenes painted in subsequent years by the French Fauves and the German Expressionists. Indeed the artistic kinship between Van Gogh and Matisse, Utrillo, Vlaminck, Dufy and others is notable in these pictures.

In the "Portrait of Dr. Gachet" Van Gogh paid tribute to a good friend. It was one of his last pictures and it shows the tendency cultivated in his later canvases toward unearthliness. Colors were softened and etiolated and fused. Van Gogh departed from reality so that subjects lost entirely their material properties of weight and tangibility. In this way he resembled El Greco, the visionary. The inner vision became stronger, thought and feeling dominated.

Van Gogh seen against the background of art history is a less surprising performer. He helped to restore an art tradition that is ages old and world-wide. It is unintelligent to make a virtue of his faults and shortcomings; but it is a keen pleasure to see the world molded to his poetic vision.

Baltimore Museum of Art

"The Road Menders," by Vincent Van Gogh

Included in the Van Gogh Exhibition at the Worcester Museum of Art

Beerbohm, Dresdel, and Duse

By Harold Hobson

London

I am becoming seriously annoyed with Sir Max Beerbohm. He is making me work altogether too hard. A few weeks ago, as I recorded at the time, I went to see a revival of "The Belle of New York" at the Coliseum. In my modest way, I thought it would be more entertaining to quote what Sir Max had to say about the original production than to hammer out my own less brilliant comments. It was with deep regret that I discovered that Sir Max had left no memento of his views on the famous Edna May, so that I was left with no alternative to working out my own article by my own efforts.

However, Christmas is coming; there is a freshness in the air; Sir Max is a distinguished man; and I forgave him. But now he has let me down a second time. Ashley Dukes has presented Sonia Dresdel in Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" at the Mercury Theater. In 1891 this country saw "Hedda Gabler," with Elizabeth Robins in the principal part, for the first time. It would be unreasonable to expect Sir Max to write about this particular performance, because at that time he was still an undergraduate at Oxford. But the play was revived in 1907 by Mrs. Patrick Campbell. Sir Max was then the best dramatic critic in Great Britain, and I cannot regard it as being anything but in the highest degree unsatisfactory that he seems totally to have ignored what Mrs. Campbell did on that occasion.

Nevertheless, he has made some amends. For in 1903 he went to see the great Duse in the same play. Since the great Duse spoke only in Italian, he was unable to make much of her interpretation of the role. But he noted that Hedda is a self-centered character, brooding, disdainfully aloof. So did Duse brood, in an ecstasy of self-centeredness; and so does Miss Dresdel, in a dark and sinister impatience.

But Hedda is also a minx—this is Sir Max speaking, and I see no reason to contradict him—a ridiculous minx, and not a nice minx. In this part of Hedda, Signora Duse, it appears, acknowledged total and absolute defeat. Hedda is a restless young woman, desiring excitement, and with something of Iago's capacity for getting up a little private tragedy, and casting the parts among her own friends. Miss Dresdel is restless, far different from Duse, who "suggested the weary calm of one who has climbed to a summit high above the gross world."

There is none of this calmness about Miss Dresdel. Miss Dresdel has no monumental indifference to what is going on in the world. She is, in fact, keenly interested in it. She wants to take part in it. And, through the conventions of nineteenth-century parochial society, she cannot do so. She is angered by this. It makes her rage smolder, and now and again burst into a lurid flame, and finally into a conflagration that burns herself up.

Sir Max discovered in her a certain humor. Signora Duse apparently did not; nor is Miss Dresdel's performance overwhelmingly comic. Where there is humor in it, there is bitter humor. Where there is laughter, the laughter is harsh. Kindly jesting is not comfortably at home with Ibsen's anthracite stoves and William Archer's wooden translations. Whimsicality perishes in that chill atmosphere. Nevertheless, Miss Dresdel's performance is highly impressive. Dennis Ratcliffe admirably triumphs as Judge Brack over a notable lack of inches, whilst Michael Oldham makes Jorgen Tesman positively likable.

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Three Scores From England

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Music that antedates the war by a couple of years and that nevertheless may be regarded as of the moment carries the unpresuming designation of Symphony in G minor, the composer of which is E. J. Moeran. A full score in small-sized print comes from London, house of Novello. Nothing if not classical in design, it contains four movements—Allegro, Lento, Vivace, and Lento-Allegro molto. Remarkable, indeed; somebody conceives and executes a work for orchestra according to nineteenth-century idea, bringing confusion to modern times by doing something orderly and within rule.

Anyone who tries to get, by mere reading, a notion of music for a large assortment of instruments finds himself at many disadvantages. He has to go entirely by his eye, he can hear nothing and must depend on imagination, if that is the word, for qualities and balances of sound, and he must pay close regard to indications of tempo and shading and make reasonably sure guesses as to rhythm if he is to keep at all in the track of things. At the same time, he finds himself at an advantage which he cannot enjoy in the concert hall. He can open the score anywhere he likes, he can concentrate on a page here or there, he can skip passages that wear an uninteresting look, and he can stop the instant he has had enough.

* * *

Now what chanced to engage my attention particularly about the Moeran Symphony as I turned over the leaves of the book was the third movement, the Vivace, which I assume to be intended as a scherzo, or the part where the wit and humor, if there be any, come in. Amusing matters first and serious ones afterwards. For another point, lively movements go so fast in performance that I have trouble keeping up with them. When I read, I can hold them back and still not lose the feeling of their swift pace.

The Vivace voices itself, allowances granted for dissonance, in the key of D major, at the beginning and the ending; and there occurs, according to proper historic practice, a Trio section in which other tonalities prevail for a while. Catching a reader's attention at the very start is a melody for oboe, which moves rapidly along in the usual three-quarter beat of a scherzo to a song-like conclusion; then, after a few measures of rest, it repeats its middle and closing strains.

This, no use pretending, figures as but a brief little air; yet if it proves a taking one to an audience, it may mean the success of the symphony. As the movement develops, plentiful curious and interesting effect of percussion and brass puts in, and numerous exciting contrasts for the strings find room; but none of that will pass for value unless the oboe tune strikes listeners as having novelty and charm.

* * *

Why not try, someone may ask, one or two passages on the piano and so find out their worth? Ah, never! A symphony played on keys is but a bouquet of plucked flowers in place of a living garden. An upright or a grand has its use for the composer when at struggle in the making process, and then it remains aside. For who wants to go back there with him? Desire says, go ahead with him. Needed, rather, is an orchestra to present the Moeran Symphony in G minor and a conductor to offer it a chance in the concert repertory.

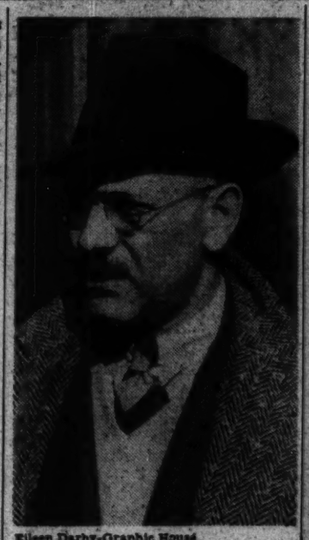
To drop to a lower level of sonority, here is the score of a narrative for string orchestra, "The Story of Joseph," in the form of a suite in 11 movements, composed by Erich Walter Sternberg and published by Novello. Program music without concealment, designations as follows:

I. Adagio—The Shepherd Joseph.
II. Allegretto—His Brethren Deride Him.
III. Theme and Variations: Adagio, Andante and Adagio—Joseph's Dreams.
IV. Allegro moderato—And They Cast Him Into the Pit.
V. Allegro moderato—Joseph Is Sold Into Bondage.
VI. Lento—Jacob's Grief.
VII. Allegretto—Joseph and Potiphar's Wife.
VIII. Allegretto — Joseph's Advancement.
IX. Vivace—The Brethren Come Before Joseph (Their fear and remorse).
X. Adagio — Joseph Makes Himself Known to His Brethren.
XI. Presto—Reconciliation and Gladness.

The program thus set forth in the printed quarto shows what a natural and inevitable parallel exists between a regularly constructed piece of music and a well-told piece of narrative. In a way, almost any instrumental work must be built to a program, since program, after all, means nothing more than plan. The only question is the kind of plan. Necessarily the program is more often than not an abstraction, and only occasionally does it take such concrete and descriptive shape as in Sternberg's "Joseph."

The work holds considerable length, as it must, no doubt, to tell a story of so many scenes and incidents. Nevertheless, each movement by itself is short, concise, and in the frame of the original. It ought to make an acceptable diversion amidst big exploits at an orchestral meeting.

Down to where the noise becomes still another degree less, Arthur Bliss's Quartet of last year, written under Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge auspices and published by Novello, invites the inner ear. Four movements; and like the run of sponsored music, much on the conventional, touches of modernism notwithstanding. The composer writes like one who knows the instruments he is dealing with, and he gives interesting things for each of his four players to do. He can individualize the second violin and the viola as well as the first violin and the violoncello, and can keep every part active and at the same time the whole harmony unified. Possibly he best expresses himself and most clearly continues English chamber-music tradition in the sparkling second movement, designated Allegretto grazioso.



Eileen Darby-Graphic House

Herman Shumlin

Producer who now has four companies traveling under his banner. Two of them are doing "The Corn Is Green" and "Watch on the Rhine" in the United States, and two are playing "Watch on the Rhine" and "The Little Foxes" in London. He will add a fifth company to his list Thursday, Nov. 12, when "The Great Big Doorstep" opens in Boston.

Philadelphia Prints

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The fourteenth annual exhibition of prints by Philadelphia artists at the Print Club, 1614 Latimer Street, though smaller than usual, no doubt because of the defense work preoccupation of the city's artists, is vigorous and varied.

With a jury equally split between conservatives and radicals, the show this year boasts two first prizes, the John Gribbel memorial prize having been divided between Daniel Garber's finely drawn study of "Spring Valley Willows" and Morris Blackburn's out-and-out abstraction, "Time-Space."

The Garber print is a black and white etching done in the traditional spirit. "Time-Space," on the other hand, is in color, a freely interpreted geometric composition in black and white, and olive green, with one telling touch of brown.

Honorable mentions went to Walter E. Baum for "Figures" and to Cynthia Iliff for "Easter Cheeses." Both prints are lithographs. Baum's transfers to the print medium, with which he has been experimenting only recently, his adventures in oil figure study, with a bow, perhaps, to Cezanne.

* * *

Miss Iliff's mention winner shows a worker molding cheeses in a corner of a market house, with outdoor background of sheep in another market pen. Decoratively spotted about the shop are big cheeses, and others in fantastic animal shapes. The artist has a bent for ferreting out in various localities genre subjects that are indigenous and that allow play of imaginative interpretation.

Generally speaking, the exhibition shows contrast both in techniques and in points of view.

Take, for instance, the highly amusing "Vacation" by Alfred Bendiner, in which a man, a woman, and a dog, sprawled on the beach, are all arms and legs as they try to defend themselves against invading mosquitoes. Then turn to a print of savage design intent, "Fight," by Leonard Nelson, with its jagged black-and-white design made of bared fangs, glaring eyes and lunging heads.

Or take such contrasts in choice of subject matter as Sara Starekow's "Irving Street," a sordid alley with tenement clothes lines, and Nicola D'Ascenzo's breath from Italy that was, "The Monastery, Portofino," in which a tranquil monk tells his beads in a quiet garden.

* * *

Echoes of the stark house art era ushered in by Charles Burchfield some years ago still crop up in almost all contemporary exhibitions. Eloquent of this trend is "The Staring House," by Josephine Eckert.

Some of the most effective prints deal with the wide open spaces. Elizabeth Lentz in "Navajo Camp" gives the impression of vast space and great mesas against which the activities of little humans seem relatively dwarfed.

"Black Mountain, N. C.," by Vincent La Badessa, is another big space composition with foreground rural mail boxes against middle ground tobacco patch with a single worker, and a mountain background. The print is rich in black and white contrasts.

Interesting as a study in clear white light is "The Kitchen, State in Schuylkill," by Joseph P. Sims; while "Somewhere in Iceland," a fish, men and boats-in-harbor scene of normal times, by Isabelle Lazarus Miller, has topical interest when weighed against recent events in that island.

Bohuslav Martinů

Whose Symphony No. 1, dedicated to the memory of Mme. Koussevitzky, will have its first performance at a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on Nov. 12, and will be repeated at the concerts of Nov. 13 and 14 in Symphony Hall, Boston, under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

Chicago's Fifty-Third Annual

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

The fifty-third annual exhibition of American paintings and sculpture, now on view at the Art Institute, features a memorial exhibition of the work of Grant Wood, a native of Iowa, who has done much to call to the attention of the American people the intensely interesting character of their immediate surroundings. As his work was done over a considerable time, it is the purpose of this article to discuss the remainder of the show, practically all work of the last few months, and constituting nine-tenths of the total.

For the second successive year the show has been hand picked—each work invited, with no jury except for the awarding of the prizes. It is more satisfying than last year's show, and appears to this writer a convincing argument against the conventional "trial by jury."

Of course the same result ought to be attained by any competent one-man jury with plenty of time to make unhurried decisions, for he would realize that he alone was responsible for the omissions as well as the inclusions.

* * *

There is much variety in this exhibition and a very high degree of technical proficiency. Few of the artists are stopped by mechanical difficulties. Then too, a refreshingly large proportion of the exhibitors present subjects that can also be of interest to others. The color is richer and more lively than last year's, and there is a workmanlike competence which proves that American painters know how to paint, at least so far as the mechanics of their craft is concerned.

As for the sculpture, it is much less significant than the painting, and if most of it were omitted the show would not lose in interest.

Discussion of the prize awards will serve to indicate the variety of current artistic activity. "The Nighthawks," by Edward Hopper, won the Garrett prize of $750. A striking canvas of low tones and harsh lights, the subject is a night sandwich bar, seen from the street through a huge plate glass window. The glare of the interior with its few patrons against the dimly lighted empty streets is an extraordinary design problem expertly solved by an artist who always holds himself strictly aloof from personal statements.

The Logan Art Institute Medal and $500 went to Alfeo Faggi for a bronze, "From the Cross." This sculpture is very small, and deceiving in its apparent simplicity, for it is really a highly complicated design. The figure of Jesus is shown in low relief against the three women shrouded in drapery who are lowering the figure. The modeling follows geometrical forms, and much of the detail is expressed by incised lines. Originality of treatment rather than emotional appeal was doubtless the determining factor in this award.

* * *

Pepino Mangravite won the Harris Silver Medal and $500 prize for "Deliverance," a highly stylized canvas. As usual with this artist, the colors are subdued and grays predominate, but the composition seems both mechanical and overworked. No hint of freshness remains in the treatment.

The Harris Bronze Medal and $300 went to Raymond Breinin for his imaginative "He Walks Alone," a dim figure of Jesus walking in a modern city with people reaching after him. It is beautiful in color and painted with a true spirit of reverence.

The $250 Kohnstamm prize was given to Julian Levy for "Wellfleet Harbor." At first sight the canvas is unimpressive—mudflats, trickling channels, a huge red boiler in the middle of the foreground, and a rather unobtrusive fisherman. After a bit of looking, the sky becomes luminous, the flats stretch way to the dunes and the whole composition appears as a symphony of subtly related quiet tones.

The Cahn $100 prize for a painting by a Chicago artist was awarded to Sidney Laufman's "Field of Broom," a simple and vigorous study in browns, yellows, and little else.

"St. James Street," a charming little picture by a self-taught lady of very mature years, Mrs. Thelma Slobe, won the Florsheim Memorial Prize for a picture by a Chicago artist who had not previously received a prize. It is well drawn, well composed, and disarmingly sincere, and shows a city street corner looking on a park.

The French Memorial Medal for the work of a former student of the School of the Art Institute was awarded to David Bekker for his allegorical "The Cabalist."

A New Damrosch Opera

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Six days after it had launched a new English version of Johann Strauss' "Der Fledermaus" (retitled "Rosalinda") in the hope and expectation of a Broadway run, the New Opera Company opened its second regular season at another theater with a world premiere and a revival of a work that had not been heard in New York since it achieved five performances at the Metropolitan in the season of 1931-32.

The opera of the world premiere was "The Opera Cloak," a one-act work in three scenes by Walter Damrosch, with text by his daughter, Gretchen Damrosch Finletter. The revival was Moussorgsky's "Fair at Sorochinsk," also sung in English, and with various musical emendations by Emil Cooper, who conducted.

Dr. Damrosch, at 80, was in the pit to lead his own work and, of course, appeared with the principals before the curtain at the close. "The Opera Cloak" is his fourth contribution to the lyric stage (not counting "The Dove of Peace" or instrumental music for plays) and his first operatic comedy. The others—"The Scarlet Letter" of 1894, "Cyrano de Bergerac," 1913, and "The Man Without a Country," 1937—were all of a romantic-tragic character and all full-length operas requiring an entire evening to present.

So far as has been made known, last Tuesday evening's performance of "The Opera Cloak" was not only the first but the only one on schedule, although "The Fair of Sorochinsk" is now completing a series of repetitions in conjunction with a ballet.

* * *

"The Opera Cloak" has a slender story, the scene of which is laid in the New York of about 1915. A lonesome young seamstress, sighing for the bright lights, is called upon to repair a beautiful opera cloak. In a pocket she finds a love letter. The excitement this engenders causes her to ring a fire alarm in her room. A handsome fireman climbs his ladder to rescue her but finds no fire. Together they go to a dance hall below Greenwich Village, she wearing the splendid opera cloak that was left with her for mending.

There are other characters, but nothing much comes of their dialogue. Perhaps because of the character of the scoring—which is full but not loud or cumbersome—almost none of the words could be understood at the premiere, certainly not the most fortunate situation for a comedy with a story less obvious than it is simple.

Dr. Damrosch's music proved agreeable, but in no sense momentous. It was melodious and fluent, yet did not contrive to vitalize the characters or the fun. Though the dialogue was all sung, the effect was that of a too "talky" plot in which the solos came off second best.

* * *

At least three other "completions" of Moussorgsky's unfinished opera preceded the Cooper version of "The Fair of Sorochinsk." Cui, Tchérepnin and Shebalin each tried his hand in rounding out and making stageworthy the score which Moussorgsky began in 1874 and left in fragmentary state.

Cooper has taken the Tchérepnin edition (the one used at the Metropolitan a dozen years ago) as a basis, and has not only reorchestrated long stretches of it, but has incorporated other Moussorgsky material. There is no ballet to "Night on Bald Mountain," as there was at the Metropolitan, though parts of that composition figure otherwise. But the opera closes with dancing to the "Hopak" that was originally a piano piece, then was orchestrated and now has choral parts as well. Musically, as in the staging, the opera seemed brighter, lustier and gayer than it was at the Metropolitan.

Singers in "The Fair at Sorochinsk" included Marina Koshetz, who has a soprano voice of the quality of that of her mother, Nina Koshetz; Winnifred Heidt, Michael Bartlett, Carleton Gauld, Donald Dame, Paul King, and Gordon Dilworth. The chief parts in the Damrosch premiere were sung by Mary Bowen, Elsa Zebranska, Virginia MacWaters, and Gilbert Russell.

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Kerstin Thorborg Symphony Soloist—One New Play Due Next Week

Distinguished Contralto Heard in Group of Songs

By L. A. Sloper

Kerstin Thorborg, distinguished contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is the soloist at this week's pair of Boston Symphony concerts. She was heard yesterday in Bizet's "Agnus Dei," from the incidental music to "L'Arlésienne," in Wagner's "Schmerzen" and "Träume," and in Schubert's "Die Allmacht." The program opened with Nicolas Lopatnikoff's Sinfonietta, op. 27, which was heard for the first time in Boston. The last item listed was Mahler's First Symphony. Richard Burgin conducted.

The inclusion in a symphony program of a soloist in a group of songs is a revival of an ancient tradition which had gone out of style. When we have had vocal soloists in recent years, they have usually been heard in larger numbers, such as arias or scenas from operas, or in such items as Beethoven's "Ah, Perfido," and Mahler's "Song of the Earth," which were written for singer and orchestra. There is, however, no good reason why the old custom should not be revived, except that it makes for a rather spotty program.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mme. Thorborg is of course an artist of superior equipment and versatile accomplishment, who can do justice not only to Fricka and Brangäne, but to Octavian and Orpheus. Her voice is of exceptional power and of good range, and when it is not forced, as it was yesterday on the high notes, full-bodied and pure in quality.

Since she has had wide experience in opera, it is natural that she should turn to the lyric theater not only for material but for style. In the present program, she used no operatic excerpts, but she did call upon two composers whose talent was specifically dramatic, as well as upon one who was a master of the Lied.

By the evidence of yesterday's concert, she is more sympathetic to the operatic than to the Lied style. And by the same token, it would have been better if she had given us some of her operatic repertory. The Bizet piece is theatrical, the Wagner songs hackneyed and sentimental. Schubert's "Die Allmacht" is great music, but its greatness was not realized in yesterday's performance.

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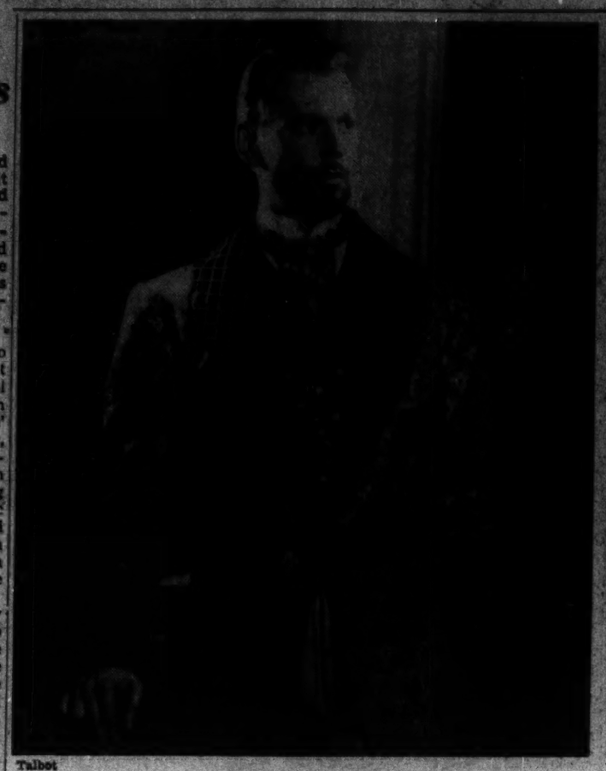
Mr. Lopatnikoff is no stranger to us, having already been heard at these concerts with an orchestral Scherzo, a Symphony, and a Violin Concerto, and at a Flute Players' concert with a Sonata for violin, piano, and side drum. His Sinfonietta marks no departure from his works previously heard, being remarkable chiefly for rhythmic verve, instrumental color, and humor. It is pleasant music which displays no originality. Mr. Burgin secured a performance of notable clarity and precision.

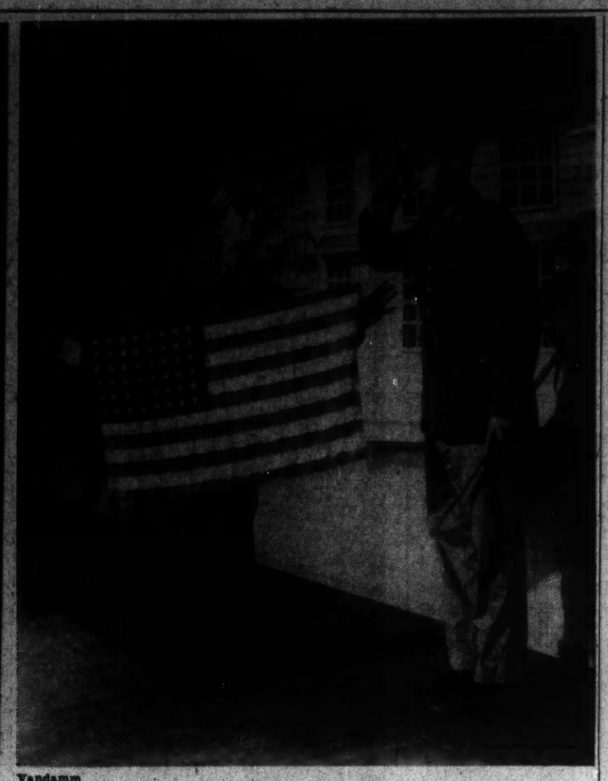
There has long been a theory that Dr. Koussevitzky delegates to Mr. Burgin new works which he does not greatly admire. If he follows such a policy, can it have been extended to include standard works which have come to interest him less? In view of his long championship of Mahler, it seems unlikely. Still, it could be, Dr. Koussevitzky may yet join the loyal opposition.



Talbot

Byron McGrath

In "Angel Street," the melodrama now at the Plymouth Theater



Vandamm

Sergeant John Mendes and Private Ross Elliott

In the all-soldier show, "This Is the Army," coming to the Boston Opera House on Monday, Nov. 16, for a two weeks' engagement.

'The Mask of Nippon'

Another hard-hitting World in Action short, "The Mask of Nippon," arrived at the Old South newsreel Theater last evening. This latest film in a series produced by the National Film Board of Canada analyzes the treachery of the Japanese. According to Stuart Legg's incisive commentary, the charm and poetry of Japanese life and the honesty and decency of the Japanese as an individual are nullified by the larger requirements of a national religion the gods of which practice deceit and treachery to achieve their ends.

Pictorially as well as in its commentary, "The Mask of Nippon" contrasts the placid and gracious aspects of Japanese customs, the aptitude for learning, the industry and effort of the people, with the ruthlessness of Japan at war. The tortures and killings at the opening of the picture are but briefly shown, but they leave no doubt of the nature of the adversary.

The film points out that the order of the day in Japan is austerity, simplicity, severity. All strengths are converted into the nation's fight. In the years before the war, Japan's seamen, tourist agents, business men, travelers, scholars, even her athletes were acting as spies, or, at any rate, performing some duty to prepare them for December, 1941. The film notes that expert, sleekly muscled young swimmers, like those who carried off the Olympic swimming championship at Los Angeles in 1932, opened the first bridgehead for Japanese forces at Kota Bharu on the Malay Peninsula, on the day after Pearl Harbor.

In conclusion to this grim report, Lorne Greene, speaking the commentary, declares: "The double character of the Jap will be his own undoing. In his hands are modern weapons; in his head, the muddled faith of a man driven into battle by gods of a barbaric past. We must strike him with a faith deeper and greater than his own, with a contempt for death that springs, not of superstition, but of fierce conviction, and his spirit will surely break."

Vandamm

Dorothy Gish

In "The Great Big Doorstep," coming to the Colonial Thursday.

Concerts to Come

Boluslav Martinů, Czech composer, has completed a work bearing title of Symphony No. 1, which the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, will bring out at its concert in Sanders Theater, Harvard University, on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 12. The symphony, dedicated to the memory of Mme. Koussevitzky, will have its first Boston performances at the concerts Friday and Saturday of next week. The Cambridge program includes the Overture to "The Bartered Bride," by Smetana, and the Symphony No. 3, "Eroica," by Beethoven. The program for the Boston concerts gives a place to the Smetana overture and to the Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 4 in G major, with Jan Smeterlin as soloist.

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For Russian Relief

Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson contribute a program of two-piano music to the cause of Russian War Relief, appearing at Bardwell Auditorium, Dana Hall, Wellesley, on the evening of Friday, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock. They will present pieces arranged from works of Handel, Bach, Saint-Saëns, Grieg, and Liszt, and actual two-piano compositions from old (Mozart) and new (Arthur Benjamin) sources.

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Brahms for Cambridge

The Brahms Sonata in E minor has prominence on the program of Raya Garbousova, cellist, at a concert announced by the Cambridge Musical Club, to be given at the Harvard Faculty Club on the evening of Monday, Nov. 9. Another thing singled out, which puts the eighteenth century in contrast with the nineteenth and brings to notice music none too well known, is Haydn's Concerto in C major. The cellist will be assisted at the piano by Albert Hirsh. Short items by Handel, Tchaikovsky, and Chopin complete the program.

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Victory Concert

Victory Concerts for service men and their friends on alternate Sunday afternoons at the Museum of Fine Arts call to the platform of the Tapestry Room on Nov. 15 at 4 o'clock Isabel French, soprano; Verne Q. Powell, flutist, and Claude Jean Chiasson, harpsichordist. The hour's program comprises songs and airs of past centuries, and old-school flute pieces, to harpsichord accompaniment.

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Trapp Family

Madrigals, four-part chorales, folk songs, yodels, and mountain calls will be heard at the concerts of the Trapp family singers in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 15, and the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 17. The program, which brings in playing on ancient recorders by way of instrumental diversion, will be the same at both meetings.

Irish Pictures

In honor of the Eire Society of Boston an exhibition of decorative arts and pictures is now on view in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

This is an urbane phase of Irish art with which we are unfamiliar. It branches from the main current of British painting of the eighteenth century. The mezzotints are painstakingly executed from paintings by masters. Irish printmakers prepared them and some artists were more versatile than others. The pictures by James Watson and James MacArdell are drawn with elegance. They show the worthies of the day draped in sumptuous finery and posing gracefully.

The wood-engravings have more of the common touch, depicting everyday scenes. They were made in the nineteenth century when the sophistications of the mezzotinters gave way to a new democratic tendency.

D. A.

Kreisler

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, returning to concert touring, appears in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 29. Twelve American concerts are said to comprise his season's schedule.

Stage Plans and Prospects

New York

Herman Shumlin will bring "The Great Big Doorstep," the Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett adaptation of N. P. O'Donnell's novel, to the Morosco Theater on Thursday night, Nov. 26, instead of Nov. 24, as announced earlier.

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Louis Hector has been signed for an important role in "R U R," Kapek's play, which David Silberman and Daniel Blank will present late in November.

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Gladys Hurlbut's "Yankee Point" will open Monday evening, Nov. 23, at the Longacre Theater after tryout engagements of two days, starting Nov. 13 at the Wilmington Playhouse and the week of Nov. 16 at the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia. Edna Best, Dean Jagger, Elizabeth Patterson, K. T. Stevens, Arthur Aylsworth, James Todd, Ann Dare, Dorothy Gilchrist, Dora Sayers, Donald McClelland, Richard Rudi, and John Forsythe comprise the complete cast of "Yankee Point," which Edward Choate and Marie Louisa Elkins will present in association with John Cromwell.

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John Golden has begun rehearsals on his first production of the season—Paul Muni in Elmer Rice's play, "Counsellor-at-Law," which is to open at the Royale Theater on or about Nov. 23.

Walt Disney plans an invasion of "Gremlinland" over the English Channel, to secure first-hand knowledge of the gnomes of the air whom he will bring to the screen in his feature-length version of "Victory Through Air Power." Mr. Disney has signed a deal with Flight Lieut. Roald Dahl, assistant air attaché to the British Embassy in Washington, for a story that Lieut. Dahl has written about the Gremlins. The R. A. F. Benevolent Fund will benefit from the royalties.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

The Great Big Doorstep—Beginning on Thursday evening at the Colonial. New play by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett presented by Herman Shumlin, with Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern to head a cast which includes Clay Clement, Joy Geffen, Jeanne Smith, John Morney, Ralph Bell, Morton Stevens, Jack Manning, Nat Burns, Gerald Matthews, and Dickie Monahan. The story is about a Cajun family in Louisiana who try to raise the money to build a house around an ornate doorstep fished from the Mississippi. The engagement here is for nine days preliminary to New York.

Further Ahead

This Is the Army—At the Boston Opera House, beginning on Monday, Nov. 16. Irving Berlin's soldier show, going on a nation-wide tour after a summer in New York. Mr. Berlin wrote the music. Ezra Stone, who is one of the 300 soldiers in the cast, staged the production. James MacColl, who wrote the dialogue; Robert Sidney and Barclift, who devised the dances, and John Koenig, who designed the settings and costumes, are among the soldiers contributing.

Private Lives—At the Majestic, beginning on Monday evening, Nov. 16. Revival of the comedy by Noel Coward, with Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes to head the cast.

The Sun Field—At the Colonial, beginning Wednesday, Nov. 25. Comedy dramatization by Milton Lazarus of Heywood Broun's story, with Joel Thomas Ashley in the leading role, that of a ball player. The cast includes Ruth Weston, Claudia Morgan, Florence Sundstrom, Larry Fletcher, Katherine Meskill, Fay Baker, John Call, Robert Simon, Frank Otto, Joseph Garry, William Roselle, and Herbert Duffy.

The Firefly—At the Majestic, beginning on Monday evening, Nov. 30. Revised version of the Friml operetta, with Emma Otero to head the cast.

Spring Again—At the Wilbur, beginning Christmas night. Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith in the comedy by Isabel Leighton and Bertram Bloch, presented by Guthrie McClintic, which ran for nine months in New York last season. In the cast will be Ann Andrews, Michel Rosenberg, Jayne Cotter, Richard Stevenson, Ben Lackland, Charlotte Bemis, and Edmon Ryan. The play will be included in the Theater Guild—American Theater Society subscription list.

Exhibition by the Dyers

The annual autumn exhibition of pictures by H. Anthony Dyer and his daughter, Nancy Dyer, is to be shown at Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street, through Nov. 14.

While the father contemplates picturesque vistas in the unfolding countryside of New England, the daughter watches people at close range; the former records the majesty that lies over mountains and the calm that pentrates valleys; the latter selects a multitude of telling little details that characterize people in their dress, entertainment, and daily habits.

Miss Dyer's fingers are nimble; they respond quickly and efficiently. She has the gift of recording facts most legibly, and her technique seems appropriate to her pictorial vernacular. The carrousel, barber shop, a park bench, may be the locale of her amusing scenes, heightened by caricature accentuations.

Mr. Dyer seems to have found the counterpart of Old World landscsapes here in our New England countryside. Some of the pictures now shown describe beautiful spots in the Connecticut Valley and Martha's Vineyard. Mr. Dyer has long since mastered the peculiar tempera style in which he works.

Ancient Instruments

Treble viol, viole d'amour, descant viol, and viola da gamba, together with harpsichord, make up the instrumental outfit of the Boston Society of Early Music this season, concert dates set for Dec. 3, Feb. 25, and April 8, 1943. The place, The Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street. Performers on stringed instruments are Albert Bernard, Paul Federowsky, and Alfred Zighera; player of the keyboard instrument is Putnam Aldrich. The Society will have among its assisting artists Georges Laurent, flutist, and Olga Averino, soprano.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"The Pirate," by S. N. Behrman. Presented by the Playwrights' Company and the Theater Guild. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day).

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Ronalds, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Sweet Charity," by Irving Brecher and Manuel Seff. Presented by Alfred Bloomingdale. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day).

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton. Featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. Kerstin Thorborg, soloist. 2:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Program of folk tunes, soldier songs, and liturgies by the Don Cossacks male chorus. Serge Jaroff, directing. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Roman Totenberg, violinist, Albert Hirsch, accompanist. 2.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"King of Stallions." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:15, 8:50. "Lure of Islands." "Margie Hart. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:09, 7:40, 10:15.

Exeter—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 2, 6, 9:10. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 2, 6, 9:05.

Fenway—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 11:35 a. m., 1:50, 6:10, 9:25. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Fine Arts—"Crime and Punishment." Harry Baur, Pierre Blanchar. 1, 4:20, 7:40. "Brothers Karamazov," Fritz Korimer, Anna Sten. 3:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—"The Navy Comes Through." Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 2:30 a. m., 12:05 a. m., 2:45, 5:25, 8, 10:30. "Moonlight in Havana." Allan Jones. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:20, 6:55, 9:30.

Kenmore—"This Above All," Joan Fontaine, Tyrone Power. 2:30, 6:35, 9:30. "Juke Box Jennie," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 1:18, 4:40, 8:05.

Metropolitan—"Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:30. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

Normandie—"Prison Girls," Rose Hobart, Sidney Blackmer. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:25. "Knute Rockne." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

Old South Newsreel—"Mask of Nippon." "Kaltenborn." "Tex McCrary." Cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 11:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:55, 10:10. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:40.

Paramount—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:35, 8:05, 10:40. State Show: 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7, 9:40.

Scollay—"Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"The U. S. Marine Corps." "Information Please." "New Soldiers Are Tough." "Pete Smith." "How to Cook Economically." "Travel, Ceylon. India." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 11:30 a. m., 12:45, 4:05, 7:20, 10:35. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:40.

Strand Theater, Huntington Avenue—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 1, 2:50, 6:50, 9:30. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Telepix—"Private John Smith, U. S. A." "Letter from Bataan." "Information Please." "The Magic Alphabet." "Polo Pony," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Neath Brooklyn Bridge." East Side Kids. 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. "South of Pago Pago." Victor McLaglen, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 6:30, 9:35.

Tremont—"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 10 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:25. "This Gun for Hire." Veronica Lake. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

Uptown—"Highways by Night." Richard Carlson. 11:5, 4:45, 8:20. "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 2:25, 5:50, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:25, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Wake Island," Robert Preston. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:40, 5.
Allston—"A Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy. "Sunset Serenade," R Rogers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 8.
Regent—"Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Sons of the Sea." Continuous from 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Stack. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Holiday Inn," Fred Astaire, Bing Crosby. "Dr Broadway," Jean Phillips. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 1, 6, 9.
Coolidge Corner: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Moscow Strikes Back," Victor Mature. 2:15, 5:15, 8:30.
Cleveland Circle: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. Continuous 1:45-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. Continuous 1:45-11.
University: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:10, 6:30, 9:30. "Priorities on Parade," Anne Miller. 1:45, 5, 8:20.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 2, 7.
Strand: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 12:23, 3:39, 6:32, 9:19. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:16 a. m., 2:16, 5:19, 8:06.
Codman Square: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 2:17, 5:08, 8:01. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 1:12, 4:03, 6:54, 9:47.
Uphams Corner: "Dawn Express," Michael Whalen, Anne Nagle. 1:25, 5:10, 8:10. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 10:45 a. m., 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Give Out Sisters," the Andrews Sisters. "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Somewhere Ill Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 3:12, 6:12, 9:12. "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor. 2:04, 5:04, 8:04.
Park: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Dianna Barrymore. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Ida Lupino. 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE JARK — "Fairmount: "Give Out Sisters," the Andrews Sisters. "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry. Continuous 1:30-11.
Hyde Park: "Hi, Neighbor," Lulubelle. 1:28, 4:08, 6:30, 9:10. "Westward Ho," Steele, Tyler. Davis. 3:08, 5:30, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," H. Carey. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 2:30, 6, 9. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 3:50, 7:30, 10:20.

MALDEN—Granada: "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. 3:30, 6:28, 9:35.
Mystic: "One Thrilling Night," John Beal, Wanda McKay. 2:15, 5:30, 8:55. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard, Martha O'Driscoll. 3:48, 6:45, 9:50.
Maplewood: "Smart Alecks," East Side Kids. 2:25, 5:22, 8:19. "Thundering Hoofs," Tim Holt. 3:36, 6:33, 9:30. "Sea Raiders," Dead End Kids. 2:03, 5:02, 7:59.
Orpheum: "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.
Strand: "Jungle Siren," Ann Corio, Buster Crabbe. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Moker," Dan Dailey. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. 12:50, 3:31, 6:32, 9:13. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2:14, 5:08, 7:56.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "This Above All," Joan Fontaine, Tyrone Power. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis. 1:45, 7:45.
Square: "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 12:30, 2, 5:40, 8:25. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. 1:20, 4, 6:45, 9:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Betty Rhodes. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Pied Piper," Monty Wooley, Roddy MacDowell. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Yank in Libya," H. B. Warner. "Melody Lane," The Merry Macs, Baby Sandy. Stage Show. 2, 8.
Strand: "Talk of the Town," C. Grant, Jean Arthur. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Joan of Ozark, Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 2, 8.
Broadway: "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sons of the Sea," Michael Redgrave. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Anne Gwynne. 2:35, 7:34. "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 3:36, 9:21.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. Continuous from 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge Corner: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse "Crossroads," Hedy Lamarr, William Powell. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford, Evelyn Keyes. 2:18, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerr Colonna. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 3:36, 8:01. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 2:18, 6:45, 10.

Managers of theaters will appreciate a letter or postcard stating you saw their production as a result of their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Harmony at School and College

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BOYS AND GIRLS at school and more mature young people attending college often feel that they are confronted with unusual problems. These problems appear quite different from those which have been so easily met at home or among friends. Perplexities in meeting strangers, in choosing companions, in obeying new rules, in studying new and perhaps difficult subjects, in earning sufficient funds—these often seem almost to bring one into a different world.

But **"all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose,"** as Paul so reassuringly declared (Romans 8:28). Following Paul's rule of harmony, Christian Science shows us that there is no problem which an understanding of God cannot solve. For He is omnipotent Love, omniscient Mind, infinite, ever present, and available under all circumstances. And we are His children, loved, cared for, protected, and unerringly guided by our Father-Mother.

Consequently, when we leave the shelter and security of our home, we can realize that our true home is where our heavenly Father is and that it is completely harmonious and satisfying; that all are our brothers and sisters, having the same Father-Mother. As Mary Baker Eddy so beautifully puts it in her poem "Christ My Refuge" (Poems, p. 13),

"Father, where Thine own children are,
I love to be."

A realization of the true relationship thus revealed eliminates any confusion we might otherwise feel among strangers, for they cease to seem strangers. This realization adjusts our relationship with teachers and makes us happy with our fellow students. It destroys any sense of homesickness and brings quickly a feeling of joy in new surroundings as representing fresh opportunities.

If the problem is one of choosing subjects of study, we can promptly realize that we possess unlimited intelligence by our ceaseless reflection of the one Mind. We can employ that intelligence for right decisions on what courses to take as most suitable for the purpose we have in pursuing our education. If some of the required studies are infused with material theories contrary to our understanding of true spiritual being, we still have divine help for that need. We can study what we find necessary to attain our objective without becoming confused. We need not let false theories appear any more real to us than the images on a motion picture screen. We know that such pictures have no more actuality than we wish to give them.

The decision as to a career is not difficult to the young man or woman who consciously reflects the divine Mind. In the encouraging words of Isaiah (30:21), **"Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left."** There can not long be doubt as to the right vocation or profession for anyone relying wholly on divine guidance.

Problems of the classroom are readily solved by the student who constantly and consistently uses Christian Science. Conversation with young people who have applied this Science to their school and college studies will call forth a succession of clear and heartening proofs of its unfailing efficacy.

A young man opening his list of final examination questions in an important course at first thought he could not answer a single one. But he refused to be alarmed. He turned from the questions and realized that since he manifested infinite Mind he was equipped with ample intelligence to answer every question properly. He turned back to the paper and easily and correctly wrote the necessary answers.

A young woman confronted with a problem in chemistry was unable to remember the formula which was required for its solution. She was tempted to be frightened, for she must solve the problem or fail in the course. Then she recalled Mrs. Eddy's declaration on page 407 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": **"If delusion says, 'I have lost my memory,' contradict it. No faculty of Mind is lost."** The young chemist recalled the formula as distinctly as if it had been written on the blackboard in front of her.

Another college student found it difficult to avoid becoming almost stupefied with sleep after he had studied a short time in the evening. He knew enough of Christian Science to realize that it would prove far more efficacious in keeping him awake than any material expedient. After persistent study of the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings, he found himself as fully alert and attentive to his studies at the end of an evening of work as at the beginning.

Others have found Christian Science effective in enabling them to enjoy social intercourse without either the temptation to drink or smoke, on the one hand, or any embarrassment or loss of friendship, on the other hand, as the result of refusing invitations to indulge these false pleasures.

Indeed, young people who have faithfully employed this Science in connection with their school and college activities, whether in class, on the athletic field, or in the social group, bear grateful witness to the fact that it brings happiness, health, success, and universal harmony into every phase of their lives.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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The Shower

It's raining, but so lightly,
It's not disturbed the bee
There in the balm, the warblers
Flit through the apple tree
Now here, now there, from high to low,
And back to high again,
They've heard no knocking on the leaves,
They do not heed the rain!

The pug dog lies beside the steps
His wrinkled velvet head
In warm content and drowsiness
Between his forepaws spread,
And I, above my open book,
Glance at the little shower
And think: "Such rains as this might fall
From any dew-wet flower."

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

One Tree

HAVING RECENTLY MOVED into the city, I find that from my windows I see but one tree. One tree in place of many.

From across the street this delicate and lonely little sentinel, a tree of heaven, speaks to me of all trees.

The tree of heaven is so often nature's urban representative. Feathery and graceful, it will take root in a small plot, willing to grow in traceries against mellow brick walls, to cast leaf-shadow patterns against filigree iron palings and balconies, or to draw a green curtain half across a delicate fanlight.

The one tree is cherished as never were the many. From the tree of heaven is learned the way in which a tree relinquishes her leaves without repining, from the first leaf drifting down on an Indian summer afternoon, to the final sudden flight of the last yellow-green wings in a romping wind.

The basic tree is revealed to be studied by an eye unconfused by a vista of other and diverse forms. Each turn of branch and twig is known in detail, each fine shading of bark and bole.

Yes, one tree is a wonderful thing.

M. B.

Photograph by Courtesy of M. Knoedler & Co., New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE PAINTER AND HIS WIFE": *A Portrait by the Master of Frankfurt.*

THE MASTER OF FRANKFURT, who is believed to have lived between 1460 and 1520, is one of many primitive Flemish painters whose names are unknown. He painted in the manner characteristic of the early artists of Flanders. They were superb craftsmen, their colors clear and brilliant, and their lines well defined and rhythmically disposed. They painted every object, no matter how trifling, with delicacy and diligence. Because they did not accept the sophisticated Italian fashion of the day, we label them primitive. But those traits of style which they possessed and devotedly cultivated are not primitive.

The Master of Frankfurt, so far as his identity can be established from his work, painted religious subjects chiefly. Only occasionally did he undertake to make a personal portrait.

D. A.

Harmonie in der Schule und auf der Hochschule

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

SCHULKNABEN und -mädchen und auch reifere junge Leute auf der Hochschule haben oft das Gefühl, daß sich ihnen außergewöhnliche Probleme darbieten. Diese Probleme scheinen sehr verschieden von denen zu sein, die zu Hause oder unter Freunden so leicht gelöst worden sind. Befangenheit, wenn man Fremden vorgestellt wird, Unschlüssigkeit in der Wahl von Freunden, beim Befolgen neuer Regeln, beim Lernen neuer und vielleicht schwieriger Fächer, Ungewißheit beim Verdienen ausreichender Mittel—das alles scheint einen oft fast in eine andere Welt zu bringen.

Aber „wir wissen, daß denen, die Gott lieben, alle Dinge zum Besten dienen, denen, die nach dem Vorsatz berufen sind", wie Paulus so beruhigend erklärt (Röm. 8, 26). Wenn wir die Harmonieregel des Paulus befolgen, zeigt uns die Christliche Wissenschaft, daß es kein Problem gibt, das das Verständnis Gottes nicht lösen kann. Denn Er ist die allmächtige Liebe, das allwissende Gemüt, das unendlich, allgegenwärtig ist und uns unter allen Umständen zur Verfügung steht. Und wir sind Seine Kinder, die von unserem Vater-Mutter geliebt, versorgt, geschützt und unfehlbar geführt werden.

Wenn wir daher den Schutz und die Sicherheit unseres Heims verlassen, können wir uns klar machen, daß unser wahres Heim dort ist, wo unser himmlischer Vater ist, und daß es vollständig harmonisch und befriedigend ist; daß alle Menschen unsere Geschwister sind, da sie denselben Vater-Mutter-Gott haben, wie Mary Baker Eddy es in ihrem Gedicht „Christus meine Zuflucht" (Gedichte, S. 13) so schön ausdrückt:

„Vater, wo Deine Kinder sind,
Möcht' ich so gerne sein",

Die Erkenntnis der so enthüllten wahren Beziehung beseitigt jede Befangenheit, die wir sonst unter Fremden empfinden könnten; denn diese hören auf, Fremde zu sein. Diese Erkenntnis stellt unsere Beziehung zu unseren Lehrern auf die rechte Basis und macht uns mit unseren Mitschülern glücklich. Sie zerstört jeden Sinn des Heimwehs und bringt uns schnell das Gefühl der Freude in einer neuen Umgebung, die neue Gelegenheiten bietet.

Wenn unser Problem das Wählen der Unterrichtsgegenstände ist, können wir uns sofort klarmachen, daß wir durch unser unaufhörliches Widerspiegeln des einen Gemüts unbegrenzte Intelligenz besitzen. Wir können diese Intelligenz anwenden, um recht zu entscheiden, welche Kurse wir als am meisten dem Zweck entsprechend, den wir mit unserer Ausbildung verfolgen, durchmachen sollen. Wenn einige der vorgeschriebenen Unterrichtsfächer materielle Theorien enthalten, die mit unserem Verständnis des wahren geistigen Seins im Widerspruch stehen, haben wir immer noch göttliche Hilfe für dieses Bedürfnis. Wir können lernen, was wir zur Erreichung unseres Ziels für nötig halten, ohne verwirrt zu werden. Wir brauchen falsche Theorien uns nicht wirklicher erscheinen zu lassen als die Bilder auf einer Lichtspielleinwand. Wir wissen, daß solche Bilder nicht mehr Wirklichkeit haben, als wir ihnen zu geben wünschen.

Die Entscheidung betreffs einer Laufbahn fällt jungen Leuten, die das göttliche Gemüt bewußt widerspiegeln, nicht schwer. Jesajas Worte sind ermutigend (K. 30, 21): „Deine Ohren werden hören hinter dir her das Wort sagen also: Dies ist der Weg; den gehet, sonst weder zur Rechten noch zur Linken!" Wer sich ganz auf die göttliche Führung verläßt, kann über den rechten Beruf nicht lange im Zweifel sein.

Schulprobleme werden von dem Schüler, der die Christliche Wissenschaft beständig und unbeirrt anwendet, schnell gelöst. Eine Unterhaltung mit jungen Leuten, die diese Wissenschaft auf ihre Schul- und Hochschulstudien angewandt haben, wird eine Reihe klarer und ermutigender Beweise ihrer unfehlbaren Wirksamkeit hervorrufen.

Als ein junger Mann seine Liste der Schlußprüfungsfragen in einem wichtigen Kurs öffnete, glaubte er zuerst keine einzige beantworten zu können. Aber er ließ sich nicht schrecken. Er wandte sich von den Fragen ab und vergegenwärtigte sich, daß er das unendliche Gemüt bekundet und daher reichlich mit Intelligenz ausgerüstet war, jede Frage recht zu beantworten. Dann nahm er den Fragebogen wieder vor und schrieb die nötigen Antworten mühelos richtig nieder.

Ein junges Mädchen, dem sich ein Problem in der Chemie darbot, konnte sich nicht an die Formel erinnern, die zur Lösung nötig war. Sie war versucht, sich schrecken zu lassen; denn sie mußte die Aufgabe lösen, um die Prüfung in der Chemie zu bestehen. Dann erinnerte sie sich an Mrs. Eddys Erklärung auf Seite 407 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Wenn die Täuschung sagt: ‚Ich habe mein Gedächtnis verloren', so widersprich dem. Keine Fähigkeit des Gemüts geht verloren". Die junge Chemikerin erinnerte sich der Formel so genau, wie wenn sie vor ihr auf die Wandtafel geschrieben worden wäre.

Ein anderer Student fand es schwer, sich nicht vom Schlaf übermannen zu lassen, nachdem er am Abend kurze Zeit studiert hatte. Er wußte genug von der Christlichen Wissenschaft, um zu erkennen, daß sie sich viel wirksamer erweisen werde, ihn wach zu halten, als irgendein materielles Mittel. Nach beharrlichem Sichvertiefen in die Bibel und in Mrs. Eddys Schriften fand er, daß er am Ende eines arbeitsreichen Abends so vollständig wach und aufmerksam war wie am Anfang.

Andere haben die Christliche Wissenschaft wirksam gefunden, sie zu befähigen, sich gesellschaftlichen Verkehrs zu erfreuen, ohne daß sie in die Versuchung kamen, zu rauchen und zu trinken, oder daß ihnen ihre Weigerung, diesen falschen Vergnügen zu frönen, irgend welche Verlegenheit oder einen Verlust an Freunden verursachte.

Ja, junge Leute, die diese Wissenschaft im Zusammenhang mit ihren Schul- oder Hochschultätigkeiten, sei es in der Klasse, beim Sport oder im gesellschaftlichen Verkehr, gewissenhaft angewandt haben, bezeugen in der Tat dankbar, daß sie in jede Phase ihres Lebens Freudigkeit, Gesundheit, Erfolg und allgemeine Harmonie bringt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.

From My Library Walls

A SINGLE LEAF of a very rare book hangs on my library wall, protected by glass on both sides. It is part of a copy of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, printed by William Caxton, the earliest English printer, about 1478. I don't approve of destroying a rare book by tearing it up into fragments as book dealers sometimes do, selling the separate leaves to collectors; but, in this case, the volume from which my leaf came was partially destroyed by fire, as the charred edges between the glass so sadly testify. Under these circumstances, I am proud to own even a fragment of printing done by a man who, besides being a scholar and an author, printed the first books ever produced in England and was responsible for stabilizing the English language as we know it today.

This sounds like a pretty tall statement, but it brings out an interesting fact. In the fifteenth century, the English language was made up of many confusing variants. This made little difference, so long as the national literature found its vernacular expression in the songs of Harry the Minstrel, or the tales of professional story-tellers; but, when any language takes on a printed form, a definite step toward permanence has been taken. Naturally some one of the existing variants has to be selected; and, in being selected, it becomes established as the standard. This was what occurred when William Caxton printed his first book in England, and it is the good fortune of the English-speaking people that the selection should have been made by so competent a scholar.

With this in my mind, I glance at my Printers' Corner, and try to visualize William Caxton from the old print which hangs there with pictures of other worthies of the Book. Of course, this reproduction can in no way be considered authentic, but at least it gives a bit more human interest to my page from the Canterbury Tales. Caxton's story is an interesting one, as it is recalled to me by these souvenirs. As a youth in London, he served an apprenticeship to Robert Large, a rich silk mercer who later became Lord Mayor. The silk mercer left the young man a handsome bequest in his will, and the high favor he had gained with his master resulted in his continuing his association with the company. Then he was sent to Bruges on a business mission; and there he remained for the next thirty years, engaged in the English-Flemish trade, and finally became Governor of the Company of Merchant Adventurers in the Low Countries.

One would suppose that, after thirty years of successful business experience, holding responsible business positions, Caxton would have remained in commercial life; but, during all this time, he felt the urge within him to express himself in a literary way. When, therefore, Princess Margaret of England, a sister of Edward IV, later married to Charles the Bold, offered him a diplomatic post in her household, he promptly dropped out of business and devoted the rest of life to work which was more to his liking. In this environment, he found the opportunity to devote himself to literary work, and in 1467 he began to translate *The Recuyelle of the Historyes of Troye*. On its completion, four years later, he presented a manuscript copy to his patroness; and her delight with his work gave Caxton such a reputation that the scribes could not duplicate the handwritten copies quickly enough to supply the demand.

Just at this time, Caxton's diplomatic services required a visit to Cologne; and, while there, he discovered that books were actually being produced by mechanical means by Ulrich Zell. This deeply intrigued the author, who realized that the new invention offered the opportunity to relieve other authors of their embarrassment in not being able to have their works reproduced with sufficient rapidity when depending on the work of the scribes. He purchased a press and equipment in Cologne and had it shipped to Bruges, where he secured the co-operation of Colard Mansion. They designed an original face of type, set up their plant, and produced several interesting examples of the printer's art, among which was his own *Recuyelle*.

History does not record the reason why Caxton returned to England in 1476, but it was probably due to the fact that Edward IV, Princess Margaret's brother, had now regained his English throne. At all events, Caxton moved his entire printing equipment to London, and established himself in Westminster "At the Sign of the Red Pale." Here he produced the first printed books in England, nationalized and standardized the English language, and secured a firm niche in the hall of fame.

From a standpoint of typographical excellence, Caxton's work does not compare favorably with the Italian productions coming from the Venetian presses at the same time; but we must remember, hard as it is to realize, that at the end of the fifteenth century, Italy was a much more enlightened country than England. Under these circumstances, for Caxton to have demonstrated his ability as a scholar, and his farsightedness as a pioneer, is perhaps all the more remarkable. I am glad to have these souvenirs upon my library walls remind me of my obligation.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

A Homestead on The Borders of Poland

WE CAME TO WARNOU in the Summer of 1929. The fields were heavy with harvest. Fruit laughed down from the trees. And the birds that flew ahead of the clumsy wagons that held our household things were no more excited than we. For this was no ordinary moving of a family from one farm to another; this was the achievement of our dearest ambition. Both my husband and I deeply loved the soil. Our absorption in nature, our love of children and of music have been strong bonds in our life together. Most women long for furs and jewels; but even as a young girl I always wanted to own trees. I would put my hands on a stout trunk and look up at the sky through its leafy tent and to me there was no greater luxury in life. At Warnou there were trees beyond number, and tall plane trees lined our narrower road as we turned off from the main highway. At the end of this winding road stood the house. Its green log walls and red roof, its high base of fieldstone, had come into being out of the very earth itself without need of steel or brick or concrete mixers. It was an old house. It had weathered a century of storms and looked as if it could withstand endless more. No roofs could be seen from its windows for it stood in the exact center of two hundred and fifty acres of rich farm land and pasture. . . .

On close inspection the farm and the old house were exactly as we knew they would be. Nothing seemed strange or different: it was as if we had been there before in some forgotten time, and our moving into it was like coming home after exile in a distant land. . . .

The pieces we had picked up here and there in our wanderings—pieces bought at random merely because they appealed to us and without regard for period or general pattern—melted like magic into the background we had always seen for them in our mind's eye. The Bechstein grand which my husband's parents had given us for a wedding present stretched its legs comfortably in a corner of the living room where, for the first time since we had owned it, it had sufficient space. It was the same with our chairs and sofas. We experienced none of the difficulties I had known at other times. And when at last the lamps were lighted and the chairs drawn up to the supper table, I glanced around the circle of happy tired faces with deep content. The shutters had been left open and a soft light that is neither of night nor day—*die Dämmerung*—came flooding in from the fields. We had a simple meal: cold meat and cheese with coarse brown bread spread with butter churned that morning, and plenty of rich country milk. But it tasted better than any dinner created by the chefs of the fashionable restaurants in Berlin.—From "No Retreat," by ANNA RAUSCHNING. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Returned

Here is the brick-close path,
The white door,
And the two ways of the gable,
The eaves dripping;
The box hedge in two lines,
Clipped to square edges,
Green, and green shining.

Here is the red-wing,
Not tilting on wild rice,
But flown to a shelter
Through wind thick with rain marks.

Down by the marsh land,
Tall with the cattails,
Rain dims the distance,

This is the red path
And the white door
And the two-way gable.

M. A. MAYS

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Memo About the Dutch:

You Just Can't Nazify Some People ..... ***By Pieter V. Anen***

Nazification of the Dutch people cannot be expected in the near future. That was admitted by no less an authority than Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Reichs-Commissar for the Netherlands. He wrote in a recent article in Dr. Joseph Goebbels' weekly Das Reich that "the longer one stays in the Netherlands, the more one begins to wonder what the chances are of building up the country in the National Socialist way."

While the Austrian overlord is still enough of an optimist to wonder what he can achieve in his protectorate, the Dutch themselves do not waver in their opinion. Their answer to Nazi threats, executions, arrests, deportations and economic sanctions as well as to Nazi promises and bribes is a clear-cut "No and never."

Some 50,000 Netherlanders were imprisoned during the first 22 months of German occupation, 1,300 persons were executed. Both figures refer to the period until last March. Neither figure includes Jewish prisoners or casualties. Since March new waves of mass arrests and mass murder have swept through Holland. Still, the Dutch answer is "no and never," and they give it by deeds. Perhaps in no other occupied country has sabotage been developed to such a high degree of perfection and is being practiced by such a large portion of the population.

Handbook on Sabotage

The Dutch renegade Max Blockzijl disclosed in one of his recent broadcasts the existence of an underground instruction booklet entitled "What Can I Do Against the Nazis?" It is compiled along the same lines as the popular handbooks which used to appear in preinvasion Holland, such as "How to Learn English in 30 Lessons." The pamphlet advises the reader how to annoy the Nazis by tearing down official posters, boycotting concerts, plays, movies and exhibitions which are Nazi sponsored; by turning away from military parades; by not buying books of Quisling writers; by not sending children to the Nazi Labor Service; by hiding copper and silver money and by testifying on every possible occasion the people's trust in national self-determination.

Hand in hand with these more general and spiritual forms of sabotage go attempts of a more tangible nature. The Dutch keep aloof not only from Nazi-sponsored artistic performances but also from their economic organizations, however compulsory membership may be. Out of 525,000 industrial workers not more than 17,500 (3½ per cent) joined the Labor Front. And except for a negligible minority, Dutch farmers refused to join the Nederlandsche Landstand, counterpart of the German Food Producers Organization. A decree empowering the Secretary General of Education to appoint Dutch Nazis as teachers in Christian schools resulted in a protest of 1,398 out of 1,500 Dutch denominational schools.

Production of vital raw materials and foodstuffs is constantly decreasing. Milk deliveries for the first five months of this year dropped in the Province of North Brabant by 35 per cent. The coal output fell off 4 per cent despite the fact that 8 per cent more miners are now employed in this industry. The Dutch Nazi weekly, Volk en Vaderland, charged that many influential Hollanders were getting jobs in the mines for their sons to keep them from being deported to Germany.

Another example of evading the German labor draft was quoted by the Nazi weekly, De Misthoorn. The paper accused an oil extracting factory at Muiden that the directors had leased factory-owned fields only to those farmers who hired supernumerary factory workers as farm help.

Forty Freight Trains Destroyed

Transportation is one of the most fertile fields for sabotage. Forty freight trains en route to Germany were destroyed in last June and July. In other instances, trains arrive safely at their destination but their cars are empty. A few months ago a shipment of machine guns vanished on its way from Germany to Rotterdam.

Transportation is the sore spot in Hitler's "New Order" Europe. Anything that aggravates the present precarious situation hits right at the heart of the Nazi mechanism. The Dutch are in a particularly favorable position to dish out hard blows, since most of the exports from the Baltic and the Scandinavian countries are brought by sea to Holland's ports and shipped from there over the Dutch canals to the Ruhr and Rhineland. Dutch Rhine barge captains cannot refuse their services, but they can, and do, stretch the shipping time far beyond the ordinary limit. The skippers achieve their goal by excessive idling while under way and they even resort to such drastic measures as "accidentally" ramming some of the countless lock gates of the canals. Repairs of the locks often stop the canal traffic for weeks.

Almost every issue of the underground papers contains enlightening facts on the part played by the Dutch Nazis since the beginning of the occupation.

The most important task of the Dutch underground press, however, is to keep up the morale of the nation. Most of the clandestine publications are opposed to personal vengeance on those collaborating with the Germans. The articles show that the majority of the Dutch are in accord with President Roosevelt's demand for regular trials for all classes of traitors in the occupied countries. Indeed, the manifest lawlessness of German tyranny has increased the Netherlanders' desire for justice. Dutch "war-aims," the restoration of their fatherland was stirringly expressed by a recent underground editorial which defined "fatherland" as "the deep unity and the history of our ancestors. Their humanity, liberty and belief in God, expressed in a system of justice formed by tradition and culture."

The article concluded: "Now, as in ages past, we are willing to pay for that 'fatherland' with our blood and tears. We prefer to die rather than to renounce the just cause for which we are conducting this fearful struggle."

The Country Speaks: New York

Pan American Sets a Record ..... ***By Robert M. Hallett***

Just about 15 years ago, a single-motored Fairchild FC-2 airplane equipped with floats took off with a load of mail from Key West, Fla., and winged over the 90 miles of intervening water to Havana, Cuba. This flight, not widely heralded at the time, opened the first over-water service by a commercial airplane under the American flag and set the stage for the present global web of air routes that may mean the difference between victory and defeat for the United Nations.

Pan American Airways, which traces its roots back to the flight of that flimsy—according to modern criteria—Fairchild back in 1927, has grown to an organization of more than 20,000 men and women operating the air service over nearly 100,000 route miles from the white tundras of the Arctic to the green jungles of the tropics.

The line's clippers are landing and taking off in three score countries and colonies, flying cargo on regular schedules to Latin America and, until recently, ferrying airplanes to United Nations fighting lines in the Middle East. When the United States Army took over operation of the ferry service, the War Department in Washington paid high tribute to Pan American for having "contributed substantially to the success of the war program."

For obvious censorship reasons, much of Pan American's activities since Pearl Harbor are secret, but certain of its exploits have been too spectacular to escape public attention. One of these was the establishment in 61 days of the trans-African route to the Middle and Far East over 4,300 miles of jungle and scorching desert to the battlefronts.

This gigantic task meant hewing airfields out of impenetrable jungle, building living quarters and recreational facilities for 1,200 men, and the fast transportation of gasoline, food, heavy machinery, airplane parts, medical supplies—all in addition to keeping airplanes moving over the ocean and across Africa.

In the Pacific also the air line has chalked up an amazing record. An air service operated jointly by Pan American and the Chinese Government carried 10,000 refugees out of Burma ahead of the Japanese invaders. The Pacific Clipper, caught between New Caledonia and New Zealand on Dec. 7 last, flew 31,500 miles around the world, much of it over uncharted routes, to reach La Guardia Field.

The accomplishments of the company in setting up a Latin-American network, inaugurating the first regular trans-Atlantic service, making trans-Pacific flights commonplace, instituting regular service inside Alaska and between the territory and the United States are an epic of Yankee ingenuity.

Perhaps the company has not always been generous in its treatment of competitors or particularly wise in its policies in foreign countries, but then the record of American enterprise in this connection seldom has been.

Many have hailed establishment of the American Export Airlines with its nonstop service to the United Kingdom this year as a factor that will stimulate a vigorous, healthy development of the world's airways in war and peace. In these quarters the prediction is made that after the war many more American lines will enter the international competition.

None the less, Pan American's record of pioneering and performance is certain to go down as one of the brightest pages of American accomplishment in twentieth-century economic development and as a repudiation of the pessimistic statement—too often heard—that American creativeness disappeared with the close of the last century.

To Change the Subject:

'Carry Me Back to Old Virginny' ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

At this moment I have great respect for manual laborers, having just spent a day harvesting Stayman Winesap apples in a Virginia orchard.

My fellow workers were chiefly employees of WPB and other Government departments using their day off to help out a hard-pressed orchard owner whose apples were rotting on the ground because the usual migrant labor hadn't come through this year. We even had one "G" man along.

"You will do chiefly ground picking. Is your back strong? Don't mind wearing your jeans or slacks on the bus; we all do it," the adviser at the American Women's Voluntary Services had told me.

When we piled off the bus at the orchard, a farmer with a businesslike stride led us a quarter of a mile up a dirt road to an orchard, assigned us each two trees, gave a few instructions about how to tell a rotten apple from a bruised one and told us to go to work.

Learning by Doing

The technique was to get in under the low-slung branches, pick up the good apples lying on the ground in a half bushel basket, and then carry them out and dump them carefully into bushel boxes. For the first hour it was fun.

Before the day was over we city folks had learned a lot about the problems of unskilled labor; also about muscles we hadn't felt for a long, long time.

Midmorning the farmer came around and gave us each a bundle of tickets bearing our number. We were told to tuck one into each box, leading us to suppose that we were to be paid on a "piecework" basis. Our output sped up noticeably for a time. Then someone said "no," we were being paid by the hour.

Piecework or hourly rate, after we had eaten our noon sandwiches and washed them down with water from jugs the farmer had distributed, our output began to slow down noticeably. Most of us had picked from a kneeling position in the early hours; then from a bending position, and still later from a seat on the ground. By midafternoon, we were lying prone. But when a basket was full you still had to lift it or drag it over to the boxes to dump it.

The Farmer Said Nothing

By midafternoon there were games of "catch" in progress with rotten and good apples. Other "pickers" were lying flat, watching the clouds float by and singing "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree" or "Don't Sit Under the Apple Tree—"

At 4:30, the farmer came around with a roll of bills and asked us what time we had "knocked off." Most of us got $2. (Sixty-five cents was eaten up in bus fare.) We never found out just what the pay rate was, but it couldn't have been by the box because men and women received equal pay for unequal work.

In the 6½ or 7 hours we worked, the women picked about 50 bushels; the men ran up a total of 65 or 70, not because they were nimbler or more industrious but because they could carry the baskets and dump them faster. The farmer said nothing as he paid us off, but it was whispered about that a good "unskilled" apple picker fills anywhere from 100 to 125 boxes a day.

There was no limit on the apples we could eat or carry home, but an apple—especially a Winesap—was one thing we didn't care much about seeing as the bus for the city pulled out to the tune of one man's wail, "Carry Me Back From Old Virginny."

The Dutch Contribution to America

"We received a wonderful torch from Holland and this very year are showing that we can pass it on brighter than ever to coming generations," declares the author in today's article. By the light of that torch, he leads us back over three centuries of dauntless Dutch courage to the first Dutch settlement in America, and portrays its rich fruitage.

Along Freedom's Trails
Third of 30 Articles

By R. H. Markham

New York

President Roosevelt is a descendant of a family belonging to the Dutch colony that was founded in New York shortly after the Pilgrims landed in New England. That group of settlers gave America many distinguished leaders. Their activities and achievements are constant reminders of Holland's notable contribution to America's development.

And the contribution is by no means limited to what the New York Dutch have given us. That colony remained small. When the British took it in 1664, it had fewer than 10,000 members and many of them were not of Dutch origin. Already New York's population was very mixed, speaking 18 languages. And many who were considered "original Dutchmen" were of French descent. Many, also, of the humbler Dutch settlers were of quite mediocre ability and without especial force of character, so didn't have very much to offer their new land. The part of the Netherlands in the formation of America was far greater than the role of the Dutch New Amsterdam.

There were also Dutch settlers in other places. For example, William Penn was partially of Dutch origin. And many Hollanders of the very finest type settled in his colony. They also settled in other areas and new groups of Netherlanders have kept coming even up to recent times. But the notable attainments of all these settlers and their children constitute but a meager part of what the Netherlands has given the New World.

Co-Founders of New World

Physically the Dutch element is one of the thinnest strains in our national composition, yet the Dutch nation, because of its place in the world, did more toward establishing American freedom and traditions that any other country except Great Britain. The Dutch might almost be considered co-founders of the New World. It set a stream of freedom flowing through history on whose banks America sprang up.

Consideration of our relations with Holland clarify America's place among the nations and America's world mission. Our struggle of 1942 is essentially a continuation of Holland's struggle in 1642 and in 1542. This fight is only the second "half" or third "half" of a grand and terrible contest begun 500 years ago. Franklin Roosevelt of Dutch and Huguenot extraction is leading us in the continuation of the fight so heroically waged by the Dutch family of Orange with Huguenot help. Every article in defense of freedom appearing in the press of 1942 may be considered leaves in the book of freedom started by the Dutchman Erasmus about 1500.

It is to be remembered that the Pilgrims went to Holland before coming to New England. Many other oppressed Britishers sought freedom there also. Likewise in other times hard-pressed Hollanders had sought freedom in England. Scores of thousands settled there permanently and became a vital part of the English nation. The vibrant doctrine of human dignity and individual liberty that emanated from Geneva pervaded both Holland and Great Britain. Millions of people in both lands were moved by the same liberating idea. The two peoples were close to one another.

Holland's Fight

For a while, indeed, there was a kind of Federal Union between England and Holland. A Dutch Prince became the King of England and established a new epoch in Western history. The Netherlanders were a decisive factor in the preservation of England as the British at a critical time were decisive factors in Holland's preservation. The world at that time was in the throes of a furious struggle as it is in 1942 and the same two antagonists were fighting then as now, namely, builders of a free society against totalitarian absolutionists. The future of the New World depended on the outcome of Holland's fight.

The Netherlands was a more vital international factor for many years than England. Dutchmen were the most advanced nation on the continent. Their industry flourished, their trade was world wide, as fighters they were unexcelled, they had established a high degree of popular education and were at the vanguard of the whole movement for freedom.

The free Czechs had succumbed, not to recover for 300 years, the counter-revolution of absolutism had taken Austria and swept over Hungary, the despotic rulers of Spain, with a fanaticism no whit less than that of Adolf Hitler, were pressing furiously for the destruction of all the forces of liberty. France, under utterly ruthless rulers, also gave aid to the absolustist conspiracy against progress.

Leading Champion

The hope of freedom in Europe and in the world seemed more desperate even than now. In the main sector of the front, taking most of the blows, even as Russia is today, was The Netherlands. Also it was a leading champion of the whole ideology of freedom. At that vital moment Holland was foremost in providing guns, ships, men and inspiration.

The New World with all its vast potentialities waited for Holland to keep the way clear for free men. And Holland did. Having done that it is not surprising that some Dutchmen wanted to settle here and that others wished to win profits from the settlements. So a company was formed, an expedition was sent out and the marvelous harbor at the mouth of the Hudson River, then called the Mauritius, was occupied by Dutchmen, as well as the beautiful river itself with extensive areas on both sides.

From an old print in the New York Public Library

America's Largest City to Be

This view of New Amsterdam (Pop. 270) before it became New York (Pop. 7,500,000) sets the scene for Mr. Markham's article.

But not many Dutchmen cared to leave Europe to come to a wilderness, however promising. The New Netherlands remained largely empty, for after the Old Netherlands had driven back the foreign despots it seemed the better of the two. A large measure of security was established there and the little Union of Europe's Lowlands afforded its inhabitants most of the fundamental things men and women seek, at least a larger measure than was found in other lands. So most Dutchmen found it pleasanter to stay at home in their own thriving cities.

Another important factor was that the new Dutch colony in America was rather poorly governed. The Dutch commoners on Manhattan Island had more difficulty in overcoming autocratic governors than the colonists in Boston and Virginia. In addition to that the new settlement was rather insecure. Such a province of Dutch-speaking settlers lying between English-speaking communities on the north and south aroused hostility on the part of both the English colonists and the English government.

British Take Over

So one day the British took New Amsterdam. The event was dramatic and sad but not very tragic. No blood was shed. British boats with a fairly large force of soldiers appeared and sent a message to the Dutch authorities saying they wanted the colony.

There was no blitz attack nor anything even resembling a Pearl Harbor. The Britishers said "We want your nice place." The Dutch answered, "We won't give it up." The British retorted, "We'll shoot," and prepared their guns. The Dutch governor said, "I'll shoot back," and stood ready to light the fuse. But he had almost no guns, very little ammunition and very few soldiers. Many New Amsterdam women implored the bold governor not to fight. The leading preacher urged him not to fight. The governor's own son joined "the appeasers" and besought his father not to fight. So Peter Stuyvesant gave way and turned his colony over to the British.

There were no drastic changes. The Dutch administration continued for quite a while. The Dutch governor remained as a private and very prominent citizen to the end of his days. In spite of a change of place names and gradually of laws, admirable tolerance prevailed and the New Amsterdam Dutchmen completely adapted themselves to the new situation.

This seizure of a peaceful colony by invading Britishers was surely an altogether lawless act, but I suppose the Roosevelts and other Americans of Dutch descent are happier now, speaking English in New York, than they would be speaking Dutch in a little New Amsterdam threatened on all sides by a New England, New France and New Spain. It was well that the Dutch so peaceably became part of the New America that was to perpetuate all the things Holland stood for.

A Unifying Action

That act of imperialism, which prepared the way for making all the 13 colonies uniform in language and traditions, turned out to be a major factor in establishing a new epoch in the history of progress. Holland made a greater eventual contribution to America than if it had preserved its sparsely settled colony to fight against the others. New Holland, though absorbed in America, was not lost. It was swallowed up as a seed in the ground or as rain in the soil. America in all its nobler aspects was as Holland's ideal carried to fruition in a vaster sphere.

Holland had already become a "United States" and that idea found another expression in the New World. Holland was humanity's foremost Republic and America, in time, succeeded to that role. Holland was an unexampled haven for persecuted men of many nationalities and lands who had to flee from despots, and America assumed that duty. Holland was the world's teacher of international order and America became its foremost pupil.

Holland's gift to America in men and ideals was a talent not buried in a napkin. That valiant champion of liberty said, "Take this gift, America, and increase it a hundredfold." It was a bequest of freedom, given as a trust, to be used for the benefit of all mankind through all the years. America has not been unfaithful to the trust.

A family is far more than a father covered with sweat from a mine, and a rather dishevelled mother washing dishes, and children giggling in a somewhat untidy living room and boys doing the chores. It is love and care and tenderness and laughter. It is grandparents, a patrimony, traditions of honor and future prospects. It is good relations with neighbors, loyalty to the community, reverence in church. All that goes into a family.

Likewise this nation is far more than buying and selling, dancing and playing ball, working and making a success story. It is freedom and a kind of pride; it is devotion to right and playing our part. It is accepting torches that light paths and carrying them on. We received a wonderful torch from Holland and this very year are showing that we can pass it on brighter than ever to coming generations.

All Work for One Goal at Vultee Training-Plane Plant

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 7 (AP)—It is the combination of plant planning and production control which brings you out of the Vultee Aircraft factory with the inescapable impression that everyone and everything in the plant is working toward one key point—the line of completed training planes rolling out of the open doors and onto the test field.

Plant planning aimed every machine and work bench toward that powered final assembly line. Production control keeps the supply of material and the manufacture of parts in step with the work in hand, so that the pace of the final assembly line is the pace for every subordinate department.

The plant planning was no accident, even though it was achieved under a sudden and extensive expansion. With S. "Hap" Mulligan (nobody seems to know what the "S" stands for) as head supervisor, a scale model of the enlarged plant was constructed. The model showed every bench, every lathe and every station on the assembly line, even to tiny models of the planes themselves as they grew from fuselages to completed aircraft.

The accuracy of the scale made possible accurate work-time studies. Sub-assemblies, major assemblies and final assembly installations were planned for a minimum of time to be spent in carrying parts or work orders from here to there—or, in Vultee's pet paraphraseology, "no tug, no lug, no crawl."

Once the floor plan and building expansion were completed, the changeover process began. While it was at its height, a workman would leave his machine in the evening and have to be led to it the next morning because it had been picked up and moved during the night. Yet because these moves were made in sections, and despite the fact that each piece of equipment with the exception of a giant hydropress was shifted to a new location, not a single man-hour of work was lost—one major reason Vultee recently was awarded the Army-Navy "E."

The work still is not done. When new power conveyors are ready, there will be a continuous powered assembly line from the tubing which forms the fuselage frame right down to the completed trainers which are shipped out to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, as well as to several United Nations training bases on this continent.

Production control also continues. If it weren't for a lack of certain equipment, the rate of movement of the final assembly line could be speeded up. As it is, that line moves at the maximum rate at which it can be kept supplied.

You see mute evidence of production control in every department in the form of large charts on which each piece of work is accounted for. Vertically across the chart runs a string covering the calendar date. Stuck into the chart are pins—red for work behind schedule, yellow for work on schedule, blue for work ahead of schedule. The reds, it might be noted, are in the minority almost everywhere.

From these each foreman can tell how the work is going, and can spot the lags. The departmental charts, in less detail, are duplicated in production control headquarters, so that the management in turn can see at a glance how overall production compares to schedule.

Women Workers Predominate

Wide World

'No Tug, No Lug, No Crawl' in This Los Angeles Factory

The only men in this steel tube fuselage section of the Vultee aircraft plant in Southern California are the foreman and his assistant. Even in the work of inspection women have been found competent. The girl kneeling at lower right has the responsibility of checking all electrical installations.

San Francisco Recreation Group Sponsors Baseball Competition for Youngsters

Teen Age Boys Get Expert Coaching in Sandlot Play

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The baseball unit of the San Francisco City and County Recreation Department has just initiated a competition which it is expected will produce another crop of Joe, Dom, and Vince Di Maggios, Joe Cronins, Tony Lazzeris, Harry Heilmanns, George Kellys, Dutch Reuthers, Frank Crosettis, Willie Kamms, Frank O'Douls, Babe Dahlgrens, Mark Koenegs, Dolph Camillis, Harry Krauses, Joe Orengos, Walter Judnichs, Eddie Joosts, Rugger Ardizorias, Dario Lodigonis, and numerous other American and National League stars who graduated from the playgrounds and sandlots of this city.

This innovation, which is under the supervision of enthusiastic Tony Patch (assistant supervisor of athletics for the Recreation Department), is called the Kids' Saturday baseball league for boys 14 years or under. The purpose of the league is to promote baseball among boys who find it hard to play with older boys, to organize various teams and offer good clean sport for those whose ambition it is to enter the field of professional baseball.

Coaches For Boys

Many famous baseballers of this city have voiced their approval of the plan and promise to help coach the boys during the competition and thus show in a practical manner their sincere interest by extending to them their knowledge of baseball. It is realized that too much can not be done for the youngsters in the present emergency and as the baseballers of the future must come from the youth of today, everything possible will be done to see that the boys of this city are well grounded in the fundamentals of the game.

Twenty teams entered the competition and these were divided into American and National League teams. At the end of the schedule the winner of the American will play the winner of the National, two out of three games, for the Kids' Saturday winter league championship. All games are to be played on the city's playgrounds and each team will be furnished for each game two new baseballs, bats, and catcher's equipment.

The leading semi-professional managers are taking an active interest in the league, attractive awards will be given the winning team and at the end of the season an all-star group will be chosen from all teams. This all-star aggregation will be completely equipped with baseball uniforms, bats, and all necessary paraphernalia by the Northern California Baseball Managers' Association and placed on the field to play Sunday games in 1943. If the under-14 youngsters continue to take an interest in the league and co-operate with the Recreation Department, the plan is to continue it annually.

Other Sports

Baseball is only one of a large number of sport activities sponsored by the Recreation Department throughout the year, the program providing games for all ages. From one school playground in 1898 the recreational facilities have grown to 49 full-time playgrounds, 40 school-yard playgrounds, two swimming pools, a bocci-ball court, lawn bowling greens, driving courses, archery courts, cricket fields, the splendidly equipped Crocker-Amazon field with its 11 baseball diamonds and a large soccer field, each complete with stands and dressing-rooms, and supervision over eight junior high school gymnasiums.

The department receives a minimum of seven cents on each $100,000 assessed property valuation and the yearly appropriation from the City and County for the 97 units is around $650,000. During the last seven years it has expended over $500,000 for new real estate to accommodate additional playgrounds and recreational facilities in outlying districts. Josephine Randall has served as superintendent of the department since 1926 and under her expert management it has had remarkable growth and expansion of activities. James P. Lang is her assistant and Ernie Myer is supervisor of athletics.

Growth Rapid

The Department's sport activities are held after school, on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and during vacation periods and the popularity of the program is shown in the growth of total attendance (participants and spectators). During the fiscal year of 1911-12 the aggregate was 352,590, while 25 years later the figure was 5,607,471. Trained professional leaders are in attendance at all playgrounds and these supervise and direct the various sports activities. The youngsters are divided into classes. The junior class is for those up to and including 14 years; 15 and 16-year olds form the intermediates, and 17 and 18-year olds the seniors.

The Department also has a year-round program for Industrial interfirm and intra-firm sports activities. Eighty-six firms were represented last year in various tournaments in which over 8,000 men and women participated in baseball, softball, bowling, table tennis, basketball, tennis, volley-ball, and swimming.

The Recreation Department is to be commended for the highly efficient manner in which it is handling the various athletic activities of San Francisco City and County, and the value of its contribution to the cause of physical fitness can not be overestimated.

H. Archie Richardson

Crosetti-Gordon Fined by Landis

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (AP)—Frank Crosetti, New York Yankee infielder, was fined $250 and suspended for 30 days starting next season for pushing Umpire William Summers in the third game of the World Series, Commissioner K. M. Landis announced yesterday.

Joe Gordon of the Yanks was fined $250 "for language addressed to Umpire George Magerkurth" in the same game, Landis said.

Landis also announced the St. Louis Browns had drafted pitchers Nelson Potter from Louisville and Woodrow Rich from Indianapolis.

Triple Threat Tiger

—By Pap'

I'LL RACE YOU TO THE GOAL LINE
A TRACK ACE, BOB HAS RUN THE 100-YARD DASH IN LESS THAN 10 SECONDS IN CONFERENCE COMPETITION AND IS A FINE BROAD JUMPER
Bob STEUBER
-MISSOURI'S TALENTED TRIPLE-THREAT BACK IS SETTING A SCORCHING PACE TO LEAD THE NATION'S GRIDIRON SCORERS
I OUGHT TO BE IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS
STEUBER PICKED UP CLOSE TO 900 YARDS IN THE FIRST SIX GAMES ... 650 BY RUSHING FOR AN AVERAGE OF 9.51 YARDS PER TRY
PAP'

Wide World Features

The Missouri Tigers aren't taking any game on their schedule lightly, but the game with Fordham Nov. 21 is one Missouri feels it must win. The Tigers have a little score to settle with the Rams, that matter of a 2-0 defeat in the Sugar Bowl on New Year's Day.

One could see disappointment written all over the Missouri players' faces as they walked off the muddy field in New Orleans after the battle. The fact that Fordham was on the schedule this fall gave the boys something to look forward to and the way the Tigers have been going this fall they are likely to face Fordham in the role of favorites.

Bob Steuber, one of the high scorers of the nation, is one Tiger who has a fine chance of avenging the Sugar Bowl defeat. Cast in the role of a left halfback this fall after having played at end as a sophomore and at right half last year, Steuber has come into his own. He has averaged almost 14 points per game against stiff opposition. A 195-pounder, Bob has speed to burn for he has bettered 10 seconds for the 100-yard dash in conference competition. Last season he was picked for an all-conference berth without a dissenting vote and this year is aiming higher—for All-America rating.

Sports Around The Hub

Olympics Play Tonight

The Boston Olympics are due to open their 1942-43 Eastern Amateur Hockey League campaign tonight when they face off against the Philadelphia Falcons in Philadelphia. This will be the first of 48 games for them in the eight-team circuit.

Leading the 'Pics again will be that veteran of more than a decade of Eastern League play, Ty Anderson, who was voted the most valuable player on the team three seasons ago and the most valuable in the league two years ago. In these eyes, Ty—Old Longstick—can be given the most valuable title every time.

Four National Hockey League games are scheduled for this week end, Detroit at Toronto and Canadiens at Rangers tonight, and Rangers at Canadiens and Chicago at Detroit tomorrow night. Rangers and Canadiens will be playing the first of their home-and-home contests on consecutive nights, and it will be interesting to hear their comments on the travel situation.

The Bruins sold Dutch Hiller, winger, to Montreal Canadiens, yesterday. Hiller was obtained from Detroit last year after playing several seasons with the New York Rangers . . . Another hockey item of interest is the news that Maj. Conn Smythe, former President of the Toronto Maple Leafs, now in the Canadian Army, has landed somewhere in England . . . Lefty Gomez, Yankee pitcher and a resident of Lexington, has gone into defense work, having taken a job at the Lynn General Electric.

Athletes Predominate

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP) — A survey of some 1,300 apprentice seamen at Notre Dame's Midshipmen's School, showed that 75 per cent of them participated in intercollegiate or advanced intramural athletics in college. Thirty-five per cent of them won letters.

R. C. A. F. Recruits

TORONTO (AP)—Two of Canada's foremost athletes—Roy. Conacher of the National Hockey League's Boston Bruins and Phil Marchildon of the Philadelphia Athletics—have been sworn in as members of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Ensign Yates Now Playing On Naval Academy Course

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The British amateur golf champion of 1938 is now an ensign, taking a course in the postgraduate school of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Don't jump at conclusions, if you don't know, or haven't guessed, that the champion in reference is a true-blue, 100 percent American by the name of Charlie Yates, of Atlanta, Ga., a sort of golfing protégé of Bobby Jones, the first to take the British amateur title to the land of peaches and other things.

Right now bubbling, effervescent Ensign Yates knows that if he heads for the British Isles while the war is still on, it will be on a man-o'-war, not a palatial passenger liner, and that his golf clubs will remain at home. He probably would like nothing better than to have another crack at the title which he won in the Isles four years ago, but he will have to wait until Messrs. Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito have been put into an unplayable lie, without a niblick, in the biggest bunker ever devised by an Allied Nations architect.

Still Swinging

Ensign Yates is still swinging his golf clubs whenever he gets the opportunity, and quite effectively, too, on the word of Howard Paul of the Bear Hill Club in Wakefield, Mass., who played with him a few days ago on the Naval Academy course. Mr. and Mrs. Paul visited the Academy to spend a little time with their son David, who takes after his father in his love of the Royal and Ancient pastime.

A match was arranged in which Howard Paul, the father, teamed up with Charlie Yates against Paul's son, David, and the Academy professional, J. R. (Bob) Williams. They must have underrated father, or put too much stress on the fact that he had not taken his own clubs along and had to borrow from his son, or forgotten that old song, "What's the matter with Father? He's all right." Anyway, father was second-best of the quartet, with a 75. Son, his concentration completely upset by attention to his mother, who went along as flagtender, had his worst round at Annapolis, an 82. The pro, not at his best by any means, took 78, while Yates, in British-title form, had a 69, and he and father, a better-ball of 67.

Those acquainted with the ebullient nature of Ensign Yates can appreciate where the Pauls came back delighted that their son David has had association with such a character and such a golfer, and with such an instructor and golf major domo as Bob Williams, who also is the architect of the Academy course, which at present consists of nine holes, but which had nine more in the making.

Number Plays

"I was astonished," says Howard, "at the number of officers and Midshipmen who play the game. They left the mammoth mess hall and headed for the course in droves, and it was a revelation to see the golf kits, ranging from the cheapest of Sunday bags and clubs of ancient vintage to the most modern and costly of bags and sets. The Midshipmen get their play free, while the officers pay a nominal sum."

The Bear Hill veteran, who took up the game in about 1904, and as a caddie drew the munificent sum of 10 cents for nine holes and 15 cents for 18 (caddies demanding $1.25 per 18 holes please note), characterizes the present nine at the Academy as an excellent layout, not too difficult for a good golfer playing well, but plenty troublesome for anybody not on the mark.

Two Good Wallops

The first hole is 485 yards, but uphill, and it takes two such wallops that the only one Charlie Yates has seen home in two was Sam Snead. Howard Paul admitted under pressure that he fell only 20 yards short of it in two with Son David's clubs, whereat the bubbling ensign, Yates, jocularly remarked to the opposing pair, "What chance have you fellows got?"

Yates, incidentally, started off with a 6 on that hole, then went to the turn in 34 and came back in 35. He sank longish putts on the third and fourth, another on the 14th, but slipped on a couple of easier ones which, holing, would have equaled his best 18-total since he has played there, a 67. The 210-yard seventh Howard characterizes as one of the best short holes any one could ask for, a spoon shot for good hitters, to a crowned green well guarded. The short fifth, 165 yards, is another where the distance is deceptive, requiring a well-hit four-iron.

Water Visible

The water is visible from most of the present nine, making pretty vistas; but the new nine now in the making will be, for the most part, through woods, and from the work so far done, the fairways look pretty narrow.

So many people are interested these days in "our boys," Navy and Army, and so many golfers might like to know something about the golf course at Annapolis, here are its distances: 485, 360, 356, 285, 165, 437, 210, 346, 460—3,104.

The scores in the match herein referred to:

Yates	6	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	5	— 34
H. Paul	5	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	5	— 37
Williams	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	— 39
D. Paul	4	5	6	5	4	4	4	4	5	— 41
Yates	5	4	4	4	2	4	3	4	5	— 35 — 69
H. Paul	4	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	5	— 38 — 75
Williams	6	5	5	4	4	3	3	4	5	— 39 — 78
D. Paul	5	5	5	4	4	5	3	5	4	— 40 — 82

Football Scores

Results Nov. 6

By the Associated Press

East

Villanova 32, Iowa State 6.
Morris Harvey 14, Glenville 6.

Middle West

Union 12, Ouachita 6.
Missouri Valley 33, Tarkio 6.
Kearney 13, Wayne 6.
Western Reserve 36, Ohio 7.
Northwestern College 30, Mission House 6.
Maryville 7, Cape Girardeau 2.
Mich. Normal 19, Hillsdale 13.
Simpson 20, Iowa Wesleyan 12.
Miami (Ohio) Naval Cadets 24, Capital 14.
Shurtleff 34, Chillicothe (Mo.) B. C. 12.
North Dakota 13, Bemidji T. 7.
Duluth Teachers 6, Superior T. 6 (tie).
Ft. Riley 12, Washburn 6.
Ottawa 16, Emporia 0.
York (Neb.) 34, Sterling 6.
Peru 21, Nebraska Wesleyan 13.

South

Morehead (Ky.) T. 13, West Virginia Tech 6.
Appalachian 20, Newberry 0.
Catawba 32, High Point 6.

Southwest

North Texas State 32, Austin 12.
East Texas State 7, Southwest Texas State 7 (tie).
Howard Payne 27, Schreiner Institute 7.
Central (Okla.) State 39, East Central (Okla.) State 6.
Cameron (Okla.) Aggies 14, Northwestern (Okla.) State 0.

West

Greeley State 43, Colorado Springs Airbase 13.

Came to Grips

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—In the recent Minnesota-Uorthwestern football game, Gopher Quarterback Bill Garnaas and Wildcat Guard Alex Kapter lost their tempers and were about ready to begin swinging.

"We were about to start some real action," Garnaas said, "when Kapter shouted: 'Well, Garnaas, let's cut this out,' and he gave me the Alpha Delta grip. You can't get mad at a fraternity brother.

Pre-Flight Eleven Has Bowl Chance

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 7 (AP)—Last week, before the 1943 Rose Bowl football game seemed a certainty, Los Angeles sports writers were pounding out rhapsodies on their word pianos about Georgia's Frankie Sinkwich and what a natural a Georgia-U. C. L. A. postseason game would be.

Now that the Army is willing to sanction the Pasadena game New Year's day, Georgia's Bulldogs and the University of California at Los Angeles Bruins still are the "peepul's choice" here, but by Nov. 28 Georgia Tech's Engineers might be the standout southern team and U. C. L. A. just another ball club.

Service Eleven

If transportation problems can be overcome the Pacific Coast Conference representative would like to pluck the outstanding college team out of the usual post-season scramble among the various bowl managements, but if there is going to be any difficulty in getting the team of its choice here there is a service eleven close by that would provide all the competition, probably more, that the coast conference winner could handle.

St. Mary's Pre-Flights from the hills of Moraga, Calif., have a galaxy of gridiron greats with marked western drawing power, among them such All-America performers as Stanford's Frankie Albert and Bobby Grayson, California's Vic Bottari, Northwestern's Fred Vanzo and others. The Flying Cadets pasted an 18-7 beating on U. C. L. A. early in the season, figure they could do it again, and the Uclans are just as certain they could reverse the score. That game would pack the 80,000-capacity Rose Bowl.

Still Must Prove

UCLA stil lmust prove it is the standout team on the Pacific Coast. Its game against Oregon this week and Washington Nov. 21 should settle the issue, and right after the Washington game the Bruins, if they are still undefeated in conference play, are going to get the wires busy and try to entice a standout opponent here before the Orange and Sugar Bowls beat them to the punch. Time—the lateness of the football season here—always has been against the coast champions. It will be Dec. 12 before the Bruins finish their schedule against the University of Southern California.

If UCLA stubs its toe anywhere along the line Washington State's Cougars look like the Pacific titleholder. Coach Babe Hollingbery's team has lost only one game and doesn't have to met UCLA, but the Cougars would have to get by their traditional rival, the University of Washington, Nov. 28.

This Southern Youngster Does Things Up Brown

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Dean Bailey, newly-crowned 18-year-old city golf champion, doesn't do things halfway.

The gangling youth started soapbox racing in 1937, got to the Mid-South semifinals in 1938, won the championship in 1939, and placed sixth in the national at Akron, Ohio, the same year.

In 1937, too, he took up golf and in 1941 his prep school team placed second in the State tourney. This year he won the city prep tournament, the State prep and the Memphis championships.

That's only half the story, Dean is also a scholar. President of the National Honor Society, he had an A average in three years of high school and was a second lieutenant in the Reserve Officers Training Corps. Two colleges picked him for academic scholarships and he says he will accept one this fall—and enlist in the Navy's V-1 class.

Yale Harriers Easily Triumph

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Led by Leroy Schwarzkopf, Yale swept to an easy victory yesterday in the fourth annual Heptagonal cross country championships with three of the Eli runners among the first four finishers.

Schwarzkopf loped around the five-mile course in Van Cortlandt Park in 26 minutes 41.2 seconds and crossed the line approximately 400 yeards in front of the second man, his teammate, Wilmot Castle.

Yale had the low point total of 40, while Harvard, second in the team standings, had 71. Army, which along with Navy took part in the meet by special invitation, placed third with 90 points, nosing out Cornell, which had 91. Dartmouth, last year's team champion, placed fifth with 99 followed by Princeton with 124, Navy 139, Columbia 247 and Pennsylvania 294.

Participation of Army and Navy also stood for a duel meet between the service teams and Army won this 21 to 34.

Drop Athletics

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 7 (AP)—Shurtleff College, which has an undefeated football team, will drop intercollegiate athletics for the duration of the war after yesterday's homecoming victory, 34-13, over Chillicothe.

Another game on the football schedule has been canceled

William Moss, Director of Athletics, explained the decision was made because of transportation difficulties and the impending draft of 18- and 19-year-olds.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Looking Backward

In the wake of continual hints that big league baseball may soon be suspended for the duration, you find yourself wandering back through the years to favorite clubs of the modern past, and wondering how soon it will be before another great one comes along to arouse the nation. The Yankees with Ruth and Gehrig; Connie Mack's powerful A's; the Cardinal Gas House Gang; and, later, the Yankees with Di Maggio, Ruffing, Gordon and Keller.

There were other standout clubs whose luster was dimmed by a losing World Series, such as Brooklyn's rowdy "Bums"; the Reds with Derringer and Walters. The Tigers, Cubs and Giants, too, have come up with good teams in the recent past. And there were the 1942 Cardinals. There were occasions when they all seemed unbeatable.

Paint Still Wet

But it seems to you at this unpredictable hour that the outfit with the fondest memories is the Gas House Gang of '34, with Frisch, Durocher, Collins, the Deans, Martin, Medwick, Carleton, Rothrock and the others. A few teams, such as the '41 Dodgers, have tried to imitate them, without success. Those rollicking Cards were in a class by themselves. The paint which they splashed around the National League is still wet, and for a lot of us it will never dry.

Like the writings of Ring Lardner and the home runs of Babe Ruth, the antics of the Gas House Gang will live forever in the hearts of the ball fan. Pepper Martin's Mudcat Band, his head-first slides and reckless running; Dizzy Dean's boasts and the way he carried them out; silent brother Paul and his fast ball. Ripper Collins and Martin and their juggling act; Tex Carleton and his battles under the stands; Frisch wondering if all the boys would show up for that big series; Frankie trying to blast a grinning Martin, then laughing himself.

Never Dull

And all through those wild, colorful, unpredictable days, the Cardinals knocking over opponents with monotonous precision. Stealing games with the clutch pitching of the Deans, the base running of Martin, the long clouts of Medwick and the slick defensive gems of Rothrock. Losing one today in the ninth; winning two tomorrow with sheer speed and hustle. Lacking the batting power of some clubs and the fielding brilliance of others. But always running, battling and thrilling you. Never dull and ordinary.

When the Dodgers climbed to the top of the N. L. in '41, there was an inclination to compare them with the old Cardinals. But the effort was feeble. The Dodgers had their good points, despite a loss to the Yankees in October. But the "Bums" fell far short of the Gas House Gang in color and all that goes with it. After all, what so-called Gas House Gang would ever be complete without Pepper Martin? Or minus Frisch and Collins and the Deans?

Cards Scattered

That '34 Cardinal club today is scattered throughout the country, some still in baseball, others taking an active part in the war effort. Frisch manages the Pirates. Durocher remains head of the Dodgers until he or Branch Rickey decides otherwise. Martin is a successful manager at Sacramento and rumored a successor to Durocher. Dizzy Dean is a broadcaster in St. Louis and Paul just closed a winning year at Houston.

Rothrock is with the U. S. Army engineers at San Pedro, Calif.; Medwick remains with Brooklyn; Collins is pilot of the Albany club; Ernie Orsatti is with a talent agency in Hollywood; Chick Fullis operates a restaurant in Girardville, Pa. Bill Hallahan is in the Army. Bill Walker works for the city of East St. Louis. Carleton is in a war plant in Texas. Bill Delancey managed Asheville in '42. Jesse Haines is in politics. Spud Davis is a coach under Frisch. And so it goes. When will there be another club like them? Perhaps never. And the realization makes you sad.

Chess - by F. R. Chevalier

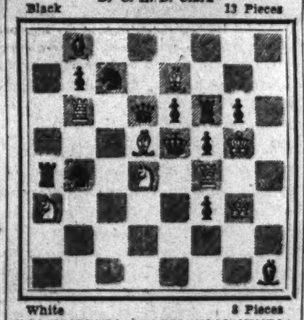
November 7, 1942

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2501

By C. H. D. Clark

Black 13 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

1b6/1pkt1B3/1R1qprp1/3BkpK1/Pkt1Kt1R2/-Kt4pQ1/8/7b

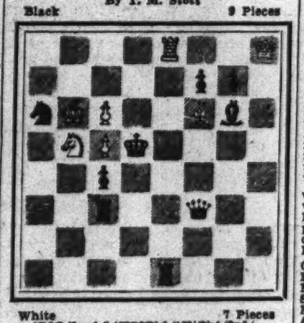
White to play and mate in two

(Prize Two-Mover, British Chess Magazine, January-June, 1942.)

Problem No. 2502

By T. M. Stott

Black 9 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

4R2Q/3pp1/1tKP2Bb1/1K1Pk4/2p5/-3r2q3/8/4r3

White to play and mate in three

(This problem shared the Three-Mover Prize, with another by the same composer, in the British Chess Magazine, January-June, 1942, Tourney.)

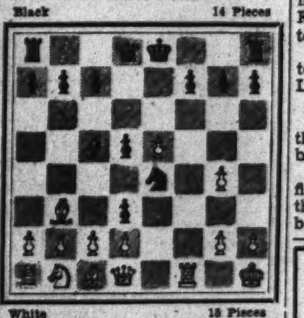
Solutions to Problems

No. 2499. 1. R-B3 B-QKt3ch
2. K-Q
1. ..... P-Q7ch
2. RxP
1. ..... R-B4
2. KtxRch Kt(B6)-K7

No. 2500. End-Game No. 638. Black wins: 1 . . . BxPch (Black); 2 PxB, QxPch; 3 K-Q, QR-Qch; 4 B-Q2, Kt-Q5; 5 Kt-B, KtxQ; 6 KtxQ, KtxR; 7 P-K5, BxP; 8 P-B4, Kt-Kt6; 9 Kt-K4, RxBch; 10 Resigns.

End-Game No. 639

Black 14 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Andersen-Max Lange, Breslau, 1859. The latter initiates a combination that mated in 11 moves.)

Amateur Championship

Five groups, with 37 players in all, were engaged in preliminaries at the Manhattan Chess Club, New York. Those to qualify, along with players selected from other sections of the country, are playing a round robin to determine the Amateur Champion of the United States. Only players who have not qualified for the finals of any of the biennial championship tournaments were eligible.

Lady Champion Triumphs

Mrs. Vera Menchik Stevenson, women's world champion, and J. Mieses, 71-year-old German master, now an exile, played a match in London the early part of the summer. The younger player won, 4-1, with 5 draws. Mrs. Stevenson has played in many strong tournaments and has already established herself in the master class. Her score in this match, like the game below, shows her skill.

French Defense

Mieses White	Stevenson Black	Mieses White	Stevenson Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	13 Kt-Kt3	P-R5
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 Kt-K2	QR-K
3 PxP	PxP	15 Kt-B5	Q-Kt5
4 B-Q3	Kt-QB3	16 Q-Kt5	BxKt
5 P-QB3	B-Q3	17 QPxB	Kt-B4
6 Q-B2	KKt-K2	18 Q-Q3	P-Q5
7 Kt-K2	B-KKt5	19 P-KR3	Q-Kt1
8 B-KJ	Q-Q2	20 PxP	KtxKtP
9 Kt-Q2	B-KB4	21 Q-Kt	KtxB
10 Kt-Kt3	BxB	22 QxQ	PxQ
11 QxB	CastlesQR	23 R-Qkt	Kt(K8)-Q3
12 P-QKt4	P-KR4	Resigns	

Washington Game

Among the thousands of workers drawn to Washington by the war effort are several notable chess players. Of these Reuben Fine is by far the strongest. Recently at the home of W. K. Wimsatt, he took part in a consultation game, and helped his side to victory. The White Allies were H. M. Phillips, New York expert; O. Shapiro, formerly of Boston, and I. S. Turover, long one of Washington's leading players and a generous patron of the game. The Black Allies were Reuben Fine, V. L. Eaton, one of our best problem composers, and W. K. Wimsatt.

Sicilian Defense

White Allies	Black Allies	White Allies	Black Allies
1 P-K4	P-QB4	18 R-K	R-R3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	19 B-R3	R-K
3 P-Q4	PxP	20 P-Kt5	R-B3
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	21 RxRP	Q-Kt2
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	22 Q-Q4	BxB
6 P-KKt3	B-B4	23 RxB	K-Kt
7 KtxKt	KtPxKt	24 R-R5	Q-Kt2
8 P-K5	Kt-Q2	25 R-Q	RxP
9 Q-Kt4	K-B	26 K-B	Q-K5
10 KtxKt	KPxKt	27 R-B4	Q-B4
11 Q-KB4	P-Q3	28 R-Kt4	P-B3
12 B-K3	BxB	29 R-B4	R-KT
13 QxB	PxP	30 PxB	R-K7
14 QxKP	B-Kt5	31 R-Q2	R-K5
15 Q-B4	P-KR4	32 Q-Kt	RxP
16 P-KB3	Q-K3ch	33 R-Q	R-B7
17 K-Q2	B-K3	Resigns	

Of the players listed below, Chauvenet was the seeded Southern representative, while Heitner came from Philadelphia and Martin from Providence. Chauvenet completed his schedule in advance, since he could only spare a week from college. Here is the standing after nine rounds:

Chauvenet	8½	Jackson	4
Heitner	7	Gustafson	2½
Hallman	5½	McCready	2
Saperstein	5½	Westbrook	2
Perryman	5	Langfelder	1
Almgren	4½	Fondiller	0
Martin	4½		

The tournament will wind up tonight.

Ohio State Star Surprises By Not Filing Clippings

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Bill Foley, a Columbus Dispatch photographer, took a batch of pictures showing Gene Fekete, young Ohio sophomore football star, in action in a big game and offered them to Fekete. "I thought you might like to have these, Gene.

Fekete immediately handed them to his girl friend, Miss Virginia Louise Beuttel, who asked:

"Don't you want 'em, Gene?"

And Fekete answered: "No, thanks. I don't want to keep a scrap book."

Which probably makes him the first big-time football player to hit the splotlight to be minus a scrap book record of his feats.

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A Budget Allowance for Each Child Can Be Made a Means of Teaching Wise Spending

The Family Forum

Minnesota

Ever since our three children have been old enough to want to spend money they have had a budget allowance which is divided into parts for school, saving, spending, church and insurance. Perhaps later on a definite clothes allowance can be added. At times it has seemed hard to give them so much of my own allowance, but it is worth it if it will teach them the value of giving, spending, and saving. It gives them a sense of responsibility and balance which simply being given needed money as the occasions arise would never supply. They are getting much satisfaction from buying small things they want and from giving gifts with money they have not had to ask for and they show great discretion in the purchases. Often, instead of buying anniversary or greeting cards, they take much care and thought in writing their own verses on paper which not only is saving, but more personal.

One of the first results noticed after starting the budget system was their attitude in ten-cent stores. Instead of wanting everything they saw they selected their articles with care and were satisfied. It also changed their habit of wanting to stay at school for lunch, for they realized they could save 4 cents allowed to milk by eating lunch at home.

Another thing is the Saturday movie. We allow 15 cents a week for movies. All movies are selected with care and they prefer staying home to wasting time and money on a poor picture, for it is their own money which buys tickets, and it is surprising what good critics they have become. Several years ago, we took out 20-year endowment policies for the children to pay for themselves each month. They also have a bank account in school.

One year Nancy saved $17.00 and it was hard to see her spend it all in five minutes on some stamps she wanted. However, we thought that if she was wise enough to deny herself foolish expenditures, she had learned the lesson of value, and if she liked stamp collecting well enough to spend a year's savings in one day that was her responsibility. Surely she has something to show for her year's savings, which could easily have been spent on candy and ice-cream.

When Nancy was about eleven years old, we gave her a very modest spring clothes allowance and we loved watching her figure out the best buy. She chose a good suede jacket, hat, good shoes and as a consequence had to buy a cheap dress, but she was satisfied to skimp on the dress and had a good jacket, thereby remembering to put first things first. They have gone through phases of extravagance. Tommy had a mania for "Yo-Yos," a sort of top tied to a string. He bought one every time he had any handy cash. Then he changed to lead soldiers, presenting them to his friends. Next he became absorbed in penny collecting. Now he has begun saving for a sailboat.

One time all three children went to a neighborhood fair with 10 cents each. Nancy priced the ice-cream, chances, and trinkets, and found they were 10 cents or more, each. After walking around for a while, she and Tommy went to the corner drug store where she bought ice-cream cones for a friend and herself. Tommy bought a cone and a toy, but Johnny took a chance at the fair on a grab bag, winning a very disappointing balloon. He came home with a long face, telling us what cheaters they were at the fair. Tears trickled down his cheeks when his brother and sister came happily home with a toy and ice-cream cones. It was hard not to give him a nickel for an ice-cream cone, but we agreed that the lesson for Johnny was abiding by his decision. It was a sad, but needed lesson. This was especially interesting to us, because it showed their respective stages of development. Nancy had learned to enjoy to share, Tommy had gotten his money's worth, and the little fellow had taken a blind chance and wasted his money. We all have these experiences to go through, but it is much easier to learn our lessons when we are young.

We find that it gives the children a sense of dignity and responsibility to have regular home duties to perform in exchange for their allowances, thus if they do their jobs well they have earned their weekly pay. Also as they grow older, they should have more to do and the allowances should be increased. Some of the children's jobs are making their beds before school; emptying waste basket; keeping their drawers and desks tidy, and shining shoes.

(Mrs.) E. C. W.

A Saturday Column

Victory Corps: Forward March!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

Organization of a "victory corps" of school children here has enrolled this city's high school youngsters in an even more active role in the war effort.

Primary aim, according to John Aseltine, San Diego High School principal, is "to place emphasis on high school curricula which will help prepare students for service with the air forces, the army, navy and merchant marine, or for work in factories which turn out implements of war."

Enrollment in the corps will not be compulsory, Mr. Aseltine said, and no uniforms will be worn, though enlistees will receive small red "Vs" for insignia.

After "enlistment," students will be divided into specialized units, with each student given the opportunity of deciding which phase of war training he or she wishes to enter.

Reporting that this program will involve revamping of many standard courses, Mr. Aseltine pointed out that "since women must replace men in industry, girl students will be required to take more mathematics and natural science under the plan so they will be ready to take over war jobs or places vacated by men called into service."

Also included in "victory corps" curricula are courses in the field of social work in line with the war effort, he explained.

Teacher Shortage

Industry is demanding more vocational training. The high schools simply do not have the personnel with which to do this job. The teachers of these subjects have either been commissioned in the armed forces or are working in war industries at salaries far beyond what they were paid as teachers. Many school systems have had to close their shops, to drop mathematics and science courses, to discontinue physical education, and to drop their vocational agriculture departments.

The World About Us

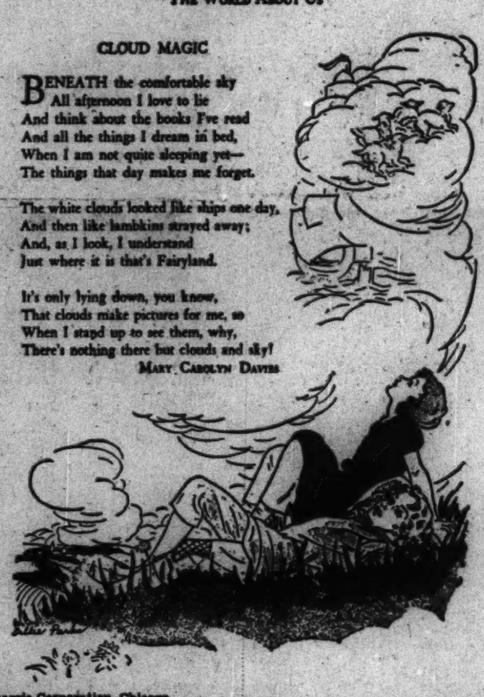
CLOUD MAGIC

BENEATH the comfortable sky
All afternoon I love to lie
And think about the books I've read
And all the things I dream in bed,
When I am not quite sleeping yet—
The things that day makes me forget.

The white clouds looked like ships one day,
And then like lambkins strayed away;
And, as I look, I understand
Just where it is that's Fairyland.

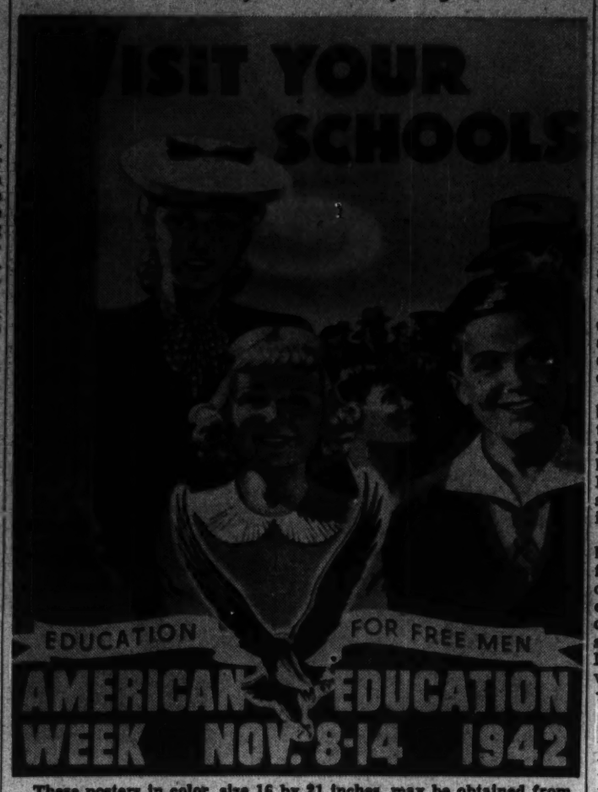
It's only lying down, you know,
That clouds make pictures for me, so
When I stand up to see them, why,
There's nothing there but clouds and sky!

MARY CAROLYN DAVIES



The Quarrie Corporation, Chicago

Reproduction of one of the pages from Volume 1 of "Childcraft," containing "Poems of Early Childhood." The editors of this 14-volume set are S. Edgar Farquhar, managing editor; Patty Smith Hill, advisory editor; and Milo Winter, art editor. Introductions to this volume are by Dr. Hill and Angelo Patri. Reviewed Oct. 3, 1942.



These posters in color, size 16 by 21 inches, may be obtained from the National Education Association, Washington, D. C., along with a school packet of helps for celebrating the Week in your school and community.

Easy Steps to Correct English

Adverbs Play an Important Role

11th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do You Say	Or	This?
1. Ned swims *good.*		1. Ned swims *well.*
2. Cyril was *some* disappointed in his improvement.		2. Cyril was *somewhat* disappointed in his improvement.

The correct sentences are at the right.

ADVERBS

As we have seen, adverbs are words that describe (or modify) verbs; that is, adverbs add information to verbs. In our previous lesson we learned to recognize adverbs with *ly* endings: *slowly, swiftly, noiselessly.*

Many adverbs do not have this *ly* ending, such as the adverbs *quite, somewhat, thus.* Do you use these adverbs correctly, or do you sometimes incorrectly use adjectives? Let us always use the adjective when it should be used and the adverb when it should be used.

Here is a list of commonly-misused adjectives and adverbs:

Adjective	Adverb
good	well
some	somewhat
real	really, very, quite

• The adverbs *really, very, quite* convey, in a general way, these meanings: *really* means *actually; very* means *exceedingly, extremely; quite* means *completely, entirely, wholly.*

Exercise 1

Write the corresponding adverb.
1. good, ...
2. real, ... (write three)
3. some, ...

VERB PHRASES

An adverb may describe a (single) verb as *go, swim;* and an adverb may also describe a *verb phrase.* A *verb phrase* is a single verb used with a helping verb, such as *can, may, shall, will.* We need a verb phrase to express time or condition that cannot be expressed by a single verb; as *can go, shall go, must have gone, will go.*

We must be able to recognize *verb phrases* before we can continue with adverbs describing verb phrases.

Exercise 2

Underscore the verb phrases in these sentences. Example: Dorothy has been waiting for the mail. (*has been waiting*, verb phrase)
1. Joan has been reading a novel.
2. Truths may appear even from there.
3. I shall return later.
4. "Stay" has been called a charming word in a friend's vocabulary.
5. "Nothing can be done well in art except by vision."
6. "Great men are born to solitude."

Now we are ready to use adverbs with *verb phrases* as well as with single verbs.

Exercise 3

Underscore the correct form.
1. Those plants are growing (good, well) this season.
2. The boys are (sure, surely) enjoying their vacation.
3. Did you sleep (good, well)?
4. Elsie examined the document (careful, carefully).
5. Paul did that work (good, well).
6. That steamer has (surely, sure) gone far.

A COMMON ERROR

Here is a type of sentence frequently heard. Notice whether you are expressing this three-word sentence correctly:

Arthur works *well* (not *good*).

Exercise 4

Strike out the incorrect word.
1. Belle sings (well, good).
2. LeRoy works (good, well).
3. Anne knits (well, good).
4. James writes (good, well).

Conclusion: As the name implies, an adverb (*ad* plus *verb*) adds information to a verb. In your speech and writing, adverbs play an important role!

Do you know the other two principal uses for adverbs? After the following lesson you will.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—well; 2—really, very, quite; 3—somewhat.
Exercise 2 (All are verb phrases): 1—has been reading; 2—may appear; 3—shall return; 4—has been called; 5—can be done; 6—are born.
Exercise 3 (All are adverbs describing either a verb or a verb phrase): 1—well; 2—surely; 3—well; 4—carefully; 5—well; 6—surely.
Exercise 4 (All adverbs): 1—well; 2—well; 3—well; 4—well.

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

Our Children Say:

Pasted Together

Mother had baked a two-layer cake for Daddy's birthday. Aged-Three, telling a neighbor about it, said: "We have two cakes for Daddy and we are going to paste them together with icing."

* * *

No Street Address?

Grandma was singing "My Old Kentucky Home" to Four-Year-Old when she was interrupted by the child, who asked, "Gran'ma, what street is it on?"

Alumnae Round Robin Going 35 Years

A round robin letter which was started by Richard L. Loesch, who graduated from the University of Wisconsin engineering school in 1907, is still circulating after 35 years of travel.

The letter has constantly pursued its cycle over the United States and for a time included one stop in England. It has traveled about two million miles and has made at least two hundred complete cycles.

At least 1,400 letters have been written by the seven members of the group during these 35 years. The members of this particular round robin look forward to its return after each succeeding circuit and have become more attached to "the robin" as the years roll on, declares one of the members.

Teaching a Little Child to Like Poetry In Spite of His Notion That He Doesn't

By Viola E. Holley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you have in your home a little boy of perhaps ten or eleven years who shows no interest in poetry? If you do perhaps you would like to try a teacher's very simple method of cultivating interest in it.

This teacher worked with individual children in their homes and her ways of solving problems could, therefore, be used quite easily by mothers.

She had among her pupils a boy of eleven who did not seem to enjoy poetry at all. To be sure, he listened politely if she read to him but he manifested no interest. Not wishing to force it upon him, she sought some way to present it that might be appealing.

Then one night there came a heavy snow. In the morning great, fluffy, white flakes were piled high on every branch and twig of the evergreen trees. At once there came to this teacher's mind lines she had learned years before from Lowell's "The First Snowfall." She wished she could remember all of them and hastened to look them up in a book of poems. And then there came to her this thought, "Why not let Jerry help me learn this again. He would like that. He could follow the lines from a copy while I went over them from memory. In that way I can share the poem with him, or at least part of it. Perhaps the whole poem would be too long. It fits so perfectly with this beautiful morning, I just must not let him miss it."

With this plan in mind she chose four stanzas from the poem and made a copy of them to take with her. These were the ones she chose:

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock
Wore ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm-tree
Was ridged inch-deep with pearl.

From sheds new-roofed with Carrara
Came Chanticleer's muffled crow,
The stiff rails softened to swan's-down,
And still fluttered down the snow.

I stood and watched by the window
The noiseless work of the sky,
And the sudden flurries of snow-birds,
Like brown leaves whirling by.

When she reached Jerry's home she told him how the first thing she had thought of when she saw the snow was a poem she had once learned. She could not remember quite all of it now but she wanted to learn it again. She wondered if he would be willing to help her by watching the copy and listening to her repeat it a few times until she could say it perfectly.

Something Different

Of course he was willing. This was something different. It was almost like being teacher himself.

There were a few words that needed a little talking about before they could understand the poem. There was the word "gloaming" in the first line, for instance. Then his teacher asked Jerry to find the "ermine" in the second stanza. An ermine is a little animal something like a weasel, she told him. Its fur turns white in winter. The word "dear" in the same line means expensive. Ermine fur is expensive fur and can be worn only by very rich people, but all around them was snow as soft and white as ermine fur, piled freely on every twig.

They talked of a few other words and word pictures. Then they were ready. While Jerry followed the copy and listened, his teacher repeated the lines from memory. It took two more repetitions before she could say them perfectly. If she made only one tiny mistake, Jerry urged her to try again. His interest seemed to mount with each repetition. Here, apparently, was a way of fixing his attention on a poem long enough so that he could enjoy it.

Glad to Listen

After this experience whenever there was snow on the branches, he was glad to listen while she again refreshed her memory.

On Lincoln's birthday, this teacher took Nancy Byrd Turner's poem, "Lincoln," as well as a print of a painting that fitted well with it. She asked Jerry to help her with this poem, too. On later occasions they enjoyed "America, the Beautiful," and other poems in the same way.

This teacher does not claim that Jerry has as yet developed any great appreciation for poetry. She does maintain, though, that when he sees freshly falled snow heaped high on the evergreens, he will remember with pleasure Lowell's poem.

A picture of Lincoln will bring to mind the boy Lincoln stretched full length before the fire reading, while "the fire flickered on his face."

The hours spent together while Jerry helped his teacher learn the poems she loves so much have been pleasant ones for him, she is sure. Perhaps he may even have caught some of her love for the poems and this will carry over in the years to come.

Reading for Information

I wonder how many parents realize how often one uses the technique of reading. A cook must know how to read a recipe with understanding; one must read directions in order to knit or crochet; contractors read house plans; shipbuilders read plans also; and one must read street signs if he is to find his way around in a strange city or community. We could go on all day enumerating the many needs for a knowledge of the mechanics of reading.

Curiosity forms the basis for the desire to read for information. We want to know the why, the how and the wherefore of things, hence we turn to books to gain knowledge from the experience of others.

Answering the Whys

A young baby is naturally curious. One of the first sentences he utters is, "What's that?" He may point to a toy dog and say, "What's that?" Mother says, "That is a dog." However, when this same question is repeated too many times the mother often becomes impatient. A good plan is to show baby another toy and another until he tires of the little game. The baby wants attention and this sort of attention is as necessary to his mental growth as attention to his physical requirements is necessary to his physical growth.

As the child grows older his questions naturally become more advanced and the parent must give more thought to the answers. The wise parent will read stories, whenever possible, to answer questions. In this way a child learns that information comes from books and it is then that he acquires the desire to learn to read.

The vast number of quiz programs on the air today and their popularity show that Americans are question-and-answer minded. People are astonished at the great amount of information which the participants on some of these programs have on the tips of their tongues. It is evident that they have read, and read well, an amazing number of books.

Well-Chosen Library

Not long ago I was discussing children's books with a group of educators. One of them spoke of the radio program, "The Quiz Kids" and said, "I should like to see the libraries of some of those children. There is no doubt but that their books have been carefully selected."

College degrees are very common now, but not so long ago many Americans of distinction—some of our leading statesmen and financiers—had very little. schooling. Nevertheless, one statement is common to the biography of each: "He loved books and spent most of his spare time reading."

Most parents want their children to have a good education, but many of them do not realize how much they can do to help by providing the right kind of books, by reading to their children, and by carefully directing the reading until the child is mature enough to choose for himself.

—Ethelyn L. Mitchell, in "Your Child's World," published by The Book House for Children.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	856,830
1942 volume to date	95,912,556
1941 volume to date	121,525,636

Stocks Steady; Profit Taking Stems Rally

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—So-called peace stocks continued to attract buyers in today's brief market but profit cashing on Friday's sharp rally tended to stem the advance in many cases.

While bullishness persisted over the Allied victory in Egypt, the election results and relatively good earnings prospects for many companies, there was some trimming of commitments on the idea the recent swing to the best average mark since Nov. 5, 1941, called for at least a temporary technical adjustment.

Fractional plus marks ruled in most departments at the start, with dealings lively for an interval. The majority of gains were reduced or canceled near the close. Transfers of around 500,000 shares were among the largest for a Saturday this year.

Notice was taken of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association survey estimating both production and new orders in this field during the week ended Oct. 31 were under the corresponding period a year ago and below the preceding 1942 week. The decline, however, was said to have been less than seasonal.

Rail Bonds Soft

Some low and medium priced rail loans were inclined to softness today on week-end profit selling. The general corporate list was mixed within a fractional range.

Showing moderate losses were St. Paul 4½s of '89, Rock Island 4s of '88, Cleveland Union Terminal 4½s, Denver & Rio Grande Western 5s and Gulf, Mobile & Ohio incomes.

Issues a shade improved included International Telephone 4½s, Kansas City Southern 5s, Michigan Central 4½s and Texas & Pacific 5s.

A number of foreign loans moved up fractions to around 2 points on small transfers. Included were Antwerp 5s, Australia 4½s and various issues of Brazil, Colombia, Copenhagen and Cuba.

U. S. Governments were steady in narrow dealings.

War Taking Heavy Toll in Lake Grain Traffic, Data Show

CHICAGO (AP)—War has taken a heavy toll of the once thriving shipping business in grain on the Great Lakes, market statistics showed.

Lake movement of grain and flour from Chicago and other ports to eastern storage and export terminals this season has been the second smallest on record.

The reason, of course, is the diversion of lake grain boats to the traffic of war, especially handling the huge tonnage of ore for steel mills. Recent indications that ore traffic has virtually reached the goal for the season pointed to possibility that some increase in grain shipments can be expected before navigation closes next month. In fact, smaller boats already have been made available to handle grain.

The shipping season had hardly started last spring when the Office of Defense Transportation instituted wartime regulations under which grain movement could be done only with special permit. This virtually stopped the activity of Chicago dealers who formerly did a brisk business.

A third of all the grain shipped this season by lake moved during the first month before the ODT order took effect. This amounted to about 3,000,000 bushels, all corn. Up to the end of October only 9,-392,000 bushels had moved from Chicago, all corn to Canadian ports except about 1,800,000 bushels to Buffalo. Early this week another boat cleared with 400,000 bushels to Canada. The only other cereal exports included 146,000 barrels of flour and 437,000 bushels of flaxseed.

Last year total export of grain amounted to 26,000,000 bushels plus 140,000 barrels of flour. The previous season the total was 46,-000,000 bushels. In 1938, traffic amounted to 98,000,000 bushels, largest in recent years. The only season which 1942 traffic exceeds was 1935, when only 8,381,000 bushels were cleared. This was in the midst of the drought period, when the U. S. was on an import basis as far as some grains were concerned.

Millwork Industry Being Surveyed for War Needs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board announced it has begun a survey of the millwork industry to determine what proportion of existing capacity is being used for direct war requirements and whether the plant facilities may be more effectively utilized by the concentration of war orders in strategically located areas.

Arthur Upson, chief of the WPB's lumber branch, already has advised committees of the industry that the time is near when there will be only two classes of orders—those for direct war use and those for civilian requirement.

Because of a critical manpower shortage, Mr. Upson said, lumber mills have fallen behind in orders from 20 to 120 days. He estimated the overall deficit of manpower in the industry would amount to 14 per cent of normal.

"With less manpower, a curtailment of production has taken place though the demand for lumber has grown by leaps and bounds," Mr. Upson said. "It all adds up to a lumber shortage."

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49¼	37	Abbott 1.60b	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	N'v 5
48¾	39	Acme Sti (3)	1	43½	43½	43½	
7⅞	5½	Adams E .15e	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24⅛	18¼	Adams-M 2¼so	1	23½	23½	23½	N'v 4
15½	10	Addressog (1)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
38¾	29½	Air Reduct 1a	7	37¼	37	37¼	+ ⅛
2¾	1¾	Alaska Juneau	29	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Allegheny Corp	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	8	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
6¾	3½	Alleg pf130xw	9	6¼	6¼	6¾	
17	9¾	Alleg pr pf	3	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
22¾	16	Alleg LS1.55e	3	19½	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅛	Allen Ind (1g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	139¼	139½	139¼	+ ¼
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	Oct 30
16	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
6¼	4	Allied St(.60)	6	6½	6	6	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	72¾	72½	72¾	N'v 2
30½	22	Allis-C M ¾xe	11	27¼	27½	27¾	+ ¼
49	14¾	Alpha P C 3xe	2	19	19	19	
1½	1¼	Amal Leather	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	N'v 4
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf 1½t	2	14	14	14	Oct 31
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	8	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	9	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	2	46	46	46	
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .60a	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
6½	3¾	Am Bosch ¼a	3	6	6	6	N'v 6
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	1	28½	28½	28½	
2¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	59	2¾	2¾	2¾	
70½	36½	Am Can (3)	7	69¼	69	69¾	+1¼
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	N'v 6
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	15	26¾	26	26¾	N'v 6
73¼	55½	Am CF pf 5¼e	1	67½	67½	67½	
20½	16	Am ChAC 1½e	9	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
110	105	Am ChAC pf 5	1	106	106	106	N'v 6
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	92	92	92	+1
6½	3⅜	Am Colortype	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 6
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	6	16¼	16	16	— ¼
16¼	8½	Am Distill	4	16¼	16½	16¼	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅝	Am Encau Til	9	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
6¾	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
24	16¼	Am Expt 1½e	7	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅜
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	6				
38¾	16¼	A FPdpf1.80t	3	34½	34½	34½	N'v 6
43¾	18⅞	A FPfpf2.10t	3	39½	39½	39¾	N'v 6
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
30	25½	Am-H SS 2½e	4	35	34½	35	+ ⅜
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Lea	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
36¼	32½	Am H L pf (3)	6	32	32	32	N'v 5
50¼	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Am Ice	14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
34	25	Am Ice pf	1	33	33	33	N'v 5
4¾	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5	5	5	N'v 6
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	21	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
91	65	Am Lo .pf5¼k	3	90	89¼	89½	—1½
12¼	9½	Am M&F .60e	8	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
7⅝	4	AmM&Met½e	4	7½	7¾	7½	— ⅛
23¼	16	Am Meti (1)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅜
⅛	⅛	Am Por & Lt	9	⅞	⅛	⅛	
26¼	15¼	APL36pf3¾k	2	21	20¾	21	
22	12½	APL35pf2.81k	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
6	¾	Am R&S(.30e)	74	6	5⅞	6	
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
8	4¾	Am Saf R1¼e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	N'v 6
11⅜	6¾	Am Sest ⅜e	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	N'v 6
43	25½	Am Smelt (2)	5	40¾	40½	40½	+ ¼
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	147	147	147	+1
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80e	2	36	36	36	N'v 4
23¼	16¾	Am StL F (2)	6	21¾	21½	21½	
12	9¾	Am Stores ¾e	4	10½	10½	10½	
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
21¼	16	Am Sugar (2e)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	2	89⅞	89½	89⅞	N'v 4
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22¼	22½	22½	— ⅛
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9		21	130	129	129¾	
49¼	33½	Am Tob (3)	6	44⅝	44¼	44½	+ ½
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	9	45¼	45	45	
143¾	120	Am Tob pf (6)	10	131½	131½	131½	
6⅞	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
30¼	22	Am Visc (2)	5	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	115½	115½	115½	N'v 5
3¾	1⅞	Am Water Wks	13	3¾	3¾	3½	— ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ¼
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	4	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 6t	5	58½	58¼	58½	+ ½
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	5	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
50	38¾	Am Z pr pf5t	1	45	45	45	N'v 6
28⅝	22¾	Anacon (1½e)	23	28	27¾	27¾	
17	12⅜	Anchor H .30e	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	N'v 6
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop ¾e	1	10	10	10	N'v 6
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	7	1¾	1½	1¾	N'v 2
35	27½	Arch-D-M (2)	1	33	33	33	— ¼
111⅜	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ¼
4½	2½	Armour III	129	3½	3¼	3½	+ ½
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	9	48½	47	48½	+1¾
66	40½	Arm III pf	4	40½	40½	40½	Oct 21
29¼	21	Armstrong (1)	6	28½	28	28¼	— ¼
7½	5⅞	Arnold C ⅝e	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 5
4¾	2½	Artloom (.30e)	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
6½	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	6	6	5⅞	6	¾¼¼¼
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69⅞	69½	69⅞	Oct 24
83	53	AsDG2pf163¾k	1	70	70	70	N'v 2
27½	20	Associated In 2	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep 29
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	39	47¼	46¾	46¾	— ⅝
72½	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	3	70	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
34½	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	4	32⅝	32½	32½	
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Oct 28
45½	33	AG&Wipf2½e	1	45	45	45	N'v 6
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	11	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅜
105¾	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Oct 27
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	N'v 6
9	6¼	Atlas Corp ½e	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	57½	57½	57½	N'v 6
9¼	6¼	Atlas T'k ½e	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2¾	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
4¼	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	39	3¾	3¾	3¾	

B

14¼	9¼	Bald Loco ct	6	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	25	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
6½	4	Banger & Ar	1	6	6	6	N'v 6
12½	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	2	12½	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
6½	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
12	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	8	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
18¼	12¼	Bath Ir Wk 1e	11	15¾	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
22½	15⅛	Bayuk C 1¼e	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	N'v 6
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 26
106	102¾	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104	104	104	N'v 6
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	N'v 5
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ¼
17⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	34	16½	16¼	16¾	
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	21	37½	36⅞	37	+ ¼
14½	9⅞	Benf I L 1.15e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	2	53¾	53	53	Oct 28
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	22½	22½	22½	N'v 5
66⅝	49½	Beth Sti (6)	16	60¼	59¾	60	
121	105	Beth Sti pf 7	1	112½	112½	112½	N'v 5
27	18¾	Bigelow-S1¼xe	1	27	27	27	N'v 6
19¼	14¼	Black-Dk 1.60	2	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Blaw-Knox(1a)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13	13	13	N'v 5
21¼	13½	Boeing Air 1e	5	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
38¾	25	Bohn Al&Br(2)	3	38	37	38	N'v 6
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	3	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
22⅝	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	13	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅜
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	10	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅜
3¼	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 31
30⅝	2⅜	Bower Roll 2e	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	N'v 6
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 21
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
21¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	1	20½	20½	20½	
34½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	34	34	34	N'v 2
40	30	Bristol-M1½e	2	35½	35½	35½	N'v 5
⅛	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 28
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1	1	1	N'v 5
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½e	3	10⅛	10½	10⅜	
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	1	29	29	29	N'v 5
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B 1	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E .40e	2	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Budd Mfg	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
7¾	5¾	Budd Wh(½xe)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15¼	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	3	15¼	15	15	+ ⅞
25	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
26½	19½	Bulova Wat 2	2	26¾	26	26¾	+ ⅞
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	2	19	19	19	+ ¼
56	53	Burl pf 2¼	1	56	56	56	N'v 5
52¾	52⅜	Burl pf 2½	3	52½	52⅜	52½	N'v 2
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	28	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6¼	4⅛	Butl'r B .60e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½s	2	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Butte CAZinc	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	5	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
15¼	10	Byron Jk 1¼e	4	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅜

C

21¼	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	N'v 6
53⅞	50¼	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 2
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Le	3	¾	⅞	⅞	
7⅝	5¼	Cal & Hecla 1	1	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
16	11⅞	Camb Wy 3xe	6	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
13½	9½	Canada Dr .60	6	12⅜	12¾	12¾	— ¾
7⅜	3¼	Canadian Pac	62	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
37½	24½	Cannon Mills 2	4	33½	33½	33½	N'v 6
4	1¾	Capital Ad A	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
28½	22½	Carpen Sti 2e	1	28	28	28	N'v 4
3¼	2¼	Carrier-C .15e	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
74⅝	54¾	Case (JI)(3e)	1	72⅞	72¾	72⅞	+ ¾
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	6	38	38	38	
25¾	15	Celanese 1½e	16	25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
8¼	6¼	Celotex Cp ½	2	7½	7½	7½	
23½	16	Cent Ag 1¾e	18	19	18	19	N'v 6
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3½	3½	3½	
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	N'v 6
3½	2	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	1	34¾	34¼	34½	+ ⅜
2⅝	1¾	Cert-ainl Prod	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
19	15½	Chain Belt 1e	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Oct 31
18¾	14¾	Champ P&P 1	1	18½	18¼	18¼	N'v 6
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	N'v 8
36¾	27¼	Ches & Ohio 3	9	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
106	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	95	95	95	N'v 6
2½	⅛	Chi & E Ill	23	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8⅛	2¾	Ch&E Ill A	9	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
2¾	1½	Chi Gr West	6	2½	2½	2½	
13¾	8¾	Chi G W pf5k	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
6¾	4½	Chi Mail ¼g	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	N'v 5
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48	48	48	Oct 27
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	N'v 6
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1¾	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	N'v 2
11¾	8¼	Chi Yel Cab 1	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	Oct 28
13¼	11½	Chickash (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
2¼	1¼	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	
66¾	43⅞	Chrysler 3½xe	21	66⅞	66¼	66⅞	+ ⅜
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	2	10	10	10	N'v 5
3	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 6
39½	28	Clark Eq 2½e	4	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅞
29	22	Cleve G B (1a)	1	29	29	29	N'v 8
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	3	42	42	42	
36½	25⅜	Clueti P 1⅝e	4	30¾	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
81¼	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ¼
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	62	62	62	Oct 14
17½	11½	Colgate-P ½a	2	17	17	17	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼a	1	104	104	104	N'v 4
18¾	10¾	Collins & A	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
18¼	13½	Col Fuel 1½e	7	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
15¾	8¼	Col Gs B 1½e	4	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
15¾	8¾	Col Br B 1½e	3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
2¾	1	Col G&E .10g	32	1¾	1¾	1¾	
54	30½	Col G&ElA 6	1	42½	42½	42½	
11¼	5¼	Columbia Pict	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
35	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	34	34	34	
77	51	Colum Carb 3a	3	77	77	77	N'v 6
24¼	16¼	Comi Credit 3	36	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
104	91½	Comi C pf 4½k	1	104	104	104	N'v 6
28¾	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	8	28¼	28¼	28¼	
106	100¼	Com Treat 4½k	1	106	106	106	N'v 6
10¼	7¼	Comi Solv .30a	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	17	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¾	1½	Cons Laundries	1	3	3	3	Oct 27
7	4½	Consol Oil ½	12	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	¾	Cons RR Cu pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	N'v 5
4⅜	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	30	9	8¾	9	+ ⅜
39	22	Consol'n-C pf	4	39	38	39	N'v 6
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	86¾	86¼	86¾	+1¼
16¾	11¾	Container 1½e	4	16	16	16	
4½	2¼	Cont Baking	1	4	4	4	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	Oct 30
28	21¼	Cont Can 1e	20	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅜
8¼	5⅞	Cont DF 1½e	2	7¼	7½	7¼	+ ⅜
42	30¼	Cont Ins 1.60a	3	40⅞	40¾	40⅝	— ⅛
⅜	⅜	Cont Mot .40e	19	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27	17	Cont O Del (1)	30	27	26¾	26⅞	
21¼	15½	Cont Steel ¾xe	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	N'v 6
12½	8½	Cop'weld S .80	6	10¾	10¼	10¾	
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	46	46	46	N'v 5
55¾	42¼	Corn Prod 2.60	2	53	53	53	+ ¾
3½	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	N'v 6
14½	10¾	Crane Co (1g)	10	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	3	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
9½	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	2	9	9	9	N'v 6
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	Oct 30
12½	10	Crown Zel (1)	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
39¾	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	8	39½	38¾	39¼	
83⅞	63	Crucible pf (5)	2	84	84	84	+ ¾
9	5	Cub-Am S ¾e	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
85	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	2	85	85	85	Oct 31
13¾	8¾	Cudahy Pack	17	11¼	10½	11	+ ¾
19¾	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	18	18	18	Oct 27
2	⅛	Curtis Publish	7	1½	1¾	1½	
20¾	12	CurP pf 1.60t	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
9¼	5⅞	Curtiss W (1g)	31	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
25⅞	18	Curtiss-WA 2e	2	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
18	12¾	Cutler-H .85e	2	17	17	17	

D—E

3¾	2⅞	Davega S .70g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	N'v 5
17¾	15½	Davega pf 1¼	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
11⅝	6	Davis Ch .60e	5	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅜
8½	4⅞	Decca Rec .60a	1	8½	8¾	8½	— ⅛
24¼	18½	Deere 1.35e	6	23¾	23	23	— ⅛
30½	25¼	Deere pf 1.40	1	30¼	30½	30½	+ ⅛
13½	9⅝	Deisel-W-G.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Trolleys, Buses Must Ready For Heavier Loads

NEW YORK (AP)—The trolleys and buses which supply the nation's local transportation are groaning under the heaviest passenger loads ever carried, and the operating companies are looking for a lot of municipal and Federal co-operation to cope with a further large increase in travel expected next year with the quickening of the war production tempo.

A spokesman for the American Transit Association said the transit lines would carry an estimated 18,000,000,000 passengers this year and figured they would have to make provision for 20,000,000,000 in 1943.

Present volume tops by a wide margin the previous peak in local travel—this was the 16,000,000,000 passengers carried in 1926. Last year the companies hauled 14,000,000,000. The low figure for the last decade was 12,000,000,000 in 1933.

Municipalities and the riding public are being solicited for more staggering of working hours and school sessions and lessened travel by shoppers in the peak periods. The companies are looking to Washington for an adequate supply of repair and maintenance parts for vehicles.

Adding to the worries of the companies' operating officers is the unavoidable wartime problem of personnel. They have had to broaden training courses to obtain replacements for drivers, mechanics and other workers who entered the armed forces or transferred to higher paid jobs in other industries.

Employment of women has helped to ease this situation in some areas but many companies still are handicapped by an insufficiency of trained hands.

Transportation experts in the local fields say the companies' burdens would be considerably eased by a general adoption of staggered working hours in the industrial and urban centers. The value of this has ben demonstrated, they assert, by the performance of the traction and bus lines in Washington in handling a volume of business many times larger than the peacetime norm.

War Labor Board Announces New Wage Stabilization Policy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Following is the text of the new wage stabilization policy issued by the War Labor Board:

The policy directive given the National War Labor Board by Congress and by the President is clear. Under that directive, the board will act on the presumption that wage rates prevailing on Sept. 15, 1942, are proper. The Board will grant wage increases over the level prevailing on Sept. 15, 1942, only in exceptional cases and in accordance with the following propaganda of executive order No. 9,250 of Oct. 3, 1942:

"The National War Labor Board shall not approve any increases in the wage rates prevailing on Sept. 15, 1942, unless such increase is necessary to correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war."

To Examine Each Claim

The National War Labor Board will examine carefully each claim for such exceptional treatment before approving any increase. In considering specific cases, the board will be guided by the following general principles. The application of these principles by regional directors will be subject to all general orders of the board and to its announced rules of procedure.

1. Maladjustments.

If a group of employees has received increases amounting to 15 per cent in their average straight-time rates over the level prevailing on January 1, 1941, the board will not grant further increases as a correction for maladjustments.

Beginning about January 1, 1941, a race between wages and prices began. Between that date and May, 1942, when the President's seven point program to stabilize the cost of living was announced, the cost of living had risen 15 per cent as measured by the general index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In the same period, very considerable but varying increases in wage rates were made. The irregularity of wage increases caused many maladjustments in the wage relationships between different plants and industries. A substantial majority of industrial workers had received more than 15 per cent increase; some had received less.

To correct these maladjustments, the board will consider requests for general increases in straight-time rates up to 15 per cent above the level prevailing on Jan. 1, 1941. This policy sets a terminal point for general wage increases. It is not applicable to individual workers or to employees in particular job classifications. It will be applied only to groups composed of all the employees in a bargaining unit, in a plant, a company, or an industry, depending upon the circumstances of each case.

Wage Adjustments

Adjustment of wage rates to correct maladjustments may be made by regional directors; provided, however, that their authority in this regard will be limited to cases arising in those industries which have been specifically designed by the board, and if in the judgment of a regional director a wage adjustment for the correction of a maladjustment would act to unstabilize wages, the case shall be referred by him to a tri-partite regional panel.

A list of designated industries is attached hereto and may be enlarged or modified by the board from time to time. Any proposed wage adjustments in industries not listed must be referred to the National War Labor Board at Washington for action.

2. Inequalities and gross inequities.

The wage rate inequalities and the gross inequities which may require adjustment under the stabilization program are those which represent manifest injustices that arise from unusual and unreasonable differences in wage rates.

Wage differentials which are established and stabilized are normal to American industry and will not be disturbed by the board.

The board itself will review cases where evidence is submitted to show that existing differences in wage rates are so discriminatory as to make their continuance a manifest injustice. Such evidence may be submitted to the regional director. If the regional director is satisfied that the evidence submitted so justifies, the claim may then be transmitted to the National War Labor Board in Washington for consideration.

Policy Outlined

3. Substandards of living:

In the President's message of April 27, 1942, and again in the Executive order of Oct. 3, 1942, the word "substandard" is used with reference to the need for eliminating substandards of living. The National War Labor Board has dealt with but a very few cases in which the substandard issue has been a factor. Therefore, the Board is not in a position at this time to enunciate a general policy to govern the adjustment of wages to eliminate substandards of living. The Board will not undertake to measure substandards of living by any fixed wage rate.

Such cases involving substandards of living as may arise will be considered by the Board on their individual merits until sufficient experience has accumulated to permit the statement of a more general policy.

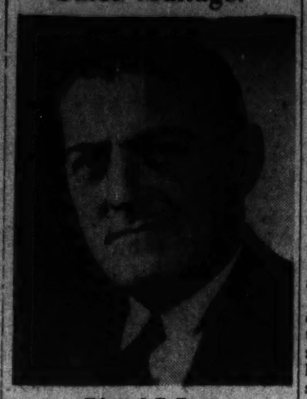
4. Effective prosecution of the war:

Under Executive order 9250, the National War Labor Board may approve any increase of the wage rates prevailing on Sept. 15, 1942, if such an increase is necessary "to aid in the effective prosecution of the war." Every adjustment in Sept. 15, 1942, wage levels that the board may make will be, in its judgment, for a more effective prosecution of the war.

The National War Labor Board will not approve wage increases for the purpose of influencing or directing the flow of manpower.

When in a particular case management and labor, in co-operation with the War Manpower Commission and other Government agencies, have taken concerted action to solve a manpower need, the Board will consider a request in that case to correct whatever inequalities or gross inequities may then need correction.

Sales Manager



Edward G. Bern

Appointed sales manager for the Hughes Aircraft Co. Mr. Bern has been associated with American Airlines, Inc., as regional vice-president.

Retail Sales 12 to 15 P. C. Over '41 Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Adverse weather conditions lessened consumer interest in seasonal merchandise this week, although many lines showed a record fall turnover in retail stores, Dun & Bradstreet said in the weekly review of business.

"The unusually early start of the Christmas shopping season," the agency said, "coupled with the prevalence of stock-up buying on scarcity items, helped retailers to register gains over last year.

"Chief interest in wholesale markets centered on delivery dates which were further extended in the week."

Retail sales volume for the country as a whole was estimated at from 12 to 15 per cent over a year ago. Best increases were made in the southern and Pacific regions where gains of 15 to 20 and 18 to 22, respectively, were shown. Increases in the other districts were: Middle West, 13 to 18, Southwest, 13 to 16, New England, 10 to 12, Northwest, 5 to 10, and East, 8 to 12.

The agency said retailers reported rainy weather on election day caused disappointment in results of some special promotions planned for that day but this was partially offset by better demand for special items, including warm sleeping and wearing garments in anticipation of lower temperatures in homes this winter.

Solution Reached In Cotton Belt's Reorganization Plan

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Southern Pacific Railroad, which is creditor and stockholder of the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Railroad, has solved its dilemma by both approving and objecting to a plan of reorganization for the Cotton Belt.

George L. Butland, assistant general counsel of the Southern Pacific, testified in federal court that the railroad, as the owner of $23,000,000 in Cotton Belt bonds, felt the reorganization plan was fair and equitable.

As a major stockholder, he said the Southern Pacific contended its 87 per cent stock interest should not be wiped out.

The Southern Pacific will be able to retain practical control of the Cotton Belt, however, under provisions for exchange of its bond holdings for new common and preferred stocks.

A week-long hearing on the plan closed with Mr. Butland's testimony and Federal Judge Charles B. Davis took the case under advisement. Attorneys were granted until Feb. 1 to file briefs.

Standard Oil Buys Standard Alcohol Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Sale by National Distillers Products Corp. of its minority interest in Standard Alcohol Co. to Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), which held 65 per cent of the stock, was announced.

Standard Oil said purchase of the balance of the stock of Standard Alcohol was to integrate its business of making industrial alcohols and other refinery gas solvent products with the big oil company's other chemical operations. The sale price was not disclosed.

Standard Alcohol has a manufacturing plant in the Bayway Refinery at Linden, N. J., and another large plant under construction in the South.

Boost in Ceiling Prices On Fertilizer Seen Shortly

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ceiling prices on fertilizer shortly will be increased about 8 per cent to cover increased costs of nitrogen and transportation, the Office of Price Administration announced.

Present ceilings are based on prices prevailing February 16-20, 1942.

OPA said allocating of low-priced sources of chemical nitrogen to war industries subjected the fertilizer industry to additional expense in producing substitutes, such as oilseed meal, for essential nitrogen.

The price adjustment will raise the cost to farmers, but OPA said this would be reflected in larger yields and increased income from farm produce.

Expect Larger Cattle Supply For Next Year

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (AP)—An optimistic outlook on the cattle situation is taken by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which, in its latest survey, stated that the number of cattle and calves on farms and ranches at the start of 1943 is expected to be substantially greater than a year earlier.

This increase is anticipated despite a large expansion in cattle slaughter this year, the bureau said, adding that cattle numbers have reached the point at which slaughter could be upped much further in 1943.

The bureau reported that shipments of cattle to the corn belt for feeding purposes during July, August and September totaled about 9 per cent more than a year earlier. There has been a good demand for feeders in the local livestock market lately, and prices have been strong.

The uncertain factor is admittedly the outlook for cattle prices next year, particularly with ceilings applied to beef. However, abundant feed supplies, low feed costs in relation to fat cattle prices, relatively large supplies of feeder cattle and generally satisfactory returns from last season's feeding operations were seen by the bureau as favorable influences in the outlook.

It is expected that considerable adjustment in cattle feeding operations in the corn belt states will be made to conserve feed grains. The department believes production of long-fed, highly finished cattle is a wasteful use of feed from the standpoint of obtaining the maximum output of beef.

Medium and good grades of cattle, it is contended, yield the kind of beef bought for the armed forces and by the majority of civilians.

Hog prices moved lower this week as receipts expanded. Cattle were generally strong, with $17.50, a new five-year high, paid for choice steers. Fat lambs lost ground early and then recovered sharply at the end of the week.

Shipments of Steel Plate in October Next to Record High

WASHINGTON (AP)—Steel plate shipments in October totaled 1,101,382 net tons, the second largest figure on record, the War Production Board reported.

H. G. Batcheller, chief of the iron and steel branch, said about 80 per cent of the tonnage was for direct use by the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission, and the remainder for export and essential civilian needs.

October shipments were the highest since July when a record of 1,124,118 net tons was established. Total shipments of plates in the first 10 months of 1942 reached 9,736,000 net tons, compared with 6,000,000 tons during all of 1941.

Mr. Batcheller said plate production in November and December would approximate the October level, with increased production anticipated for January.

Business Personals

Sidney B. Lurie, formerly head of the research department at Parrish & Co., is now associated with Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, members of the New York and other stock exchanges, in their department of research and statistics, New York.

F. B. Davis, Jr., chairman of the board, United States Rubber Company, announced that L. D. Tompkins had resigned from the executive committee of the company following an assignment from the Government to work for the Rubber Administration in Washington. During this assignment, Mr. Tompkins' duties with the rubber company will be limited to advisory service to general managers of the company's divisions which operate government- owned ammunition plants.

Three new members added to the board of directors of the Mutual Broadcasting System included: Hope H. Barroll, Jr., executive vice-president of station WFBR, Baltimore; I. R. Lounsberry, executive vice-president of WGR, Buffalo, and Leonard Kapner, president and general manager of WCAE, Pittsburgh. J. E. Campeau, general manager of CKLW, Windsor - Detroit, was elected to a network vice-presidency.

Townsend, Graff & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that John B. Cornell, Jr., has become associated with them in their trading department.

William M. Wetzel and E. Richard Ebe have joined the staff of American Business Credit Corporation, New York, as vice-presidents Mr. Wetzel was formerly first vice-president and director of Seaboard Commercial Corporation, New York. Mr. Ebe was formerly vice-president and director of Seaboard Commercial.

Directors of Western Auto Supply Company have elected Lester Hutchings as president of the company to fill the vacancy left by the recent passing of W. W. Humphrey. Mr. Hutchings was formerly first vice-president. D. E. Adams was elected a director to fill the vacancy in the directorate. P. E. Connor was named first vice president; J. A. Laws Jr., second vice president; and P. R. Richardson, assistant secretary.

New Job for Typewriter Salesmen: Rebuying Machines Sold Since 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Typewriter salesmen, going into reverse, are being assigned this week to undoing a good part of their work of the past five years.

They're going to try to "unsell" —to repurchase for war uses— around 600,000 of the typewriters made and sold since 1937, nearly 25 per cent of the "first line" machines turned out in that period.

Dr. Miller McClintock, executive director of the Advertising Council, Inc., urged newspapers and other publications, to equal the job the press did in the recent national scrap collection in driving home the desperate need of the armed forces for typewriters.

Dr. McClintock said the current campaign, sponsored by the Office of War Information, was necessary because manufacturers had converted 100 per cent to making munitions, precision instruments and other military products.

The potential sources of good used machines, it was pointed out, were offices, schools, industries, institutions and individuals. The salesmen of leading makers would act as procurement agents for the War Production Board, through which the machines would be purchased.

Power Production Higher for Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the week ended Oct. 31 rose slightly over the preceding week and was 11.7 per cent ahead of last year, the Edison Electric Institute announced.

The total of 3,774,891,000 kilowatthours compared with 3,752,571,000 in the week previous and 3,380,488,000 in the like period of 1941.

The Pacific Coast continued its leadership over other areas in point of gain over 1941 with output 31.2 per cent higher. A week ago production in that region was 30.7 per cent above last year.

Percentage gains in other sections were: New England, 0.8, Mid-Atlantic, 4.5, Central Industrial, 6.8, West Central, 8.9, Southern, 19.9 and Rocky Mountain, 8.8

Ample Brick, Tile Seen Available for War Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Ample brick and tile will be available to convert the huge war housing program to masonary construction, instead of frame, as ordered this week by the War Production Board, according to a statement by J. J. Cermak, Secretary of the Structural Clay Products Institute.

The production of the nation's 800 brick and tile manufacturers is 13,250,000,000 brick or brick equivalents, he said, and in view of restrictions on private home building the bulk of the output will be available for the housing program, recently indicated at 760,000 units by John B. Blandford, Jr., Administrator of the National Housing Agency.

The brick and tile industry is operating at 25 to 30 per cent of capacity at the present time, the statement said.

Following cost comparisons which show that masonry construction costs only 4 to 6 per cent more than frame construtcion in many defense areas, brick and tile already have been used for various large temporary war projects, including the WAAC's camp at Fort Des Moines and various Naval Air Training Stations.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable	Record
Accumulated			
Chicago Corp $3 pf	75c	12- 1	11-15
Cushmans Sons pf	$3.50	12- 1	11-16
Ill Iowa Pow pf	75c	12- 5	11-16
Extra			
Arden Farms Co $3 pf	75c	12- 1	11-20
Am Chicle Co.	50c	12-15	12- 1
Beech-Nut Pack	$1	12-15	11-25
Bibb Manufacturing Co	$1	12-10	
Buell Die & Mach Co	8c	11-25	11-14
Cont Assurance Co (Chicago)	50c	12-15	11-14
Cont Casualty (Chi.)	30c	12-15	11-14
Parker Rust-Pf. Co	12½c	12- 1	11-16
Scott Paper	15c	12-12	11-28
Sheaffer Pen	25c	11-25	11-14
Standard Oil (Ohio)	75c	12-15	11-30
Stott Briquet Co. Inc. $2 conv pf	$1 Q	11-16	11- 5
Sylvania Indus Corp	25c	11-30	11-19
Interim			
Marconi Intl M Com	2½%	12- 4	11-10
United Molasses Co. Ltd. ord registered	7½%	12- 7	11- 5
Initial			
Burlington Mills Corp cum conv pf	$2.50 $1¼c Q	12- 1	11-16
Reduced			
Sylvannite Gold M. Ltd.	3c Q	1-15	12- 1
Stock			
Plymouth Oil	1½%	12-23	11-30
Irregular			
Border City Mfg Co	75c	11-11	11- 4
Dixie Vortex	25c	12-15	12- 5
Lane Wells Co	25c	12-15	11-25
Macintosh-Hemphill	35c Q	11-25	11-14
Nat Fldg Box	25c	11-16	11- 9
Do	50c	12-15	12-11
Sharp & Dohme	15c	12-10	11-17
Year End			
Atlas Powder	$1.25	12-10	11-30
Jaeger Mch	$1	11-25	11-14
Mengel Co	25c	12-21	11-25
Purity Bakeries	80c	12- 1	11-16
Timken R B Co	75c	12- 5	11-20
Van Raalte Co	$1	12- 1	11-18
Regular			
Aluminum Indus	15c Q	12-15	11-30
Am Hide & Lea pf	75c Q	12-15	12-15
Amer Auto Insurance Co (St. Louis)	25c Q	12-15	12- 1
Amer Chicle Co	$1 Q	12-15	12- 1
Anglo Ca Tel A	15c Q	12- 1	11-14
Areher-D-Midland	50c	12- 1	11-20
Barlow & Seelig Mfg Co $1.20 cum Class A	30c Q	12- 1	11-16
Beattie Gold Mines (Quebec). Ltd	2c Q	12-23	11-28
Beech-Nut Pack	$1 Q	12- 1	11-20
Belden Mfg Co	37½c	11-30	11-16
Bibb Manufacturing Co	$1	1- 1	
Biglow-Sanford C	50c	12- 1	11-16
Do pf	$1.50 Q	12- 1	11-16
Buell Die & Mach Co	2c Q	11-25	11-14
Burlington Mills Corp	25c Q	12- 1	11-16
Do $2.75 cum conv pr 68¾c Q		12- 1	11-16
Canada & Dom Sug Co	30c Q	12- 1	11-14
Canada Wire & Cable Co. Ltd. Class A	$1 Q	12-15	11-30
Do B	50c Q	12-15	11-30
Do 6½ pf	$1.62½ Q	12-15	11-30
Cent Ark P S pf	$1.75 Q	12- 1	11-16
Central Paper Co	15c Q	12- 1	11-20
Chicago Corp pf	75c Q	12- 1	11-15
Cleve Tractor	25c	11-30	11-16
Coca-Cola Intl A	$3	12-15	11-30
Cont Assur (Chicago)	50c Q	12-15	12-15
Con Casualty (Chicago)	30c Q	12- 1	11-14
Contl Steel pf	$1.75 Q	12-20	11-20
Crown Cork & Seal pf	56¼c Q	12-15	11-30
Crum & Foster Insur Shrs Corp 7 pf	$1.75 Q	11-30	11-12
Firestone Tire & Rub Co 6 pf A	$1.50 Q	12- 1	11-14
Gosnold Mills pr pf	62½c Q	1-15	
Hallnor Mines Ltd	10c Q	12- 1	11-16
Harnischfeger Corp	15c Q	12-24	12-14
Do pf	$1.25 Q	12-24	12-14
Do 5 pf second issue	$1.25 Q	12-24	12-14
Hinde & Dauch Paper of Canada, Ltd	25c Q	12-21	12- 5
Jones & Laughlin Stl pf A & B	$1.25 Q	1- 2	12- 7
Kilburn Mills	$2 Q	12-10	12- 1
Kress (S H) & Co	40c	12-14	11-20
Do 6 spec pf	15c Q	12-14	11-30
Lee (H D) Mercantile Co	25c Q	12- 5	11-20
May Dept Strs	75c	12- 1	11-18
Mengel Co 5 cum conv 1st pf	$1.25 S	12-21	11-25
Monomac Spg	$1	11-13	10-27
Montgmy & Erie Ry	17½c S	11-10	10-30
Nat Life & Accid Ins Co (Nashville, Tenn.)	27½c Q	12- 1	11-20
Nat Steel	75c Q	12-12	12- 2
Neb Pow Co 7 pf	$1.75 Q	12- 1	11-13
Do 6 pf	$1.50 Q	12- 1	11-13
Newmkt Mfg Co	$1.25	11-16	11- 6
Norwich Pharm	15c	12-10	11-20
Ohio Pow Co 4 pf	$1.12½ Q	12- 1	11-13
Parker Rust Proof	25c Q	12- 1	11-10
Penn Elec Switch	$1.20 pf Class A	30c Q	12-15	12- 1
Plymouth Oil	20c Q	12-23	11-30
Prentice-Hall	20c Q	12- 1	11-19
Do $3 pf	75c Q	12- 1	11-19
Rochester Gas & Elec Corp 6 pf D	$1.50 Q	12- 1	11-13
Roxy Thea, Inc. $1.50 cum pf	37½c Q	12- 1	11-14
Scott Paper	$1.12½ Q	12-12	11-28
Do $4.50 cum pf	$1 Q	2- 1	1-30
Do $4 cum pf	$1 Q	2- 1	1-30
Seaboard Oil	25c	12-15	12- 1
Shaeffer Pen	50c Q	11-25	11-14
Sher Gordon Mines, Ltd	5c	12-19	11-14
Spartan Mills	$2 Q	12- 1	11-25
Std Oil (Ohio)	37½c Q	12-15	11-30
Std Dredg Corp $1 cum conv pf	40c Q	12- 1	11-19
Sylvania Indus	25c Q	11-30	11-19
Unit Amusement Corp, Ltd. Class A	40c	11-30	11-16
Do Class B	40c	11-30	11-16
U. S. Gypsum Co. Inc. 7 pf	$1.75 Q	12- 1	11-18
[illegible] Co	50c	12- 1	11-16
Wheeling Steel Products	50c	12- 1	11-14
Western Utilities Corp 6 conv pf	15c Q	11-14	11- 9
Winters & Crampton Corp conv pf	75c 18¾c Q	11-14	10-31

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Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, include:

Monday, November 9, 1942

Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Co. (Pfd.) (2 p. m.)
Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Tuesday, November 10, 1942

Columbian Carbon Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Congoleum-Nairn, Inc. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Murphy (G. C.) Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Newberry (J. J.) Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Proctor & Gamble Co. (5% Pfd.) (1:45 p. m.)
Spear & Co. ($5.50 1st & 2nd Pfd.) (11 a. m.)

Wednesday, November 11, 1942

American Machine & Foundry Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
Continental Can Co., Inc. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Eastman Kodak Co. of N. J. (Com. & 6% Pfd.) (11:30 a. m.)
U. S. Gypsum Co. (Com. & 7% Pfd.) (10 a. m.)

Thursday, November 12, 1942

Joy Mfg. Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)

Friday, November 13, 1942

Copperweld Steel Co. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (3 p. m.)

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
	New York City Bond			
2	3s 60	104	104	104
	Corporation Bonds			
1	Adams Exp 4½s 48 st	104	104	104
5	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89½	89½	89½
5	Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	89½	89½	89½
1	Alleghany Inc 5s 50	82	82	82
2	Am R For P 5s 2030	73½	73½	73½
3	Am. Ltd. 5½s 49	100½	100½	100½
1	Am T & T 3s 56	107½	107½	107½
10	Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
1	Arm Del 4s 55	103½	103½	103½
2	AT&SF 4s 95	111½	111½	111½
1	AT&SF 4s 1995-55	105	105	105
1	A C Line 1st 4s 52	87½	87½	87½
9	A C Line cls 4s 53	77¼	77	77
7	A C Line 4½s 64	68	65¾	68
1	Atl Jo Dan 1st 4s 48	34½	34	34½
14	B&O 4s A	30¾	30½	30½
24	B&O 5s st C	34½	34	34½
5	B&O 2000 st D	30	30	30
9	B&O 6s st F	30¼	30¼	30¼
23	B&O cv 6s st	34½	34	34
3	B&O 4s 48	88¾	88¾	88¾
15	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	50½	50	50½
3	B&O S W 5s st	39½	39½	39½
5	B&O T C 4s 50	45	45	45
3	Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	129½	129½	129½
1	Beth Stl 3½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Beth Stl 5s 60	100¾	100¾	100¾
10	Boston&Me 4½s 70	40	39½	40
11	Bklyn Un Gas 5s 45	104½	104½	104½
6	Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	82¾	82¾	82¾
35	Buf R&P 5? st	35¾	35¼	35¾
4	Bush Term 4s 55	57½	57	57½
4	Can Pac4½s 44	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	Can Pac 4s perp	69½	69½	69½
1	Cen of Ga 5s 56 C	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	24	24	24
10	Cen New Eng 4s 61	64¼	64¼	64¼
1	Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	Cen Pac 5s 60	57½	57½	57½
2	Cen RRNJ 5s 87	20¾	20¾	20¾
12	Certain-td 5½s 48	82½	82	82½
1	CGEC rfg 4½s 1953	102¾	102¾	102¾
71	Chi & Alton 3s 49	23½	23½	23½
5	CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	76¾	76¾	76¾
2	CB&Q gen 4s III 49	97¾	97¼	97¾
3	CB&Q 3½s III 49	94½	94½	94½
1	CB&Q 2½s 1st 49 reg	93¾	93¾	93¾
22	Chi & E Ill inc 5?	34¾	34¼	34½
1	Chi Gt West 4s 88	65¾	65¾	65¾
7	Chi I & L 6s 47	31	31	31
79	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	18¾	18½	18¾
50	CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	4¾	4¾	4¾
30	CM & SP 4½s 89E	43¾	43¾	43¾
2	CM & SP 4½s 89	41¾	41¾	41¾
5	CM & SP 3½s 80	39	39	39
2	Chi & NW gm 4?	33¾	33¾	33¾
5	Chi & NW cv 4½s 49	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	22¾	22¾	22¾
1	Chi & NW 4s 87	32¾	32¾	32¾
11	Chi & NW 4s 87	31½	31½	31½
7	CRI & P cv 4½s 60	4¼	4¼	4¼
31	CRI & P 4s 88	33½	33½	33¾
17	CRI & P 4s reg	36¾	36¾	36¾
60	CRI & P rfg 4s 34	19¾	19	19¼
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Childs Co 5s 43	48¼	48¼	48¼
2	Ches & Ohio 3½s66	100½	100½	100½
4	CCC&StL 4½s 77	49¾	49½	49¾
2	ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	11¾	11¾	11¾
2	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77c	61¾	61¾	61¾
4	Colo&So 4½s 80	24½	24½	24½
12	Columbia G 5s 52 May	92½	92½	92½
7	Columbia G 5s 1961	89¾	89¾	89¾
1	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
6	Consol'n Coal 5s 60	97½	96½	97½
1	Consum Pow 3½s 70	111¾	111¾	111¾
15	Crane 3½s 60	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Crucible Stl 3½s 55	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	CubaNoRy5½s42rct	32¾	32½	32½
1	Curtis Pub 3s 55	94½	94½	94½
8	Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	58¾	58¾	58¾
24	D&RG 4s 36	30½	30¾	30¾
7	D&RG West 5s 55	4¼	3¾	3¾
13	D&RGW 4s 55 Asd	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	D&RG West 5s 78	18	18	18
1	Erie 4½s 2015	56¾	56¾	56¾
12	Erie 4s 95	91½	91½	91½
8	Fonda,J&G2-4s 82 fld	4¼	4¼	4¼
1	Fonda,J&G 4s 82 ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Ga Car&No 6s 34	32½	32½	32½
21	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	101½	102
1	Gt Nor 5s 73	92¾	92¾	92¾
5	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	83	83	83
1	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98¼	98¼	98¼
11	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97¾	97¾	97¾
8	G Bay&W deb B	10	10	10
1	Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	73½	73½	73½
2	Gulf M&Oh inc 1015	54½	54½	54½
5	Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	88¾	88¾	88¾
1	Hocking Val 4½s 99	126½	126½	126½
2	Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	43¾	43¾	43¾
1	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47¾	47¾	47¾
1	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Ill Cen 4s 52	53¾	53¾	53¾
14	Ill Cen 4s 53	53¾	53¾	53¾
5	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40¾	40½	40¾
20	Ill Cen 4¼s 66	46½	46½	46½
5	Ill Cen 5s 56	58½	58½	58½
2	Ill Cen St L 3½s 51	53½	53½	53½
1	ICA&LaS 4½s 63 A	51¼	51¼	51¼
4	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46	46	46
1	Ind Ill&Iowa 4s 50	81½	81½	81½
2	Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	103¾	103¾	103¾
51	Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	5¾	5¾	5¾
12	Int Gt Nor 6s 52	28½	28½	28½
1	Int &t Nor 6s 56 B	27¾	27	27
6	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	35	34½	35
9	Int T&T 4½s 52	58½	58½	58½
14	Int T&T 5s 55	62	61¾	62
1	Iowa Cen 4½s 51	1¾	1¾	1¾
5	Jones&Laugh St 3½s 61	95½	95½	96½
9	KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	58½	58½	58½
2	KCFtS & Mem 4s 36 ct	58¼	58¼	58¼
2	K C South 5s 50	72½	72¾	72¾

Enactment of Manpower Legislation Seen Unlikely This Year

Belgian Bank Gold Loss Is Laid to Pétain

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Bank of France admitted yesterday in the State Supreme Court that it had turned over $228,000,000 in gold to Germany "under compulsion" of the Vichy Government, as it answered a suit brought by the National Bank of Belgium for the recovery of the gold.

For this reason, the Bank of France claimed, it had been "relieved of any further obligations" for the gold which Daniel de Gorter and Henri Wild as assignees of the Belgian bank claim was entrusted to the French bank before the invasion of Belgium in 1940.

The Belgian assignees claimed in their suit brought in 1941 that when France fell the gold was shipped to Dakar and later given to the Germans instead of being sent to the Belgian Government in Exile.

The Bank of France also said in its answer that the assignment of the claim to the plaintiffs was invalid because it was made by only one director of the Belgian Bank.

Wholesale Prices Steady in Final Week of October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—With the exception of advances in the average prices of certain agricultural commodities, principally livestock, commodity markets were relatively unchanged during the last week of October, the United States Department of Labor reported. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of prices for nearly 900 series in primary markets for the week ended Oct. 31 remained at 99.7 of the 1926 average, unchanged from the preceding week.

Average prices for farm products rose 0.4 per cent during the week to the highest point in over 14 years. Prices for foods were slightly lower with the cancellation of October opening prices for evaporated and condensed milk, and lower quotations for poultry and potatoes.

Commodity groups	(1926=100) Oct. 31 1942	Oct. 24 1942	P.C Change* to Oct. 31 '42 from Oct. 24 1942	Nov. 1 1941
All commodities	*99.7	*99.7		+ 8.8
Farm products	109.1	108.7	+ 0.4	+21.9
Foods	103.0	103.1	— 0.1	+16.8
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		+ 3.8
Textile products	96.6	96.5	+ 0.1	+ 7.0
Fuel & light mtls	79.6	79.6		— 0.4
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 1.7
Bldg materials	110.3	110.2		+ 2.7
Chem & allied	96.1	96.1		+ 7.0
House furnishings	104.1	104.1		+ 4.1
Misc commod	88.5	88.3	+ 0.2	+ 3.5
Raw materials	102.7	102.5	+ 0.2	+15.3
Semimnfd articls	92.5	92.5		+ 3.1
Manufact prods	*99.5	*99.6	— 0.1	+ 6.5
Com other than farm products	*97.7	*97.7		+ 8.1
Com other than farm and foods	*95.7	*95.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.8

*Preliminary

Sears' October Sales Top 1941

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears Roebuck & Company, reported sales of $97,976,998 in October, a gain of 1.8 per cent over sales of $96,255,634 in October, 1941. The company pointed out that there were five Saturdays in October this year compared with four last year, which was considered the reason for the sales gain.

Sales in the first nine months of the company's fiscal year totaled $656,294,699 against $698,053,110 in the same 1941 period, a decline of 6.0 per cent

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Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Charitable Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
First Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1

40-Hour Week Seen Hindering War Effort, Fostering Inflation

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The time is assuredly at hand for taking the 40-hour week law passed in 1938 out of its pigeonhole to see if it has exceeded its period of usefulness. The acute labor shortage which has made the manpower question a paramount issue today calls for something beside exhortations that workers patriotically should give their best to shorten the war or to assure the fruits of victory. That something is the candid re-examination of work restrictions placed on the books in times when a surplus of labor necessitated the spreading of employment among a larger number of workers. Cutting the legal work-week to 40 hours by requiring the payment of time-and-a-half for all work over that period was a social measure then accorded general acclaim. But today, things are different. We are fighting for our freedom and our lives. Is it possible that a 40-hour week has in the short space of four years become an anachronism? It is very possible indeed.

There are other facets to the manpower question besides that of longer hours. There is the one about the size of the Army and the proportion of civilian workers who should be exempt from the draft; there is the problem of allocating workers for arms production and for producing civilian goods; there is the problem of returning perhaps thousands already in the Army to their industrial jobs because they are more valuable to the war effort at their bench than in the regiment; there is the problem of finding and training for the right places millions of women to take the place of men in the service; there is the problem of hordes of men leaving the farms and mines for more remunerative factory work at a time when officials are calling for every pound of ore and every bushel of cereal to supply the fighting forces of the United States and its allies. These and others must be solved soon to be effective, but clamoring for action, because it is so obvious, is the hampering 40-hour work week.

People in the Lead

Through Gallup polls and other means of ascertaining public opinion, it is now apparent that the people are not waiting for their leaders to point the way; the people are ahead of their representatives. Perhaps this is as it should be. At any rate, it reduces the necessity for convincing the diehards; or to put it differently, the latter "see the light" much sooner. Consensus now is that the basic work-week should be around 48 hours, as representing one that will still result in a full and effective use of a worker's energies without impairing his health, morale or welfare. The adoption by the Government of a work-week lengthened by 20 per cent is a realistic approach to the stark necessity of producing more food, more guns, more ships, more aircraft, more shells, and more of the raw material out of which the foregoing are made.

The question immediately arises: Will a 20 per cent increase in production result from a 20 per cent longer work-week? This cannot be answered categorically but the experience of Great Britain is pertinent. That country boosted its average work-week to 60 hours soon after the war started, but found the pace too hot and so lowered it to 57 hours a week. Came Dunkirk, and men and women remained at their machines up to 70 and more hours a week. Such hours were much beyond average endurance and sickness, accidents and absenteeism cut into production noticeably. The maximum work-week was reduced to 56 hours and at present the average in Britain is about 54 hours weekly. Efficiency there is high and the British worker's health is better than it was in pre-war days.

48-Hour Week Found Best

That a 48-hour week is the most productive work-week is the gist of a survey by the Department of Economics and Social Institutions of Princeton University. At the present time the average work-week in factories is about 42.4 hours and to bring it up to the British figure would mean an increase in time worked of just under one-third. What this would mean in output can be visualized by noting that the number of employees in war work now number rising 18,000,000, while workers in non-war industries total about 21,100,000, those in agriculture 11,000,000, and self-employed approximately 4,000,000. There is, of course, a further reservoir of nonfarm housewives under 45 years of age with children over 16, numbering 4,500,000, and some 9,000,000 housewives with children younger than 16. These two groups could furnish a limited percentage of workers should the need become great. But outstanding impetus to production would come from a longer legal work week.

The barrier to a 48-hour week is the time-and-a-half provision. It was inaugurated not to give workers more money individually but to give more men jobs. It originated in a time of job scarcity. Today jobs are more plentiful than men. The question then is pertinent: Why pay 50 per cent more for time over 40 hours when in 1929 the work-week averaged 48.3 hours and the urge then was prosperity. Today the urge surely should be more basic: It cannot but find its roots in a desire to survive as a free people.

Incentive may still be needed, and incentive there can be—beyond the 48-hour figure. Britain finds that incentive works—and the United States need not drop it. But it can hardly be argued that the Government should be forced to pay 50 per cent more for very considerably less than a worker's full utilization of his energies. A 40-hour week and restrictions on the work of youth and women are social gains, but these are the fruits of peace. To forego them in time of war is merely to assure their re-establishment—by winning the war.

The Wages and Hours law seriously hampers the small businessman not in war production who cannot raise his prices because of ceilings and who cannot hire more workers because these are drained off by war industries and the military services. The overtime payment acts as a penalty on his business. The farmer lays his manpower shortage to the much higher wages in industry which lure away his help. Why, he argues, should the factory hands get a premium for working beyond 40 hours when the farmer gets only straight pay for 12 to 16 hours of labor?

Economic Argument

The economic argument against overtime is not to be overlooked. This artificial increase means that the Government must pay heavy premiums to workers as the United States increasingly becomes the world's arsenal and its pantry. If workers would only ponder on the fact that overtime wages mean extra costs and these in turn mean higher taxes for everybody, they might feel that the gain is more seeming than real. In addition those extra dollars in the workers' pockets that escape the tax gatherer mean so much more fuel for inflation. The excess money competes for a scanty supply of goods and then prices begin to flow over ceilings. More money in wartime with less products available affords only illusory buying power.

It is understandable that opposition to lengthening the legal work-week comes from union labor, which says that it does not intend to give up the 40-hour week unless it is absolutely necessary and not unless capital, or management, makes a comparable sacrifice. The ideal solution would be a coming together between labor and management; agreements as to the work-week and the regular rates on which overtime rates are based. But the attitude of the public, of which unionized labor is put a part, is unmistakable. It wants victory production and no favors shown. All must sacrifice, and if the preponderance of evidence indicates that 50 per cent overtime for work above 40 hours is discriminating and impedes the war effort, it will have to end.

Already the rumblings of revolt are beginning to be heard as legislators in Washington call for suspension of the Wage Act for the duration. If the law is abrogated, labor will not suffer in the end, and the nation will be the gainer.

Keystone Funds' Assets Up Sharply

Total assets of the 10 Keystone Funds are now approximately $41,000,000 compared with $28,379,000 on Dec. 31, 1941, it was disclosed in the semi-annual reports of two of the funds of the group just released.

The two funds reporting for the six months ended Sept. 30, 1942, are the Quality Common Stock Fund S1 and the Appreciation Common Stock Fund S3. Total net assets of Fund S1 increased from $189,923 on March 31, 1942 to $258,555 on Sept. 30, with net asset value per share rising 7.5 per cent from $17.90 on 10,613 shares at the close of March to $19.25 on 13,432 shares outstanding at the end of September. Total net assets of Fund S3 increased from $349,237 to $534,280 during the six months ended Sept. 30, 1942 with net asset value per share advancing from $7.18 on 48,625 shares on March 31 to $7.28 on 73,422 shares outstanding at the close of the period.

The election of James Jackson, a private trustee and the former Treasurer of Massachusetts, as a member of the board of directors of Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc., was also announced in the current semi-annual reports. After serving as Treasurer and Receiver General of Massachusetts for five years, Mr. Jackson was Chairman from 1931 to 1935 of the Board of Finance of Fall River during the reorganization of that city's finances. During the first World War, he was manager of the New England Division, American Red Cross.

Texas Gulf Awarded "E" Flag

NEW YORK—The Texas Gulf Sulphur Company received the Army-Navy "E" flag for outstanding accomplishments in the production of war materials in a ceremony Nov. 2, at Newgulf, Texas. More than 4,000 employees of the Firm and their guests heard the company's achievements lauded in speeches by Brigadier General Ray L. Avery, Commanding Officer, Edgewood Arsenal, and Commandant, Chemical Warfare School, and Rear Admiral P. W. Foote, United States Navy.

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White House May Seek Law Soon, However

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Chairman Reynolds (D) North Carolina of the Senate Military Affairs Committee said today that enactment of manpower control legislation was unlikely until next year.

There was a possibility, however, that the White House might ask Congress for such a law before January, while the Democrats still have a big majority in both houses. Some legislators also saw likelihood of an effort to handle the situation through executive orders.

Fatigue a Factor

At his press conference yesterday, President Roosevelt declared that examples in England and Germany proved that a working week longer than 48 hours was not conducive to greater production. He complained that the fatigue factor was generally not recognized.

"We ought to utilize the remaining two months of this year trying out all the voluntary systems we can, before going to any compulsory system," Senator Reynolds said.

Senator Reynolds and other members of the Military Affairs Committee heard war production chief Donald M. Nelson testify yesterday that some form of national service legislation will be needed before the end of the war. Brig. Gen. Frank L. McSherry, director of operations for the War Manpower Commission, told the committee he held the same belief.

Appearing before a Senate labor subcommittee, Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, went even farther. He said immediate action was called for and suggested creation of a board which would have over-all authority to allocate men and women to the armed services, to war industries, to agriculture and other essential civilian pursuits.

Mr. Nelson said existing manpower could be conserved in a number of ways. Like Mr. Kaiser, he advocated ending voluntary enlistments into the armed services. The WPB director said other ways included lengthening the work week, better management, greater use of minority groups, and discouraging absenteeism.

Senator Reynolds described the longer work week as "right down my alley." He declared that the average American worker now puts in about 42.6 hours a week, compared with 57 in Great Britain, 60 in Germany and 70 in Japan.

48-Hour Week Urged

"In general, the suggestions we have heard is that the American work week be raised to 48 hours," Senator Reynolds told a reporter.

Senator Hill (D) of Alabama, the democratic whip, said that the question of longer hours of work "should and must be" fully explored in the development of any manpower legislation.

"Production undoubtedly could be increased through longer hours, up to a certain point," he said in an interview. "But there is a point of diminishing returns, of course. I understand England found such a point and had to cut back a little.

"I think certainly the number of hours a man could work and perform efficiently would vary from industry to industry."

General McSherry submitted a statement in which he declared that if the work week of steel workers were raised from 41 to 48, turnover would be reduced and employment probably would be stabilized.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Forms designed to help prevent haphazard draining of workers from war plants and essential civilian activities were made available to employers today by the War Manpower Commission.

The forms, termed "manning tables," are to be used to furnish manpower inventories for qualified companies and, when filled in and approved by the WMC and state directors of selective service, are to guide local draft boards in determining occupational deferment of employees of these companies.

WMC chairman Paul V. McNutt said use of the manning table plan would be optional with employers, but "only activities essential to the war effort qualify for participation."

I. B. M. Controller

Albert L. Williams

Appointed controller of the International Business Machines Corp. Before his transfer to New York some months ago, Mr. Williams was a sales representative of the company in Washington, D. C. From May, 1941, to May, this year, he was on leave of absence, acting as chief of the production requirements branch of the Bureau of Priorities, War Production Board.

Seventeen Materials Placed on Critically Scarce List by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP) — In evidence of growing problems of materials supply, the War Production Board has moved 17 materials into the "most critically scarce" classification in the new edition of its continuing survey of war materials.

On the other hand, a bettered situation was indicated in steel plates, previously a prime bottleneck, and certain other products which were classed as "most critical" in the August tabulation, are not so marked in the new table.

Besides steel plates, improvement was noted in structural steel, piling, tinplate, wire rope, copra and coconut oil. All these, however, still are classed among the vital war materials whose supply is inadequate to meet war and essential civilian needs.

Tool steel, steel bars and steel forgings were among the new "most critical" items. In the lumber classification, mahogany and teak, both used in naval small boat construction, were the most urgent items.

Other new additions to the "most critical" list included: Among chemicals, alumuinm trihydrates and lithium chemicals; among textiles and fibers, sisalana and henequen; and in the miscellaneous classification, agar, bauxite, castor beans, block mica, castor oil, oiticica oil and quinine.

Reasons for Worker Absenteeism Listed; Plans to Check It

NEW YORK (AP)—Factory management and maintenance outlined three reasons for absenteeism by war workers and listed three ways to counteract unnecessary lay-offs.

Workers stayed away from their jobs for these reasons, the magazine said:

1. Because of a lack of interest in a particular job and failure to connect it with the war effort.
2. Increased earnings through overtime and higher wage scales, enabling a worker to layoff without decreasing his living standards.
3. The temptation to spend money on entertainment and recreation as consumer goods become scarcer.

Said the publication:

"Recognizing the fact that long hours, fatigue, and inexperience amid strange working conditions will all conspire to drive upward the total of absences, the War Production Board proposes to its labor management committees a three-point attack on absence of all sorts:

"1. Set up definite safety and health programs in industrial plants.

"2. Create more attractive working conditions, especially for women and older workers.

"3. Use the 'psychological approach' via posters, employee magazine editorials, bulletin board announcements, attendance contests, rallies and all other visual and auditory appeals in the promotion man's kit of tools."

Canada's Prices Board Seen Favoring British System of Profit Pooling

MONTREAL (CP)—Studies on concentration of industry have inclined Canada's prices board toward the British system of profit pooling, whereby the continuing plants in an industry are able to assist the curtailed plants, R. F. Chisholm, director of the board's industrial division, said.

In an address prepared for delivery to the advertising and sales executives club, Mr. Chisholm said there is no "secret list" of non-essential industries to be closed under the curtailment plans. Every civilian industry was on the list, for virtually every one contained some element of non-essentiality.

"The non-essential element in one industry will receive exactly the same treatment as the non-essential element in another," he said.

Curtailment was being handled through the existing organization of administrators, each of whom consulted with his advisory committee and other representatives of industry.

A few moves had been made toward overall curtailment, pooling of production and distribution. While more drastic plans were under discussion they would not be implemented until they had been discussed with the industry concerned, and until a clear procedure had been involved for the handling of whatever men might be required for other purposes.

"Let us be clear that the job is not only to curtail non-essential production but also to maintain essential production," said Mr. Chisholm.

The question of advertising and selling had to be dealt with in each individual industry.

"In my opinion it is sheer nonsense to say that all advertising and all selling can be eliminated," he said.

"I do not know of any country, either democratic or totalitarian, which has banned newspapers or advertising."

WPB Materials Control Plan Seen Rigid

NEW YORK, (AP)—Ernest Kanzler, director general for operations of the War Production Board, warned that the new "'control materials plan' will provide for our essential wants, but it will not go any farther than that."

He called the new plan, which goes into effect next July, "the most rigidly controlled economy this democratic country ever submitted to, because we can't win the war without it."

At the 23d annual meeting of the Trade Association Executives, Mr. Kanzler said the WPB must know precisely what are the claims on the nation's stocks of principal basic materials.

In this order, these claims will come, he said, first, from the Army, Navy and air forces; second, from the Maritime Commission — for needs of the merchant shipping program and our allies and "last, but by no means least, . . . the things we must have for our own civilian economy."

Mr. Kanzler stressed the fact that the program for civilian production "must be looked at in exactly the same way that we looked on our program for the Army or the Navy, that is, it must be a program."

Where materials, manpower, machinery or any other useful things can be conserved by concentrating an industry, Mr. Kanzler said, concentration will be ordered.

"It is perfectly clear from all this that the circumstances under which civilian industries will be operated during the rest of the war will be vastly unlike peacetime conditions," he warned, adding, "as a general rule, we shall be able to continue the operation only of those civilian industries which are essential ao our economy—and I mean essential."

Officers elected by the association were:

President, Vincent P. Ahearn, of Washington, D. C. executive secretary of the National Sand and Gravel Association; vice president, Wesley Hardenberg, Chicago, president of the American Meat Institute; vice-president, Frederic R. Gamble, New York, managing director of the American Association of Advertising Agencies; and, treasured, William A. Penrose, Washington, a member of the firm of Ferry and Dawson, trade association management company.

OPA Is Satisfied With Feasibility Of Coupon Banking

ALBANY, N. Y., (AP)—OPA officials expressed satisfaction with the feasibility of "coupon banking" designed to streamline rationing procedure, increasing likelihood of its use throughout the nation.

The plan has been tried out since Oct. 18 in an eastern New York area of 18 communities with about 430,000 population.

"We instituted the experiment to determine the plan's feasibility and cost," said Joseph Kershaw, head of the OPA ration banking division. "We are satisfied it is feasible, but will not know about the cost for a couple of weeks yet."

While final decision on expanding the plan nationally has not been made, Kershaw said "we wouldn't be here at all, though, if we hadn't been pretty sure it would work."

When business closed Nov. 5, Mr. Kershaw reported, 959 retailers and large users of sugar and 23 gasoline retailers had opened coupon accounts with 33 banking firms participating in the trial.

The sugar accounts ranged from coupons for 40 to 50 pounds to 40,000 and 50,000 pounds, he added, and those for gasoline from 75,000 to 150,000 gallons. The sugar accounts represent about one-third of the total expected eventually, Mr. Kershaw said, and the gasoline accounts about one-half.

The accounts are created by the deposit of ration coupons turned in by consumers. Handlers of sugar and gasoline then write coupon checks to enclose with their orders for new supplies, instead of forwarding clumsy bundles of coupons as before.

Heavy Engineering Construction Drops

NEW YORK (AP)—Dollar volume of heavy engineering construction in October dropped 22 per cent under the September total, the Engineering News-Record reported.

It estimated last month's figure at $691,979,000, compared with $712,709,000 in September and $406,332,000 in October, 1941.

For the first 10 months of 1942, however, such building projects totaled $8,324,585,000, the trade journal estimated, an increase of 59 per cent over the $5,250,210,000 reported for the corresponding part of last year. Private building this year was down 52 per cent while public construction was 87 per cent greater.

Montgomery Ward's Sales 11.6 P. C. Above Year Ago

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Co., mail order and retail merchandise firm, reported sales of $76,067,626 in October, up 11.6 per cent from sales of $68,138,051 in October, 1941.

For the first nine months of the company's fiscal year sales totaled $479,491,049, down 0.9 per cent from $483,811,149 in the comparative 1941 months.

Two Sugar Delivery Zones Revised To Cut Freight Hauls

WASHINGTON (AP)—To cut the length of freight hauls and the cost of subsidizing sugar transportation, the Office of Price Administration increased the territory which certain eastern sugar refiners may serve.

The changes were made by the revision of two of the 12 sugar delivery zones set up some months ago to control shipments. The territory served by western beet and cane sugar processors is curtailed by the new action.

Sufficient raw sugar has been diverted to the Boston area to permit refiners in that section to serve Maine and New Hampshire as a part of Zone I. These two states previously were in Zone II and served by western refiners.

Zone V was expanded to take in the portion of the State of Virginia which until now has been part of Zone II. This was made possible by release of supplies held by defense supplies coroporation and recently received shipments of offshore refined sugar.

OPA Plans Ceiling On Turkey Prices For the Holidays

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration will act soon to insure reasonable prices on turkeys for the Thanksgiving and Christmas holiday tables, a spokesman said.

The new price ceiling, expected within a day or so, will replace the present 60-day freeze order which pegged ceilings at each seller's highest price in the period Sept. 28-Oct. 2. The freeze expires Dec. 2.

The new ceiling will not be of the individual "freeze" type, the spokesman said, but he would not divulge what form of price order could be expected.

Loans to Brokers Increase $135,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $548,000,000 in the week ended Nov. 4, an increase of $135,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $401,000,000.

WPB Bars Importer From Casein Shipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board, in the first action of its kind involving an importer, prohibited Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co., New York, from taking possession of 100 tons of casein, allegedly imported from Buenos Aires without WPB authority.

The casein now is in custody of customs officials in New York. WPB said the company instructed its Buenos Aires representative to purchase and ship the casein, although it obtained no specific authority. WPB asserted the shipment occupied valuable shipping space.

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Comfortably furnished home in good residential district; adequately heated; L. R., D. R., kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 2 lavatories, electric refrigeration; price for season $800. Write Mrs. Josephine Sharron, 455 10th Avenue N. E.

TO LET—FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA.—Furnished 2-story home near transportation, within walking distance First Church; $750 season. Write MRS. CORRINGTON, 328 N. E. 25th St.

Two Sugar Delivery Zones Revised To Cut Freight Hauls

WASHINGTON (AP)—To cut the length of freight hauls and the cost of subsidizing sugar transportation, the Office of Price Administration increased the territory which certain eastern sugar refiners may serve.

The changes were made by the revision of two of the 12 sugar delivery zones set up some months ago to control shipments. The territory served by western beet and cane sugar processors is curtailed by the new action.

Sufficient raw sugar has been diverted to the Boston area to permit refiners in that section to serve Maine and New Hampshire as a part of Zone I. These two states previously were in Zone II and served by western refiners.

Zone V was expanded to take in the portion of the State of Virginia which until now has been part of Zone II. This was made possible by release of supplies held by defense supplies coroporation and recently received shipments of offshore refined sugar.

OPA Plans Ceiling On Turkey Prices For the Holidays

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration will act soon to insure reasonable prices on turkeys for the Thanksgiving and Christmas holiday tables, a spokesman said.

The new price ceiling, expected within a day or so, will replace the present 60-day freeze order which pegged ceilings at each seller's highest price in the period Sept. 28-Oct. 2. The freeze expires Dec. 2.

The new ceiling will not be of the individual "freeze" type, the spokesman said, but he would not divulge what form of price order could be expected.

Loans to Brokers Increase $135,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $548,000,000 in the week ended Nov. 4, an increase of $135,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $401,000,000.

WPB Bars Importer From Casein Shipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board, in the first action of its kind involving an importer, prohibited Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co., New York, from taking possession of 100 tons of casein, allegedly imported from Buenos Aires without WPB authority.

The casein now is in custody of customs officials in New York. WPB said the company instructed its Buenos Aires representative to purchase and ship the casein, although it obtained no specific authority. WPB asserted the shipment occupied valuable shipping space.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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LENOX, MASS. — Sacrifice sale or will rent beautiful spacious home in Berkshires opposite music festival; 7 master bedrooms, 5 baths, beautiful view; 30 acres vegetable, flower gardens, trees; spring. Write HOEFFEL, 41 Bowdoin St., Cambridge, or tel. Kir. 3154.

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REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

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BALTIMORE, MD. — Bright, cheerful room, twin beds, adjoining bath; convenient to all transportation; couple or gentleman preferred. 1112 East 36th St., University 1778.

BOSTON, 54 Falmouth Street—Clean, warm rooms, comfortable beds; suitable for business people. MRS. BURNHAM, Ken. 4040.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Attractive room with view, private bath; one or two business women. HA. 9-3899.

NEWTON, MASS.—Large light room in new colonial house; kitchen privileges; near Riverside golf course. Call Las. 7654.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I., near Washington Park—Large sunny, comfortable room with American adult family; kitchen privileges. Williams 2581.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

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WANTED—COUPLE AS CARETAKERS—Large Christian Science church in Greater New York. State experience and qualifications. Write Box F-13, Suite 1000, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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BROWN & BIGELOW offer an immediate contract to 1 or 2 qualified salesmen. Our holiday sales are large and our 1943 sample lines will soon be available. Sales opportunities for gift and advertising ideas best in years. Our government approved poster advertising program also makes for large earnings. Compensation on weekly commission basis and bonus. This can mean your permanent sale opportunity for year-round selling. Man selected will be given adequate training and assistance. Phone MR. HOLMES, HAN. 5432, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 4, for interview. Room 814, 261 Devonshire Street, Boston.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE GRADUATES
Young woman with background of several years' successful business or professional experience interested in training for casualty insurance underwriting. Write stating age, experience and salary expected. Box G-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMEN
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
U. S. citizens with mechanical aptitude who have had college education or equivalent for highly technical service positions. State name, address, age, education, and experience. Attach small photograph. Replies held strictly confidential. Box G-53, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COOK general, 3 adults; light housework, no laundry; near transportation; Boston suburb; references. Big. 5091 (Mass.).

EXPERT fingerwaver and manicurist wanted. Address 72 West 56th St., N. Y. C. Telephone Circle 5-8979.

FOR refined tea room, experienced cook and pastry cook; Dec. 5 to April 15. LATCHSTRING, 718 Magnolia Ave., Orlando, Florida.

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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, and in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

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CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
MILLS AND NEBRASKA
Phone 23112

ORLANDO
(Continued)

Dickson-Ives
The Women's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
330 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

ANNE JOHNSON Corset Shop
Junior Misses
Also Infants' and Children's Wear
Ages 1 to 16
New Location, 454 First Ave. North

"Our work will please you"
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
R. I. Leavengood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
332 Central Ave. Ph. 48-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

annan's MARKET
Finest Quality
18 THIRD ST., NORTH

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

DIAMOND SOLITAIRES
WEDDING RINGS AND MILITARY JEWELRY
Finest American Watches. Expert Repairing.
KANISS JEWELRY CO.
11 Florida Arcade Estab. 1925

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

VINOY MARKET
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 8106, 8107, 7109

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

LOWREY'S
FOR FASHION
Smart Clothes for the Younger Set
346 Central Avenue

Buffalo Cleaning and Tailoring Company
"Established 20 Years"
Laundry and Repair Service
127 Third St. N. Phone 70-544

CHAMPION SHOE REPAIR
"Discount to Service Men"
119 3rd St. North
OPP. WILLIAMS PARK
Phone 56-195

Sealtest
Howard's Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third Street North Phone 6591

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 93-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Fowler's Friendly Restaurants"
Better Food • Popular Prices
FOWLER'S RESTAURANT
628-632 Fourth Street, North
★ ★ ★
TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Magnolia Arcade
440 First Avenue, North
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

FERTILIZERS FEEDS
SEEDS INSECTICIDES
Spaulding's
1921 Fifth Ave. South Phone 7859

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-833, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
In Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette at Hyde Park 1182-1188 Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 939 37TH AVE.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
400 So. Olive Ave. West Palm Beach, Fla.

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We give Machine, Machineless and Wireless Permanent Waves. Price $4.00 up; Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00; Manicure 60 cents.
2005 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

CHRISTMAS IS COMING
Electrical Gifts Are Scarce
Let Us Hold Your Selections for You.
We Will Endeavor to Serve as Long as Repair Parts Last . . . —
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
207 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH FLORIDA

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Phone Vernon 9231 Established 1927
PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

"We Top 'em all"
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.
The Sherwin-Williams Co.
FOUR LOCATIONS

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

SAVANNAH

Quality Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
The Jones Co
Terrell T. Tuten Carl J. Kraft
18 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET E. AST
PHONE 8167
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

Marjen Shop
Ready-to-Wear
Savannah, Ga.
Gowns
235 BULL STREET
TELEPHONE 7908

Exclusive Millinery
MARNEZ SHOP
17 West McDonough Street

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

JULIAN'S
LAUNDRY AND CLEANING
Morehead at Dilworth Road
20% Discount Cash and Carry
Individual Attention to Every Bundle

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
We Protect Your Linen in Every Way. Quality First Is Our Motto.
DIAL 3-5191

Auto and Home Supplies
Toys—Wheel Goods
B. F. Goodrich Silvertown Stores
FOURTH AND BREVARD STREETS
PHONE 3-4134

JOHNSON'S
COAL and FUEL OIL
COKE
Phone 3-2187

SEE NEXT PAGE

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Tipp's HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson Corset Shop
24 Cain Street, N. E.

JELLICO COAL COMPANY
CALL
MAIN 4100
THOMPSON-BOLAND-LEE
Exclusive Women's Shoes
Pa'let Florsheim Palizzio Urbanite
Matrix Collegebred Paradise Vitality
201 PEACHTREE N. E.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9091.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

MUSIC TUITION

THE DOROTHY PATTERSON STUDIOS, St. Thomas' Hall, Museum Road, Durban. Subjects: Pianoforte — Harmony — Counterpoint — Aural Culture—Accompanying—Musical Appreciation—Matriculation Course — etc. Students prepared for Examinations and Concert performances.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

Berne—Pension Stamm. Kirchenfeld—Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

SEIDENHAUS
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves Ties Stockings
GRABEN 28.

M. Kurz
CORSETS
WÄSCHE - STRÜMPFE
Unterwear, Stockings Rathausgasse 17

HANS HASSLER & CO., A. G.
ORIENTTEPPICHE
Maschinenteppiche
Decken (CARPETS) Linoleum

R. WEGMANN A. G.
Vorhänge — Tapeten
8, Vordere Vorstadt
WALLPAPER—CURTAINS

BASEL

CARPETS and RUGS
MATZINGER
Basel Steinenberg 5

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 13 BASEL Tel. 32770
(Provisions)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.48

BLUMENHAUS
For Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Streitgasse 3 Tel. 2.83.99

WOLLENHOF
Freistrasse 11 Jos. Imhasly
Knitting Goods. Hosiery. Wools

HETTINGER
Carpets — Linoleum
Steinenberg 19 Tel. 2.43.71

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
ZWYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

BUY YOUR FLOWERS
in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ
Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Delivery to your house
TEL. 2.35.47

Installations—Geschäft
für moderne sanitäre Anlagen
Zentralheizungen
GOTTFR. ROHRBACH
Mittelstrasse 16
(SANITARY INSTALLATION)

Feinbäckere Konditorei
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 21
(Bakery)
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern

KOLONIALWAREN
FRAU MÜHLEMANN-GERTSCH
Täglich frische Eier, Butter und Käse
Höheweg 10
(Groceries, Eggs, Butter, Cheese)

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

The Leading Department Store of Berne
Kaiser & Co., A. G. Berne
Marktgasse—Amthausgasse
STATIONERY and
OFFICE SUPPLIES
OFFICE FURNITURE
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

daheim
Restful stops in the center of the city. Comfortable rooms from Fr. 3.50
Excellent Meals from Fr. 1. upwards.
Alkoholfreies Restaurant, Zeughausgasse, Berne

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

Maison Friedländer
MODES
Bubenbergplatz 11
(MILLINER)

Parfumerie
HANS KINDLER
(5% Rabattmarken)
17 Marktgasse 17
Beauty and Cosmetic Products

Büchler
BERN - MARKTGASSE 43
The Shoe for Everybody

MEYER-MÜLLER
COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets
and Linoleum

PELZWAREN
J. Lieb
KÜRSCHNER, BERN
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 22
TEL. 2 54 91 POSTCHECK III 687
(FURS)

LEINENWEBEREI BERN
BERN A. G.
City-Haus, Bubenbergplatz 7
Berner Leinen
und Halbleinen zu Bettwäsche
und Tischwäsche, Küchen- und
Toilettentücher, Hotelwäsche
Wiesenbleiche
(LINEN)

PELZHAUS
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style.
Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19.

BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.272
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

WHAT IS
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices.
KÖNIG & BIELSER
Beundenfeldstrasse 21.

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
Fuel

Hossmann & Rupf
Waisenhausplatz 1-3
Gediegene Ledergürtel
Aparte Kragen & Gilets
(HABERDASHERY)

PPP Radio
KRAMGASSE 54
Berne
FIRST CLASS RADIO SETS
Your Service Man Tel. 2.18.34

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

OSWALD BERGER
Au Depart
Berne, Spitalgasse 33
The House for Fine Leather Goods
and Travelling Requisites
Repairs

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

TAILOR—DRESSMAKER
J. & M. EDERER
Bubenbergplatz 9. Tel. 3.18.27.
First Class Tailoring Establishment for Men and Women

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.551

BIEL

LOFFLER & CIE

Ladies'
and Gentlemen's
Apparel
47, BAHNHOFSTRASSE

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

Molkerei A. Hauri
Milchprodukte
Dairy
Gerberkäse
Tel. 44.78 Privat 28.25

HOLZ
KOHLEN
HEIZÖL
W. Wyssbrod
Tel. 24.87
COAL

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

BONNETERIE
E. & M. Tanner
27 Nidaugasse
HOSIERY
Buchbinderei Ateliers de Reliure
Ad. Zürcher
Einrahmungen - Encadrements
6, Kathausgasse
Bookbinding—Framing

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 38-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY" 3 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE" 25 Rue de Rive

LA TRICOTEUSE DE
LA MADELAINE
La Maison de toutes les laines
Les explications gratuites de
MME. V. RENAUD
1, Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 4.59.91
(WOOLS)

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bathrooms, Lavatories,
Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6, Boulevard James Fazy

MAISON TRABOLD
Coal Office
MAZOUT
7, Rue du Vieux Collège
Tel. 4.52.14

A L'ART FLORAL
HIRT
Florist Decorator
4, RUE DE LA FONTAINE

KREUZLINGEN

HABERER ag
SCHUHHAUS
(SHOES)

LUCERNE

W. BITTERLI
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
Bleicherstr. Ecke Mythenstr.
Telephone 2.33.25

LUGANO

S. A. Commerciale Carboni
Bee & Soldati
Tel. 2.25.38
Olio & Gas—Legna e Carboni
di ogni Qualita e Provenienza
(WOOD AND COAL)

Gasser
Via Nassa 27
The Leading
House for
Ladies' Clothes
Dresses, Coats
and Furs

Machen Sie Ihre Einkäufe in
Porzellan, Kristall, Silber und
Haushaltungsartikeln bei
GUSBERTI & CO.
Palazzo Basilese Household Articles

NEUCHATEL

Elegance • Distinction • Coupe Parfaite
telles sont, Madame, les qualités des Robes
où laine et en soie que vous trouverez
chez SAVOIE-PETITPIERRE, S. A.
(DRAPERS and OUTFITTERS)

SWITZERLAND

NIEDERTEUFEN Kt. Appenzell

CAFÉ — CONDITOREI
A. MOOSBERGER
Niederteufen, Kt. Appenzell
TEL. 9.61.27.

RÜTI Kt.—Zurich

Moderne und gute
Strumpfwaren—Bebe-Artikel
Tricotwäsche, Schürzen
Herrenhemden "Permastyl"
"Auswahlen nach auswärts"
LUISE NEU
Rüti und Pfäffikon, Kt.- Zurich
Wool-shop—Underwear—Shirts—etc.

ST. GALL

Ladies'
Ready Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods
Silk

Metzler
Volksmagasin St. Gallen

Wenn man vom
Elektrischen spricht
denkt man an
Grossenbacher+Co
Neugasse.
Electrical Installations.

PFLEGHARD
Confiserie — Tea-Room
Speciality: St. Galler Biber
Eierzöpfe
Goliatgasse 28. Tel. 2.50.19.

BOOKS
of all kinds
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Schmidgasse 16.

M. WAPPLER-FRIDERICH
Multergasse 10
Seide, Sammt- Mercerie
Echarpes—Cravatten—Handschuhe
(Silks and Velvets)

E. Grünenfelder
beim Bröderbrunnen
CORSETS
LINGERIE FINE
STATIONERY
For Personal and Business Use
FOUNTAIN PENS
P. GIMMI & CIE.
Neugasse 52

Bäckerei—Konditorei
WILLI REIMANN
Unt. Graben ST. GALLEN Telephon 2 07 47
BAKERY

THUN

Max Reinert & Söhne
MUSIC, RADIO, PHONO

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zurich
Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

Schirm-Spezialgeschäft

M. Obrist
Limmatquai Tel. 4.34.15

MÄNTEL TAILLEURS
COMPLETS
CONFECTION UND
MASS
Lombardenhof-Zürichgasse
Sellergraben b. Central
TAILOR

BRÄNDLI
bliss Moles
Elegant Hats
Weggasse 7
Paradeplatz

Qualitäts-Schuhhaus
Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann Footwear
Limmatquai 102 Tel. 2.55.25

ROB. FAHRER
Klosbachstrasse 87. Tel. 2.29.67
ELEKTRISCHE LICHT, KRAFT,
SONNERIE—und EIDG. TELEPHON
ANLAGEN
Electrical Installations

HERRENHÜTE
Gentlemen's Hats
Herren Mode Artikel
UMBRELLAS
bei Grimm-Reckenwerth
Zürich 1
Marktgasse/Ecke Hindermarkt

Café Bristol
Paradeplatz 6
Newspapers and Magazines in all
Languages available for reading.
Propr. W. Kistler.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure
by sending your clothes to a reliable
Monitor-advertised laundry.

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstr. 90, Zürich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality
Swiss Chocolates
Branch House:
Lunch and Tea Room
Zum Rüden, Limmatquai 42.

AM MÜNSTERHOF
Sibler
GLAS-PORZELLAN
Chinaware, Porcelain, etc.
Storchengasse 5, Zurich

Spezialgeschäft
für
BALLY-Schuhe
Schuhhaus FALKEN
Ecke Seefeld-Falkenstraße

RATHAUS DROGERIE
Dr. Kunzmann
Marktgasse 4 Zürich 1 Tel. 2.20.27
The house which deserves your confidence.
Try it, please!

CONDITOREI—TEA ROOM
Albert Marf
Kappelergasse 16. Tel. 2.19.20 Centralhof 16
Pralinés—Marzipan
Confectioner—Sweets

HALLER - HOTZ
Butcher
Zürichbergstrasse 70
Gute Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

Union S. Africa

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MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

Mercantile-Atlas Printing
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Printers, Lithographers aand
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Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

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DURBAN & MARITZBURG
New Stocks Arrive by Mail
to Replenish Our 52 Departments
Every Clothing, House
Linen and Furnishing
Item in Stock.

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The Man's Store for
Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all
Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

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for
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Plants and Seeds
Phones 25555 and (after hours) 46372
401 West Street

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of every description to
BUY OR SELL at
BROWN'S SALE ROOMS
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Sworn Appraisers and Valuators
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Phone 24410

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Tennis—Golf—Football—Bowls
Cricket
Sports Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343 West Street (opposite Henwoods)
Phone 20249

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Ladies' Hairstylists and Beauty Specialists
400a, West St., Durban Phone 28128
Hollywood, Aunti's Arcade, Durban " 21029
Emiles Belmont Mansions, Durban " 22292
Emiles 445 Manning Road, Durban " 87217
Emiles 236 Church St., Maritzburg " 2722

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Materelle" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Graxolithic Paint etc.
Consult us re grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST Phone Cent. 23-2128

SCHONBERGS'
Manufacturing Furriers
Incorporating Fur Remodelling Co.
8, Pollock Mansions
Phone 22-6243 Eloff St.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Gas Modern Cafe
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
P.O. Box 6107 and KERK STS. Phone No. 22-0311
3204 JOHANNESBURG

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication,
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and
Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 23/7865, 23/2052. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Ward & Salmons
For VALUE *in*
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22-6311
Also at
Krugersdorp, Germiston and Benoni

Fanny Farmer's Quality
Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday
Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated
catalogue and price list
98 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
69 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6318

Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupps Ltd
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

TYPEWRITER
Experts and
Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115, Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHOICEST
WEARING
APPAREL
for ALL
THE FAMILY

IRELANDS
IRELAND & CO. LTD., MARITZBURG

THE PIETERMARITZBURG
COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers and Dairy Produce
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets
195, Commercial Road Phone 2430
2, North Street Phone 3242
Also
City Meat Supply Co. 163-165, West St. Phone 3498
Premier Butchery 145, Church St. Phone 2975

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Underwear
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

TARBOTON &
MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and
Printing
227, Church Street Phone 3189

BUREN WATCHES
Let us recommend a "Buren"—an
excellent watch at a moderate price.
Forsyth & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167, Church Street Phone 3363

THE CREAMERY HOTEL
and TEA LOUNGE
Recently Modernised
Distinctively Furnished
Spacious Lounge
Comfortable Rooms
Hot and Cold Water
Good Food
205, LONGMARKET, MARITZBURG

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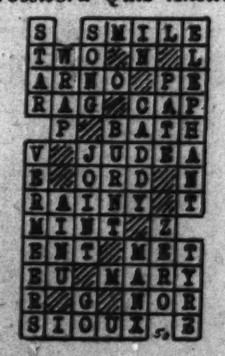

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

Unusual Handicrafts

By Irving Bacchus

The wave of interest in handicraft hobbies is justified. No greater pleasure comes to the hobbyist than the thrill of seeing an objet d'art take shape under his own hands.

The majority of craftsmen pursue standard diversions but the minute clan of adventurers who poke into unique channels are always intriguing.

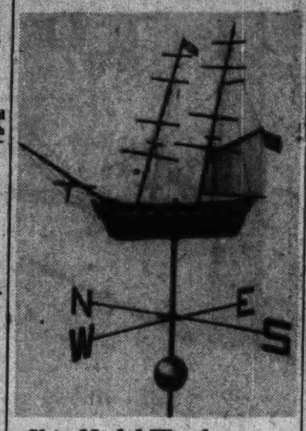
Rescuing wooden Indians is the pastime of Anthony W. Pendergast of Terre Haute, Indiana. Hobbyist Pendergast not only collects the colorful reminders of an earlier day but has a complete workshop where the Indians receive a thorough overhauling. They're good as new when the Indiana craftsman lays aside his tools.

John Moore of St. Louis likes ships. Although landlocked in an inland city Moore launched into a study of the United States Navy several years ago. Building warship models would be an interesting adjunct to that study, Moore decided. Professional in appearance and pretty to look at, Moore's models of the U. S. S. Texas and the destroyer Preston have encouraged many visitors to consider this diversion.

Sailing ships of old attract Harold Feldman of Rochester, N. Y. This enthusiastic builder favors his beautiful miniatures of the Nineteenth Century clipper ship "Cutty Sark" and a privateer, the "Prince de Neufchatel."

Has the war upset your transportation facilities? Two hobbyists who haven't turned to bicycles are William Walker of Akron and L. B. Baker of Detroit. Walker, a machinist and welder, assembled a few odds and ends and created a midget auto and motorcycle. Baker has constructed several midget autos. His latest is a sleek blue and silver roadster with a top speed of 45 miles per hour. Even a rumble seat is included.

Need suggestions for handicraft hobbies? Send self-addressed stamped envelope to HOBBY NOBBING, The Christian Science Monitor.



Ship-Model Weathervane
It's an idea for hobbyists

Daily Anecdote

Nonchalant Agassiz

The late Professor Louis Agassiz lived very close to nature, whose secrets charmed his every waking hour, and his intimate association with her creatures provided not a few interesting and enlivening experiences for his family.

One morning his wife was putting on her shoe, when she suddenly let out a scream and called frantically for her husband. Not having risen, the professor called out, "What's the matter, dear?"

"Why, there was a snake in my shoe," she cried, "a little green snake."

Agassiz raised himself on his elbow, scratched his head, and exclaimed, "Only one? Now what could have happened to the other two? I know I put three in there last night."

Dear Readers!

The Daily Features is YOUR page.

YOU have the opportunity of becoming the writers and in the case of the Camera Club, the photographers. Its vital interest is due in a great part to this splendid reader co-operation. It's our purpose to provide material of a constructive nature, not forgetting the humorous touches so necessary in these times.

This is a cordial invitation to contribute items suitable for the "I Record the Sunny Hours" column (incidents of courage, thoughtfulness, etc.; it's our method of spreading the "Good Neighbor" policy). Also anecdotes, jokes, and that especially good camera shot.

The present curtailment of paper and other essentials makes it impossible to acknowledge all contributions. However, if they are accompanied by stamps and a return envelope they will be promptly considered and returned if not acceptable.

—Daily Features Editor

Brevities

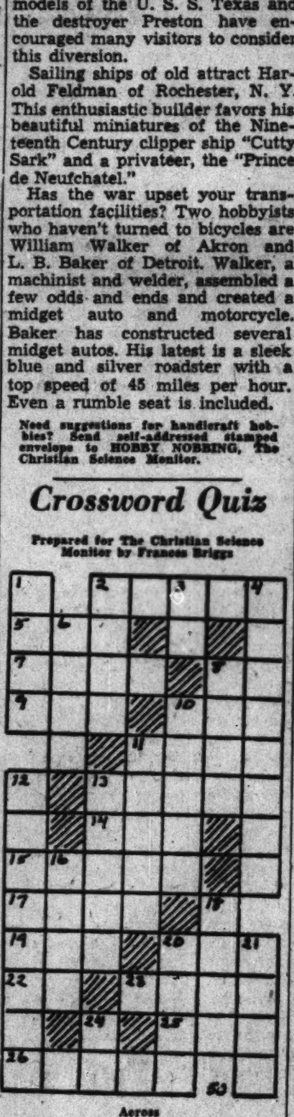
Scanian in Buffalo Evening News: The long and short of it—the cub reporter's story before and after the copy desk gets it.

Detroit News: Hardest thing to lay a hand on next spring, they believe, will be a fast outfielder with a .320 average, a wife and three children.

Milwaukee Journal: We shall be brave, even if it means coming home from a frozen job at a frozen salary to 65 degrees in the living room.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
2—What is most striking thing about "Mona Lisa"?
5—How many cats battled at Kilkenny?
7—Valley of what river is one of Italy's fairest regions?
8—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
9—Tatter.
10—What headgear has a visor?
11—What English city was founded by Romans?
13—What name is sometimes given to southern part of the Holy Land?
14—What is name of a city of Nebraska?
15—On what kind of day should you let "smile be your umbrella"?
17—Where would money be coined?
19—What is a suffix forming adjectives?
20—Encountered.
23—What is a prefix signifying "good"?
25—Who had silver bells in her garden?
26—And not.
26—Sitting Bull belonged to what Indian nation?

Down
1—In Riley's poem, what "has waded through the purple shadows of the night"?
2—Chantey is what?
3—Within.
4—Dumbo, Disney hero, is what creature?
6—What is a blanket or rug for protection while traveling on a railroad?
8—Crown of the head is what?
10—What is a small box, can, or chest?
11—Scorched with fire or heat.
15—Whose paintings have been called "poems of light"?
12—What may be of the ball-and-socket type?
16—What is name of one of race of people living in a part of Japan?
18—Cipher is what?
20—What is national language of inhabitants of Isle of Man?
21—What ancient city was widely known for its purple dyes?
24—To depart.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Two Eggs a Month

Eggs are being rationed to children in Finland at the rate of two per month, the Department of Commerce says.

Just for Fun—

By Corka

"It's jammed—know anything about addition?"

Our "Modern" Lingo Dates Back

You Can Blame Dickens for "Says You"!

A little checking up on some of our supposedly up-to-date expressions reveals that many originated centuries ago. For instance, take the word "crooned." That the words of a song should be crooned is often thought not to date back beyond Bing Crosby, but readers of Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre" know better than that. When Jane received a song of his somewhat coldly, Rochester immediately retorted that "any other woman would have been melted to marrow at hearing such stanzas crooned in her praise."

Even that overworked expression, "Says you," or more colloquially "Sez you," appeared in at least one of Dickens's novels. This passage is taken from "Great Expectations":

"'Says you,' Pumblechook went on."

The epithet "blinking idiot" is so Twentieth Century in sound that few people would expect to find it in Shakespeare, but it will be found in Act 2, Scene 9, of "The Merchant of Venice."

"Topping" is another "modern" term about which quite a decent-sized anthology of ancient references could be compiled. It will be necessary to mention only two of these older uses of the word, however. It occurs in the glossary of Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley," and John Galt, the Scots writer, in his "Annals of the Parish," refers to the "topping way" the workers in certain towns have come on since the advent of the industrial era.

One would not expect to find the word "microphone" much used prior to 1920, but in a volume of reminiscences published in 1893 the author in his preface declares that his only "book of reference has been the microphone of memory."

So it would seem that our "modern" lingo has a much more ancient pedigree than a great many of us imagined, and it is none the worse on that account.

S. B. McC.

In Lighter Vein

Wonder Why?

Incidental information spotted by The New Yorker: One of the eight books offered for sale in the post exchange at Fort Dix is "The Pocket Book of Home Vegetable Gardening." It's moving very slowly.

Too Realistic

The new federal tax bill, cutting deeper into incomes than any measure of its kind heretofore enacted, prompted the Salisbury (Md.) Times managing editor to suggest to the Associated Press that a story be sent with a table showing what will be left after taxes are paid. The reply from the Baltimore bureau was: "You can't send a picture of a hand in an empty pocket on a teletype."—Editor and Publisher.

Voice of Experience

Once when Col. (later General) George W. Goethals was serving as an instructor in engineering at West Point he presented this problem to a class of cadets:

"The post flagpole, sixty feet high, has fallen down. You are ordered by your commanding officer to put it up again. You have under your command a sergeant and ten privates of the engineering corps. How would you get the pole back in place?"

Each cadet, after long consideration and much figuring over derricks, blocks, tackle, and so on, evolved a different method.

"No," said Goethals, "you are all wrong. You would simply say: 'Sergeant, put up that flagpole!'"

Red Shield Club

Philadelphia

The Salvation Army's Red Shield Club is a popular local haven where servicemen are provided with food and lodging. An organization like this demands many volunteer workers and this need is amply supplied through the wholehearted co-operation of the American Banking Institute and the Women's Traffic Club. Each week end members of these organizations are on hand to prepare meals for the boys. The Red Shield Club has been active since July. The dormitories with beds for 200 are open to servicemen and, in addition to the hot breakfasts, there are many other free facilities, one of the most popular being the laundry where soldiers and sailors may launder their uniforms. The work of the Red Shield Club is progressing with great rapidity because of its willing workers who are always eager to give of their time and effort to provide a haven for boys in the service.

A Verse for Today . . .

Come, and let us return unto the LORD: . . . *He will raise us up, and we shall live in his sight.*—Hos. 6:1, 2

NEWS ITEM— 'THE PUBLIC IS ADVISED TO EAT MORE SPINACH.

NOW EAT YOUR SPINACH, LESLIE— IT HAS PLENTY OF IRON IN IT
STILL TASTES LIKE SAND TO ME
REMEMBER! IN FOOTBALL IT'S GRIT
YEAH! IN SPINACH IT'S TERRIBLE
EAT YOUR SPINACH, ROGER, AND YOU'LL HAVE MUSCLES LIKE POP-EYE
I'D RATHER HAVE IDEAS LIKE HENRY J. KAISER
IT HAS IRON IN IT, HASN'T IT?
SCRAP METAL DRIVE
SPINACH
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ups A-Daisy*

By L.F. P[illegible]

BENJAMIN, ARE YOU UP?? IT'S AFTER SEVEN O'CLOCK !!!
MM-US-GUS
OH !! I'm SORRY I GOT YOU OUT OF BED !! ... I JUST REMEMBERED ... TODAY'S SATURDAY ....
SATURDAY !? THAT'S RIGHT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*O. K. by Me Either Way*

By Rodgers

Boy! Oh, boy! Did I feel full of pep this A.M.!
And it was a grand morning too. Although maybe it just seemed that way because I felt so peppy.
On the other hand - perhaps I was full of pep because it was such a grand morning.
Shucks — I don't know or care.
Either way suited me to a "T"!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Jack Gets a Jar, Too*

By The Hagers

"The soil we swept up off the road Has yielded rubber!" Jack's face glowed.
"It's quite amazing," Widgeon said, "That tires so much rubber shed.
So I extracted, with much toil, Scrap rubber from that load of soil.
'Twas just enough, when I got through, To make a fruit jar ring for you."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Russia in Egypt

The victory in Egypt is big enough to provide plenty of credit for all the victors. It is proper for President Roosevelt to be modest about the American share and to correct the impression that American tanks and planes comprise more than a minor part of the Allies' equipment. By far the larger portion of the matériel used by British, Poles, Indians, Fighting French and American troops in Egypt came from Britain.

It is not often realized that when Hitler turned toward Russia last year he gave Britain an opportunity to go into bomb-free production in quantities not matched in the United States until recent weeks. At the same time the Nazis were spending their own equipment prodigally in the Crimea, Ukraine and Caucasus, while the bombing of German factories and railroads was cutting it off at the source.

American planes and particularly tanks—the General Grants, General Lees and General Shermans—have been welcomed in Africa, but Generals Alexander and Montgomery have relied mainly on British machines. And of course the core of their armies has been the British Tommy, although most of the stories have been written about the New Zealanders or the Australians. All credit then to the men who have been "taking it" from sand, sun and Rommel through many months. Likewise to the workers who produced the "stuff" and the sailors who delivered it.

But the score would not be complete without more appreciation for the people who hold that first front in Russia. Stalin has just pointed out that 240 Axis divisions are kept busy there and only 15 in Egypt. Let us note too that one key to the victory in Egypt is Allied air superiority. Some of the planes that might have helped Rommel are held in Europe to guard against British-American raids, but a larger share are in Russia. The weight of Russia is definitely felt in Egypt. The fact once more illustrates how much the United Nations can help each other just by active pressure on the common enemy.

The Russian people should not this year again have to regard Winter as their most valuable ally. In Europe other peoples are keeping probably 1,000,000 Axis soldiers busy, and in the Pacific the American Navy may have saved Russia from Japanese attack by moving into the Solomons. If the Egyptian victory can be pressed, Moscow should begin to feel easier.

But much more vigorous action will be required. Even those who wouldn't open a real second front to help Russia must see that it will help themselves most if it comes while Russia is still helping as much as she has in Egypt.

Trade for War

Anyone who knows how much the war effort is hampered by laws restricting the "free movement of persons, property and information into and out of the United States" will welcome President Roosevelt's request for power to suspend them. Anyone who knows how much economic war did to produce the present military struggle will hope that much of the free movement can be continued beyond the duration.

It is amazing how much common sense the insanity of war imposes on nations. Trade is a good thing. Normally when two nations exchange goods each receives something of more value to it than the articles it gives up. Otherwise they would not make the exchange. But while the welfare of each country as a whole is promoted by the trade, certain individuals may not welcome the competition of the goods received. Their own business may be injured by the low prices of imports. Joining with producers in other lines which wish to bar foreign competition, they are often able by "log-rolling" to obtain tariffs which "protect" them all.

This effort always to sell, never to buy, develops retaliatory tariffs and a mounting tempo of economic warfare. It was to halt this process and turn gradually in the other direction that the United States began its program of the Hull reciprocal trade agreements. The benefits of trade to the Nation as a whole are so great that it could well afford even to pay damages and facilitate a shift to other business by its producers who are injured by the competition of imports. But in peace time it is politically easier to injure the general welfare. In war time the general welfare becomes visibly paramount and any necessary sacrifices of individual interests is readily made.

Let us hope that some of this common sense will persist when peace comes.

Strengthening the Bench

Missouri has a new non-partisan court plan that works. At least it worked in Tuesday's election. It seems to be worth study by other States.

Under the system in Missouri, candidates for judge no longer are nominated by the political parties. When their terms of office expire, their names are placed on a separate Judicial Ballot and the voters indicate, by "yes" or "no," whether they shall be retained. If a judge is rejected, the Governor appoints a new one from a list of three names recommended by a committee of lawyers and laymen.

In the judicial circuit including Kansas City, two judges were up for indorsement or rejection. One was backed by the remnants of the Pendergast machine, the other opposed by the same forces. The one had been designated by the Kansas City Star "the weakest judge on the ticket." The other, having led a clean-up of gambling three years ago, was called "the strongest." The discriminating voters rejected the machine's choice and indorsed the judge it opposed.

Many States have resorted to devices to remove the judiciary from politics with varying success. Like a river, the bench can rise no higher than its source—in its case the people. But methods which free voters from the pressure of political labels, have usually elevated the standard of those who administer justice.

Exit "Purp"

To the average American, the machinery under which war industries obtain raw materials has been an incomprehensible maze of priority ratings that ranged from A1, which sounds good but isn't, to the latest AA2x, which is rather super duper; all included in the Production Requirement's Plan, "PURP" for short. If Americans haven't worried very much about it, it is because, though frequently threatened, material shortages have thus far failed to close any dramatic number of plants.

But what has not been generally understood—although it has caused the sharpest concern in production circles—is that uncertain, sometimes haphazard, and frequently restricted flow of materials to some plants has had a decidedly negative effect. In certain strategic factories, it is estimated, production is only 50 or 60 per cent of what it might easily be were critical materials abundantly available.

While the supply of a few materials was definitely short of the need, and certainly could not be managed on the same basis as deficit financing, because if you haven't materials you simply cannot manufacture, the question did arise whether all was being done that could be done to channel the available supply into the places where it would do most toward winning the war. This has been a question for some months. It was discussed widely last August when the War Production Board was under criticism. It was pointedly reflected in the failure of general production to meet WPB goals in that month and later.

Ferdinand Eberstadt was charged with evolving better machinery when Donald Nelson made him a WPB vice-chairman in September. After a little more than a month in preparation the new plan is now presented to view.

At first blush, and on paper, it looks good. It appears to utilize the best of both British and German experience in the inventory and allocations of raw materials. In addition, it should have the advantage of causing Army and Navy and other procurement officers to review some of the orders they have placed, giving precedence to items most urgently needed and postponing, perhaps canceling, some items ordered in the first flush of frenzied buying.

This should result because the services are now to be told by WPB just what quantities of the most critical materials, alloy steels, copper, aluminum, etc., can be allocated to each. The services must in turn look over their orders and inform the WPB just where they want to use their ration.

In effect, the priority will be put on the finished item, not on the material that goes into it. If an order must be given for an urgently needed war implement the order will carry with it an allocation of materials with which to fabricate it.

This clearly does not end the vivid necessity for enlarging supplies of critical materials and the value of the plan will only be proved by experience. But as a step in good management of what in any other country would be regarded as a plethora of materials, it appears to be a step governed by wisdom.

Our Readers Say—

"War-Losing" Drinking

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Word is coming back now from the battle fronts, from camps and bases, from Alaska and from service men, trainees, and civilians. It is not a good word. It is made up of accounts of the most appalling and war-losing drinking wherever our boys are stationed for training or for defense.

The word is not about our boys so much as it is by them, often by those who themselves overindulge. Youth itself is indicting the generation which has made this sickening excess possible, yes, and countenanced.

It is not alone the drinking, but the obscenity and indulgence and excesses that inescapably accompany excessive drinking. To the majority of our boys this atmosphere is repulsive. The emotional impact of training and service are enough without this obligation of facing a barrage against their moral reserves.

Parents who have surrendered their sons to the service of the Nation have not surrendered them to this enemy on the home front.

There is an insidious influence at work, sabotaging our war effort, which spreads the propaganda that it is manly to "go out and get drunk," that it somehow builds up morale, which urges boys to drink, puts it in their way, makes it difficult for them to refuse. This is plain fifth-column activity.

These are strong words but strong words are being used everywhere by those who would point out the weakness in our armor. Strong language is used by men in high authority to tell the American people why "we are losing this war," but not a word about this weak spot, not a peep against the demoralizing use of intoxicants. The high rate of industrial accidents is deplored but not a word against liquor as a big contributing cause.

This silence of higher-ups in national authority on this subject amounts to sanction. That is one reason why the protest of officers in the Army and Navy against conditions near bases goes unheeded. One word from anyone high in the Administration would do wonders in breaking this disintegration of our war effort.

Surely there would be no inconsistency in such a word. True, the present Administration came in on the tide of returning beer but there was also at the time much talk of "temperance." Those sentiments reiterated at this time would be extremely timely in the interest of winning the war.

And unless something is done soon to curb this liquor and beer priority in our national thinking, there is going to be a return of prohibition. It came before through the abuse by wet interests. The dry influences did not accomplish it alone. It was a mighty protest against the practices of liquor profiteers. That is why states like Nevada went dry before the national vote on prohibition. The same undertone of protest is rumbling beneath the surface today. There was much talk twenty years ago about the soldier returning and finding prohibition. He may return this trip and vote for prohibition.

Even one letter like this might play a part in informing the enemy of this weakness in our national war effort. But sadly enough, they already appear to know it and trade upon it. Otherwise Pearl Harbor might have come on Tuesday or any week day rather than on Sunday forenoon.

But if the enemy knows our weakness let them know that our strength is in the democracy that allows us to take out our faults, air them, thresh them out constructively, pray over them and, please God, correct them.

(MRS.) KATE M. ARCHIBALD

Seattle, Wash.

Eyes Toward the East

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My heartiest congratulations on the piece by Joseph C. Harsch: "What Next for Allied Forces and Japan?" The generality of newspapers have so overplayed our minor successes in the Pacific that it has scarcely been possible for the public to realize how costly the Solomons' campaign has been and how gravely we are still threatened there. Yet perhaps only pressure from the public will persuade the authorities to strengthen the hands of our small and valiant forces which so far have saved us from complete disaster.

I have lately been much in the society of Oriental diplomats south of our borders. The burden of their conversation was always: "China awaits the day when the eyes of America may be turned towards the East." May The Christian Science Monitor reports speed that day.

MACKINLEY HELM

Brookline, Mass.

"A Dispatch From the Farm"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read the article on the Editorial Page entitled "Buck-Saws and Christmas Trees." You are right in assuming that these "dispatches" are of interest to readers outside the New England area. If the others in the series prove as interesting as the first, we readers are due to have some very entertaining reading material!

The Christian Science Monitor contains so many fine articles and the best of news. It is truly blessing all mankind.

Tulsa, Okla. (MRS.) LOUISE WORSHAM

To Save Oil

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To save oil and yet keep our family comfortable, we keep a wood fire in the grate in the living room all day and evening. We try to have as many meals cooked in the oven as we can. So far we have only had to use the oil burner for heating water for family use. We are not putting our summer coats away as they are good as house coats when we are sitting around. Of course using the oven so often for cooking keeps the kitchen and dining room comfortable.

(MRS.) MAY H. SMITH

Haddonfield, N. J.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Long Awaited Key?

North . . South . . East . . West

Now That We Have Voted

By Frank L. Perrin

Seldom has greater interest been shown in a mid-term election in the United States than in that of last Tuesday. There was, of course, comparable and perhaps equal popular interest in the elections of 1918, when the voters refused to endorse, in their entirety, the war policies of the Wilson Administration. Action in November of that year gave to the party in power the ominous warning of what might, and what actually did happen two years later, when the Republican Party took the helm and held it for twelve years. Perhaps last Tuesday's approximate results may presage the approaching end of an equally rounded and significant cycle.

Political trends, however, do not always indicate the purpose of scattered majorities to overthrow or overturn an incumbent governing party or faction. The mid-term voters, many regardless of party affiliations or alliances, may, however, have had a quite clearly defined plan to provide an effective check upon what they have come to regard, rightly or wrongly, as unrestrained, haphazard, and carelessly conceived bureaucratic government, coupled with profligate spending. Many, it is apparent, are convinced that what is undertaken and what it is desired to accomplish could be realized without a resort to the methods they condemn.

* * *

Changes effective in the personnel of Congress will not, it is now apparent, greatly affect the present administrative program of procedure. But the hand seen writing on the wall may be an effective reminder of the important fact that the voters in both State and National elections are aware and alert, and that they stand ready, regardless of party commitments, to assert their power and authority when emergency, need, or avoidable failure arouses them to action and decision.

Except for the gratification felt by the successful candidates and their managers and supporters, there is not much to be discovered in a casual analysis of the results of the elections to rejoice or cheer about vociferously. But a closer analysis may reveal to the impartial student something really significant and reassuring in its importance. This is that the opportunity, here in the American Union, to go to the polls and vote according to the dictates of one's conscience and judgment has been preserved and perpetuated. It is important, likewise, that millions of men and women, free from ulterior design or selfish motive, went to the election booths and voted solely to serve notice that they cherish and are determined to safeguard, by use, the sacred right of free suffrage.

This right which we enjoy and delight to exercise without fear of dictatorial wrath or reprehension is now cruelly withheld from millions upon millions of peoples once free and autonomous. There comes to all of us, perhaps, the thought that had these subjugated and enslaved peoples, in the years of their enjoyment of political freedom, properly evaluated and loyally and intelligently defended and protected that right, that their present plight might have been avoided. Perhaps the victims of this unspeakable tragedy were, through the years of their greater freedom, obsessed by the fear that they were not strong enough, or not wise enough, to protect themselves against an evil to which they attributed all the supposed powers of evil. Like the man of old, that which they greatly feared has come upon them.

* * *

Again, though not as affirmatively as might be desired, the people of the American republic have proved to themselves and to the peoples of all the world that democracy is vital and operative, and that by and through its established operative machinery it can be made to respond to and serve those by and for whom its foundations and superstructure were planned and builded. It is, in effect, automatic in its operation and functioning, at least to the extent that it responds, almost impulsively, to the judgment or caprice of the individual voter.

Thus estimated and appraised, the carpless too often resort to its machinery to avenge or to reward. Those thus persuaded or tempted make a weapon or plaything of a priceless and irreplaceable instrument of defense on the one hand, and progress on the other. In those communities, large or small, where prejudice, racial influences, or personal animosity solidify the voting strength, no matter which party or faction of a party is the supposed beneficiary, genuine and effectively operative democracy does not function, and lacks its true expression.

After this present war re-establishes continental and, hopefully, a world peace, the economic, social and cultural needs of the people of the United States, in particular, will be more nearly identical than at any time since the Colonial era. Politically speaking, the lines dividing North from South and East from West will be all but obliterated. There must be a return to that union of purpose and effort which made possible the federation and development of the great political Union which we who are a part of it call America.

Mirror of World Opinion

Why Grant County Rebelled

The last local option election in Kentucky this year will be held December 12 in Grant County.

Why? What was wrong that made 1,800 voters sign the petition for this election?

L. M. Ackman, attorney, said:

"We didn't take well to prohibition back in 1918. And when liquor came back we decided to give it a fair chance. We took the industry at its word the business would be conducted decently.

"And what happened? Anybody could get a license that wanted one. They lined U. S. 25 with joints on both sides the road. They sold beer and bootlegged whisky on Sundays, catered to minors and habitual drunks, and allowed lewd women to hang around.

"Conditions got so bad 75 per cent of the evidence in divorce cases in this county stemmed from roadhouses. Automobile wrecks increased, and fully 65 per cent of them were caused directly or indirectly by beer joints.

"But the straw that broke the camel's back was piled on when they put slot machines in the roadhouses. So we decided to break it up."—ALLAN M. TROUT in *The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky.

The Wide Horizon

A Job for Free Enterprise

By H. Phelps Gates

"It is not that we do not have enough people in this country to do the job. The problem is to have the right numbers of the right people in the right places at the right time."

The other evening when President Roosevelt thus succinctly defined one of the biggest wartime jobs at hand, he stated a problem exactly suited to the resourcefulness of American enterprise. His words were a challenge to that kind of Yankee ingenuity which sold millions of automobiles a year, put electricity, washing machines, ironers, electric refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and radios into lowly homes; by mass advertising technique made low-cost mass production possible, and which today has converted this peacetime mass production technique to a victory-winning war effort.

The Nation's need for "the right numbers of the right people in the right places at the right time" comes at a time when a gargantuan factor in American free enterprise—advertising—is casting about for a job worthy of its stature and strength.

* * *

It is true that since December 7 advertising has converted much of its effort to winning the war by selling bonds, by urging co-operation with Government agencies, by building public morale, by combating false rumors, by introducing new substitute products, and by otherwise aiding in conversion of the peacetime economy.

Familiar to the Nation is the "public relations" advertising of war industries, devoted to such intangibles as "arousing patriotism," "answering criticisms," and "bettering public understanding." Now the President's plea for "the right numbers of the right people" brings into sharp focus a specific and imperative wartime task, and one that free American enterprise and organized advertising are thoroughly qualified to perform.

In peacetime, advertising has mostly been employed to do *selling* jobs. Its application to a *hiring* job has developed rather slowly until the last few weeks. Today, the best advertising experts in the business are going to work on the problem.

An aircraft factory, needing thousands of workers, has called an advertising agency to prepare eye-appealing advertisements with a "woman's angle" to get housewives into riveting and welding.

A streetcar company has adapted a series of public-relations advertisements to an appeal for women conductors, at the same time informing the public of the advantages of this move.

A war industry, in its appeal for more workers, features the smartness and comfort of the slack suits the women workers wear.

By advertising the "vacation thrills" of living in a scenic rural area, a munitions plant has had little trouble securing all the workers it needed from certain thickly populated metropolitan areas where the need for war workers was not acute.

A number of war industries have conducted extensive surveys of population centers to determine where there are surpluses rather than shortages of manpower, with a view to extensive advertising for workers in those areas.

Delightful new housing facilities and "exceptional cuisine" in the company restaurant has been the substance of another recent appeal for men and women workers.

Other personnel departments are directing their appeals to machine workers in non-essential industries, men and women whose experience and dexterity can be adapted quickly to work in war plants.

"Help wanted" advertisements in the classified columns of newspapers, now running into many columns each day, are just beginning to reflect the dramatic selling technique of experienced advertising copy writers, who have been pressed into service for the job at hand.

* * *

Because war industries must not compete with each other for workers, advertising's hiring appeal is largely devoted to tapping new sources of labor by appeals to those millions of men and women who are eager to help the war effort, but who haven't yet been told "the right place" and "the right time." Advertising has multifarious facilities with which to tell them.

The President has issued a big order. But American free enterprise proved during peacetime that it works best when pressed to fill such an order. Given half a chance, it will do the job efficiently and quickly.

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Weekly Magazine Section

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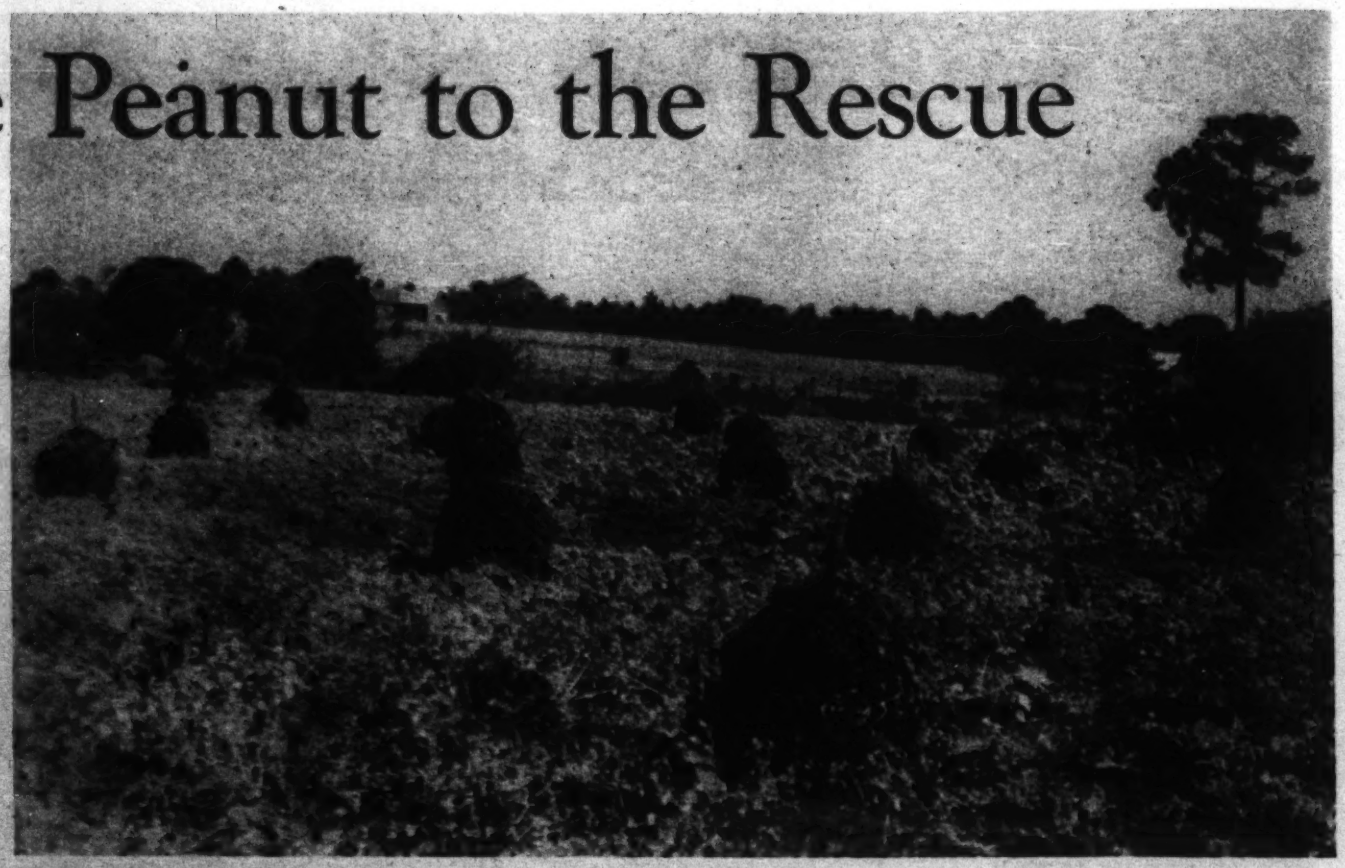
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, NOVEMBER 7, 1942*

The Peanut to the Rescue

By Lester R. Ruth



TYPICAL SMALL PEANUT FARM IN GEORGIA, WITH THE CROP HARVESTED AND STACKED FOR CURING PRELIMINARY

REVERSING THE ACTION of Longfellow's Arabs, an industry has crept into the South which has changed the economic status of hundreds of thousands of white and Negro farmers and is now the chief war enterprise in a large portion of what was once the cotton belt. From Virginia through to Texas the industry's brown, tepee-like stacks may be seen, in small patches and by the hundred and thousand of acres. So quietly has the industry developed that many Southerners will ask what those stacks contain and will be surprised to learn that they are peanuts, a crop which is rivaling cotton in many states and surpasses it both in acreage and in money value in the new agricultural zone, the peanut belt.

Twenty years ago the peanut was a titbit. Today, peanut products are to be found in every grocery store, every restaurant, every department store, every army camp in America, on battleships and submarines. The American war economy possibly will find more uses for the peanut than any other product grown. As a food it could appear on every course of the menu from the soup to nuts. It is used in the manufacture of drugs, cosmetics, shaving cream, soap, paints, explosives. It fattens Southern hogs and cattle; feeds the dairy herds and poultry. Even the peanut shells are used, for fuel, bedding, and plastics.

As early as Oct. 15 of last year, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard had foreseen a coming shortage of the vitally needed oil and had asked for an increase of a million and a half acres each in the production of peanuts and soybeans, the two chief oil-producing crops. But in January a goal of 5,000,000 acres was set for Southern peanut growers, compared with less than 2,000,000 acres planted in 1941.

* * *

Back in 1833, the weevil army devastated the Southeast. Rich and poor suffered alike. All the cotton farmers had were mortgages, debts, and hungry mouths to feed: last year's debts, and the new crop to finance. The Negro sharecropper and wage hand lives through the winter on advances against the prospective crop. The average farmer borrows from the bank to finance the crop. In 1924 he began looking for an auxiliary crop and peanuts proved ideal for the soil and climate of the coastal plains regions.

Peanut acreage grew. Peanut mills and warehouses sprang up. But it was not till the AAA diversion program in 1934 that the peanut came into prominence for the now so vitally needed oil. Previous to that, nuts rejected by the edible trade were crushed and converted into oil and meal as a by-product. Now it is the by-product which is all-important. In 1941, 81,985,000 pounds of peanut oil were used for shortening, 2,209,000 pounds in oleomargarine, 16,102,000 pounds in other edible products, and 597,000 pounds in soap.

Last year, 1,500,000,000 pounds of nuts were threshed. The latest report of the Department of Agriculture estimates this year's crop at 3,000,000,000 pounds. The increase was accomplisned despite a serious shortage of labor and equipment. And peanuts don't just grow. They require both skill and months of hard labor. But it is this extra labor and the more continuous employment throughout the year which is bringing financial relief to the people of the peanut belt.

Farms in the peanut sections range from the one-horse farm to those having thousands of acres. The "two-horse" farm is perhaps the most common. It will have arounde 50 acres under cultivation and will support a family of from four to six. The large landowners usually have a combination. Part of the land is rented to tenant farmers at from $3 to $5 an acre, which includes the house (or shack) and firewood. Part of the farm will be worked by white and Negro sharecroppers. The remainder will be worked by Negro wage hands who live on the farm and are supervised by a white farm manager. These larger farms are a community in themselves with a schoolhouse for the Negro children, which serves as a church on Sundays. It is the community center. Here the Negroes hold frolics and singings after the day's work.

On the farm in the peanut belt the year's work starts in January. It is now almost continuous through to December. Cotton comes first and is usually all planted by the first of April. Then comes peanut planting, which runs from April 1 through to mid-May. The peanut fits in beautifully with cotton. It may be planted on land where cotton was grown the previous year without the use of extra fertilizer. But the farmer must gamble with the weather. Planted too deep, a rainy season will rot the seed; planted too shallow, a dry spring will burn up the seed. Replanting is necessary. Cultivation requires about the same amount of labor as cotton and in normal seasons alternates well with the work in the cotton fields. The inexperienced grower has his trouble. Millions of pounds of nuts were lost this year by the inexperienced growers in cultivating too close to the vines.

The peanut is not a nut but a member of the pea family. Its yellow blossoms droop to the ground and extend spikes into the soil which form into the pods or shells. The crop is "laid by" in June just before the growers are called to the cotton fields to spray against the weevil.

At only one time of the year do the cotton and peanut crops conflict. Both mature in August. When the peanut is ready to dig all other activity on the farm stops, for peanuts won't wait. Ten days to two weeks is the limit of time peanuts can be left in the ground under the most favorable of weather conditions. And it is at this period that the greatest amount of labor is needed. Weather conditions were perfect this year. Excessive rain at harvest time causes the nuts to sprout; a drought is almost as bad. In either event, the vine is liable to come up, leaving the peanut in the ground and the crop is lost.

* * *

After the peanut is dug comes the stacking and shaking. Hand labor is used to shake the dirt from the nuts. The nuts are stacked (or staked) for curing. In Georgia, which produces more than one fourth of the nation's crop, 3,500,000 manpower days were needed to harvest the 1942 crop. Side-delivery rakes, which will do the work of 20 men in shaking, were used wherever possible, for a sufficiency of labor was not available. Rakes are not as efficient as hand labor and are worthless in extremely wet weather.

Once staked, the nuts are safe, except under abnormal weather conditions. The threshing starts in mid-September and continues through the fall. Large growers have their own threshers (or pickers). Commercial threshers handle the crops of the smaller farmers, traveling from farm to farm. Normal charge is $10 a ton. This year the OPM permitted an advance to $12.50.

The threshing resembles the wheat harvests of the Midwest. The hay is baled for feed and the nuts carried to the shelling plants and mills. Here again the spread of labor is greater than in the handling of cotton. Where a cotton gin employs from three to seven men for a period of six weeks, a peanut mill employs from 50 to 200 men, women, and girls. The nuts are graded and shelled and either sold to the edible trade or go into oil stock. The larger shelling plants and crushing mills will average 100 employees the year round. The nuts are graded, shelled, and either sold to the edible trade or crushed for oil. The resultant cake is ground into meal for use as feed or fertilizer.

Of the three principal producing areas the Southeastern belt will produce 1,494,750,000 pounds, according to the latest reports of the Department of Agriculture, with Georgia alone producing 830,250,000 pounds. The Southwestern area has an estimated production of 821,950,000 pounds and the old Virginia-North Carolina district 613,050,000 pounds. It is in the Southeastern belt that the economic change is so pronounced.

* * *

In the past, the sharecroppers and tenant farmers rarely finished a year free from debt. He will this year. Returns from cotton on the average two-horse farm will be around $550, from peanuts around $1,000, and from livestock and AAA benefits around $200. Net returns will run between $700 and $800. It isn't a fortune, but there are other sources of income which have not been developed in the past because the farmers lacked the money to finance them.

Four years ago peanuts were selling for $40 a ton. The following year the Government pegged the price of No. 1 Spanish peanuts at $65 a ton and acreage was restricted. Last year the price went to $95. This year peanuts on quota acreage will bring from $133 to $140 a ton and a cellar of $82 has been placed on the excess oil stock nuts. Cash farm incomes in typical peanut growing counties have trebled in the past four years.

The 1943 acreage of peanuts will not be known till late in the year. The Department of Agriculture advises that production goals will be as large or even larger than those set for 1942. Last year a goal of 5,000,000 acres was set. Secretary Wickard believed then it was almost impossible to make up the losses of oil cut off by the Japanese. "But," he says, "farmers buckled down to the task of trying to make them up. In a single year they doubled the production of peanuts and soybeans. Not only will there be more oil, but there will be more meal for livestock feed. Farmers have more than replaced the lost imports from the Orient."

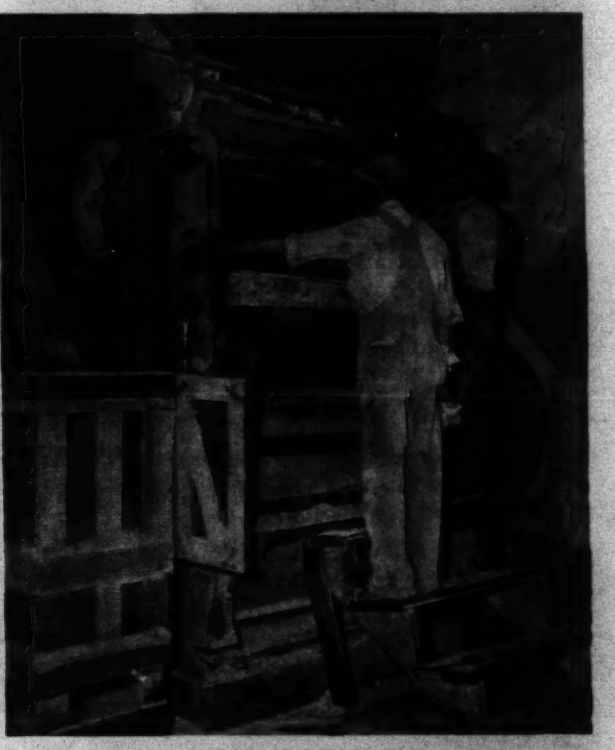
Five million acres of peanuts taxed the skill and strength of Southern farmers. Increased acreage will be even more difficult this coming year. Growers are already figuring how it can be done. Some are pessimistic.

A GEORGIA TENANT FAMILY SHELLING PEANUTS FOR PLANTING

TO THE TRIP TO THE PEANUT MILL TO BE CRUSHED FOR OIL AND FEED IF THEY ARE NOT SOLD FOR THE CIRCUS TRADE OR FOR OTHER EDIBLE USES

SHE PLANTED, CULTIVATED, AND HARVESTED 100 ACRES OF PEANUTS

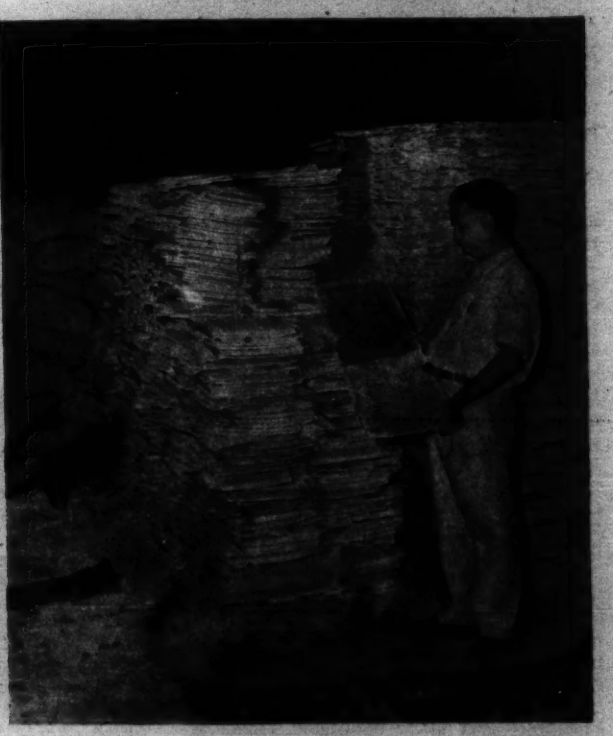
STACKING HARVESTED PEANUT PLANTS NEAR ALBANY, GA.



THIS MACHINE GRINDS THE PEANUTS IN PREPARATION FOR COOKING

RECLEANING MACHINES ARE USED WHERE PEANUTS ARE BIG CROPS

OIL PRESSES IN A LARGE-CAPACITY PEANUT OIL MILL



RESIDUE FROM OIL PRESSING IS USED FOR FEED AND FERTILIZER

Mr. Churchill Also Sings

By Paul Malloy

Associated Press Photo, Brown Brothers

"WINNIE" WAVES HIS HELMET IN FAREWELL TO AIRCRAFT GROUND CREWS IN THE DESERT
He Easily Could Be Imagined as Leading Them in Song. In the Picture Below, Winston Churchill When He Was in the South African Light Horse

No ONE could fairly say that the astonishingly varied activities and talents of Mr. Winston Churchill have not been thoroughly explored in print during the past year or two. For an admiring public, eager to seize upon every last detail of human interest, the floodlights of publicity have been thrown upon portrait after portrait: unruly schoolboy, rebellious Latin scholar, dashing cavalry subaltern, polo player, war correspondent, historian and biographer, aviator, amateur bricklayer, barnstorming lecturer, painter of landscapes, epicure, bon vivant, and gracious host—collector of hats, even.

But for all its exhaustiveness, this gallery of many Churchills contained a notable omission. There is, it seems, yet another Churchill, which it virtually ignored. This is no less than a musical Churchill—it is Churchill, the lover of song, and singer; it is, in very fact, Churchill, the "booming baritone."

A sentence in a short dispatch from London (New York Times, Sept. 10) describing the memorial services held recently in Westminster Abbey for the late Duke of Kent led the writer to reflect upon this less familiar Churchill. "Mr. Churchill's voice," the sentence ran, "could be heard above the others during the singing of both hymns."

A few readers may have been tempted to discount the sentence as a nice touch of reportorial zeal; a cynic might even have suspected it of being pure concoction, the work of an imaginative propagandist with a sense of the dramatic. But they would be quite wrong. Mr. Churchill ever since childhood seems to have reveled in singing of every sort. He sings school songs and hymns with almost equal fervency; he takes delight—at least in the privacy of his family circle—in singing popular songs and the ditties of the English music hall.

It is probably true—and a fact which may account for the general unawareness of his love of song—that until recently there have been few occasions when Mr. Churchill has done much singing in public. Yet the evidences of a rich musical life are unmistakable. Much of that evidence is in Mr. Churchill's own words. All told, it adds a good deal to our understanding of his extraordinary qualities as a leader.

History has yet to record that little Winston quickly learned to sing his own lullabies in the nursery. But at seven years of age, a homesick and rebellious pupil at St. James's School, Ascot, we find him, according to Philip Guedalla, his latest biographer, breaking the monotony of corporal punishment and Latin grammar "by singing slightly unusual songs on a table in the matron's room."

At 12, Churchill entered Harrow, where he spent four more years of melancholy struggle with the classics. When it was all over, Churchill expressed his relief: "I am all for the Public Schools, but I do not want to go there again." Yet there had been at least one bright feature. "I enjoyed the Harrow songs," he wrote long afterwards in his autobiography. "They have an incomparable book of school songs. At intervals we used to gather in the Speech Room or even in our own Houses, and sing these splendid and famous choruses. I believe these songs are the greatest treasure that Harrow possesses." And then he cannot resist adding, at the expense of Harrow's ancient rival: "There is certainly nothing like them at Eton. There they have got only one song and that about Rowing, which though good exercise is poor sport and poorer poetry."

Apparently Mr. Churchill never forgets the words of a song he likes well. He is said not to have missed an English musical comedy in years and he knows by heart the words of almost every hit tune. Miss Phyllis Moir, once his private secretary, has written of her amazement at his "encyclopedic memory" for old songs, which within the family circle "he loved to sing in his booming baritone, accompanied by Diana's shrill falsetto." She recalls one impressive demonstration: "I reminded him once that on a certain night during the General Strike I had sat directly behind him and Mrs. Churchill in the stalls of a London theater. 'I remember,' he said excitedly, 'I remember perfectly. It was the American play, "Lady Be Good," with the Astaires. An excellent show.' And he gaily broke into one of its hit songs and followed it up with others."

Miss Moir tells of frequently interrupting his daughter Diana putting on a dancing and singing act for Mr. Churchill or Mr. Churchill singing songs for Diana. Mr. Churchill's second daughter, Sarah, during a brief stage career in one of Charles Cochran's revues, promptly fell in love with Vic Oliver, a comedian in the cast, followed him to America and married him. Although her parents were reported to be in stern opposition to the match, her father's sympathies must surely have been kindled.

It is appropriate that Churchill himself should have been the subject of a popular tune. It swept England shortly after his return from a spectacular whirl as war correspondent. He was campaigning for a seat in Commons and addressing the constituents of Oldham. The mill girls in the audience greeted him with the ditty:

> You've heard of Winston Churchill,
> This is all I need to say—
> He's the latest and the greatest
> Correspondent of the day.

Mr. Churchill rejoices in the evocative power of old songs. Indeed, he has promised himself that some day he's going to have collected on phonograph records all the songs in any way connected with the eventful moments of his life. "I will sit in a chair," he remarks with obvious anticipation, "while pictures and faces, moods and sensations long vanished return; and pale but true there gleams the light of other days." It will surely be a full evening of music, for he declares he has tunes in his head "for every war I have been to, and indeed for every critical or exciting phase of my life."

As to the songs he'll choose from his early army days he has given some suggestion in describing a visit he paid an officer friend at Rawalpindi, while on his way to join the British forces putting down a revolt on the Indian frontier. "After dinner," he writes, "we repaired to the Sergeants' Mess, where a spirited sing-song was in progress. . . . I remember well the songs the soldiers sang on this occasion. There was a song called 'The New Photographee,' about some shocking invention which had just been made enabling photographs to be taken through a screen or other opaque obstruction. This was the first I had heard of it. It appeared that there might soon be an end to all privacy. In the words of the song:

> The/in/side/of/ev/er/y/thing/you/see,/
> A/ter/ri/ble/thing,/an/'or/ri/ble/
> thing,/is/the/new/pho/tog/ra/phee./

Of course we treated it all as a joke, but afterwards I read in the newspaper that they might some day even be able to see the very bones in your body. Then there was the song, the chorus of which ran:

> And England asks the question
> When danger's nigh,
> "Will the sons of India do or die?"

and naturally a reassuring answer was forthcoming." Of course it is as yet by no means certain that Mr. Churchill will wish to include that last piece in his record collection.

As to what melodies more recent and momentous events may evoke for Mr. Churchill, one can merely speculate. Conceivably one disc will include "There'll Always Be an England." A place may even be found for "The White Cliffs of Dover."

But there will be soberer music than those songs. There will certainly be the more somber strains and the loftier melodies of religious music, of the selections from the English hymnology which were sung on shipboard during the dramatic Atlantic Charter meeting with President Roosevelt, and which Mr. Churchill has described in a way that leaves little doubt concerning his feeling for that kind of song.

"We had a service on Sunday in our Atlantic bay. The President came on the quarter deck of the Prince of Wales, where there were mingled together many hundreds of American and British sailors and marines. The sun shone bright and warm while we sang old hymns which are our common inheritance and which we learned as children in our homes. We sang a hymn founded on a psalm which John Hampden's soldiers sang when they bore his body to the grave and in which the brief, precarious span of human life is contrasted with one to whom a thousand ages are but as yesterday when it is past and as a watch in the night.

"We sang the sailors' hymn, 'For Those,' and there are very many, 'in peril on the sea.' We sang 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' and, indeed, I felt this was no vain presumption but that we had a right to feel we were serving a cause for sake of which the trumpet has sounded from on high."

Mr. Churchill's great qualities of leadership are frequently laid to his possession of the common touch, his own true humanity, his unerring sense of the path to the deepest and most abiding of human emotions. One is reminded of Fletcher's famous aphorism: "Give me the making of the songs of a nation and I care not who makes the laws." Mr. Churchill has had little to do with the making of England's songs. He has been content to sing them, to help keep them alive. But that role, combined with the role of lawmaker and statesman, would seem to be an unbeatable combination.

Surely Mr. Churchill's love of song, the catholicity and warm humanity of his musical tastes, do much to explain his surpassing power to fortify and uplift, in a time of crisis, the hearts and spirits of the English people, indeed of all English-speaking peoples.

Norway Rises

By Warren Irvin

RECENT EVENTS in Norway have had widespread repercussions in all the Scandinavian countries. Indignation at brutal Nazi methods is reflected, not alone in reports of Quisling's threatened resignation and his appeal for Hitler's personal intervention; but in the stiffening of Danish resistance, and in the unaccustomed candor of the Swedish radio and press.

In Copenhagen, where, it is rumored, annexation to Germany may be decreed at any moment, in retaliation for Danish refusal to collaborate in the New Europe, Prime Minister Buhl is said to have warned Parliament: "Our task is to preserve our freedom."

In Stockholm, where exorbitant demands upon Sweden's meager food supplies already are causing tension, Norwegian flags have been flown at half-mast and the Government-owned radio has declared: "This is a warning to guard our own right of self-determination and independence."

In Norway, itself, recent mass executions and mass arrests have intensified the growing unrest; and the sheer brutality of the repressive measures to which the Nazi authorities have resorted attests their fears of open revolt. For sabotage, in Norway, has been almost a daily occurrence; though never before on a scale like this.

An explosion in a power station at Tannrem, in Aaseen Fjord, shut off the whole of the electric supply from the important German naval base at Trondheim; another explosion in the Fosdalen Iron Mines at Malm, operated by the Hermann Goering Werke, wrecked the mines; a factory, in Trondheim, where fish filets were being prepared for shipment to Germany, was badly damaged. And, at the same time, a plot was unearthed to sabotage the Trondheim-Mosjoen Railway.

Outraged by this unprecedented series of acts, Reichskommissar Josef Terboven, the former Gauleiter of Essen, and Gestapo Chief Wilhelm Rediess flew to Trondheim. There, in the market place, Terboven decreed a "state of emergency" in the whole of the Province of North Troendelag and parts of South Troendelag and Nordland.

Meetings, whether public or private, were prohibited; theaters and cinemas were closed; restaurants were ordered to shut their doors at 7 p. m.; and a curfew was imposed between the hours of 8 p. m. and 5 a. m. Of particular significence is the fact that Terboven's proclamation threatened drastic punishment for every attempt to sabotage the "food supply system" in Norway. It indicates Germany's growing dependence upon these supplies.

The proclamation having been read, Terboven announced: "We Germans, when we find it necessary to take action, don't follow democratic procedure, which collars the small criminals and lets the big ones go."

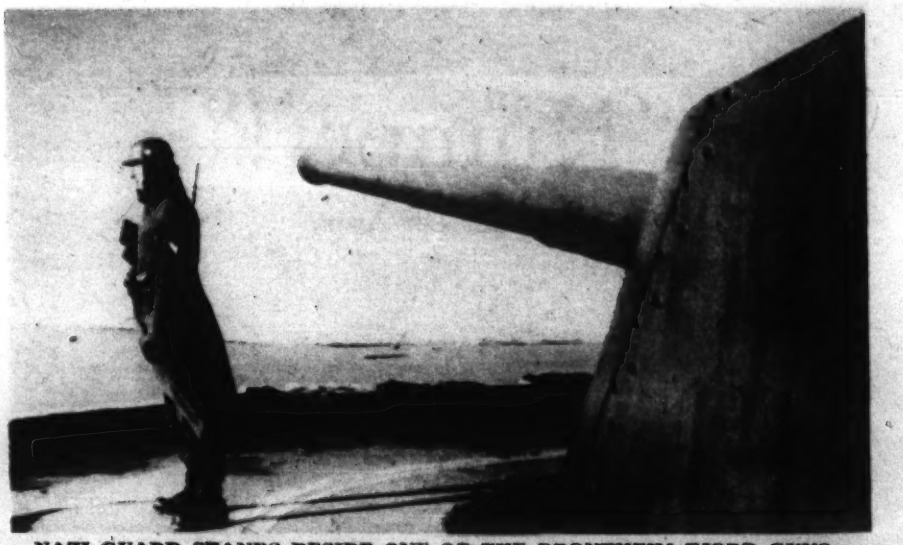
Cryptic as was this announcement, its meaning, if lost to his hearers at the time, was made plain the following morning. For, within 12 hours afterwards, 10 prominent citizens of Trondheim were dragged from their homes and shot. There was, apparently, no evidence connecting them with acts of violence. They were not given trials. They were merely selected at random from the "blacklist" of loyal Norwegians, kept by Quisling's local chief of police.

Two of these innocent victims were attorneys; two were businessmen. The others comprised a newspaper editor, a bank director, a theater manager, a contractor, an engineer, and a former army captain.

The following day, in the same summary fashion, 15 more innocent Norwegians faced Terboven's firing squads; and nine others, on the day after that. Thus were added 43 names to the list of Norwegian martyrs who have perished in this fashion since the occupation began. The total at this writing is 144. But those are only known dead. Unofficial reports tell of further executions; of the shooting of the Mayor of Trondheim and several of the city councilmen; of the wiping out of most of the male population of Majavatn, where a German soldier had been assassinated.

The mass arrests were largely of trade unionists and their leaders. In the Trondheim area, alone, more than 700 were rounded up and lodged in Nazi concentration camps. The excuse given was complicity in aiding Russian prisoners to escape. Thousands of Russian prisoners are being used on construction projects in this region. But the real reason probably was the refusal of the trade unionists to co-operate with Quisling in his recent unsuccessful efforts to found a new Parliament, or Riksting.

The Riksting Quisling planned to organize was to be comprised of representatives of labor and professional groups, as well as of employers. A three-day celebration in Oslo, beginning last Sept. 25, was to have marked its organization. But even before the date set for the start of the celebration, it had become apparent that Quisling's plan was a failure. Most of the employers declined to co-operate. So did the whole of the Trade Union Movement. The 350,000 members of the National Labor Federation resigned, almost to a man, rather than permit themselves to be represented by hand-picked Quislingites.



NAZI GUARD STANDS BESIDE ONE OF THE DRONTHEIM FJORD GUNS

It was the Royal Air Force that added the finishing touches to this fiasco. On the afternoon of Sept. 25, while Quisling was addressing the delegates to his convention, four British mosquito bombers, flying low up Oslo Fjord, arrived unobserved over the city. As bombs exploded upon near-by buildings, Quisling's delegates stampeded to the shelters. But loyal Norwegians, who, in silent protest to the Quisling project, had shut themselves in their homes, flocked out into the streets or onto house tops, waving at the British fliers and singing patriotic songs. They were overjoyed when they discovered that the buildings bombed had included an apartment house, occupied by Quislingites; and a club for German higher officers, in which 26 out of 35 occupants had been killed.

A parade of Quisling's "hird" men, or SS troopers, had been scheduled for the following day. But, at the appointed hour, the air-raid sirens shrieked an alarm, and the parade had to be canceled. That night, toward 10 o'clock, while the Quislingites were attending a gala performance in the National Theater, the sirens sounded again. Men and women, in formal evening attire, scrambled down into the dank tunnel that served as an air-raid shelter, and, until 2 a. m., sat huddled together there. Thus ended, ingloriously, Quisling's efforts to found a new Riksting.

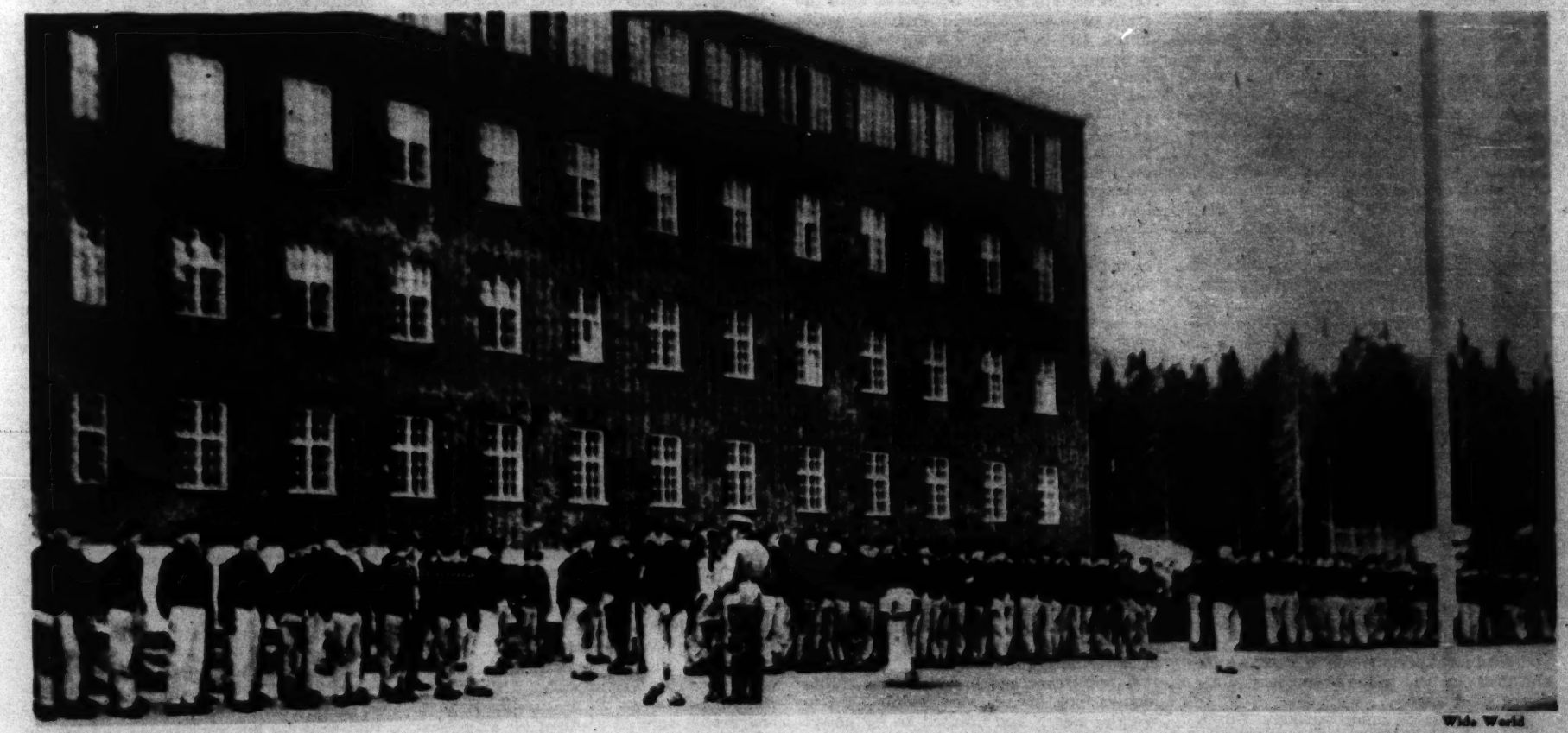
It wasn't Quisling's failure that galled the Germans, however. It was the British raid; it was the fact that, despite their boasts of German air power, the RAF had arrived, undetected, over Oslo. It was, also, the humiliation they suffered at the sight of thousands of loyal Norwegians parading Oslo's streets, waving delightedly at the raiders.

Wounded Nazi vanity demanded "retribution." One hundred well-to-do Oslo citizens were informed that they would be required to pay for the damage done; and several hundreds more were rounded up and pressed into labor gangs to clear away the wreckage. Among these was Hans Moeller Gasmann, a 70-year-old former pastor, renowned throughout Norway for his work in connection with the Boy Scout movement. And the events of these two days probably had much to do with the "retributive" measures taken in the Trondheim area.

To most Norwegians, Quisling's appeal to Hitler is of little importance. For Quisling never has been a leader in Norway. His short-lived career in politics ended in the early 1930's after 18 months as a Cabinet Minister. From the day of the occupation he has failed in every attempt to muster a following. His part in the fifth column in Norway has been exaggerated. The fifth column in Norway, as in most other countries, was comprised not of native Norwegians, but of Germans long resident there, or Germans who had embraced Norwegian citizenship.

When the Nazis occupied Norway, I was one of three American correspondents in Norway. The others were: Edmund Stevens of The Christian Science Monitor and Leland Stowe of the Chicago Daily News. From a balcony of the Grand Hotel,

(Continued on page 15)

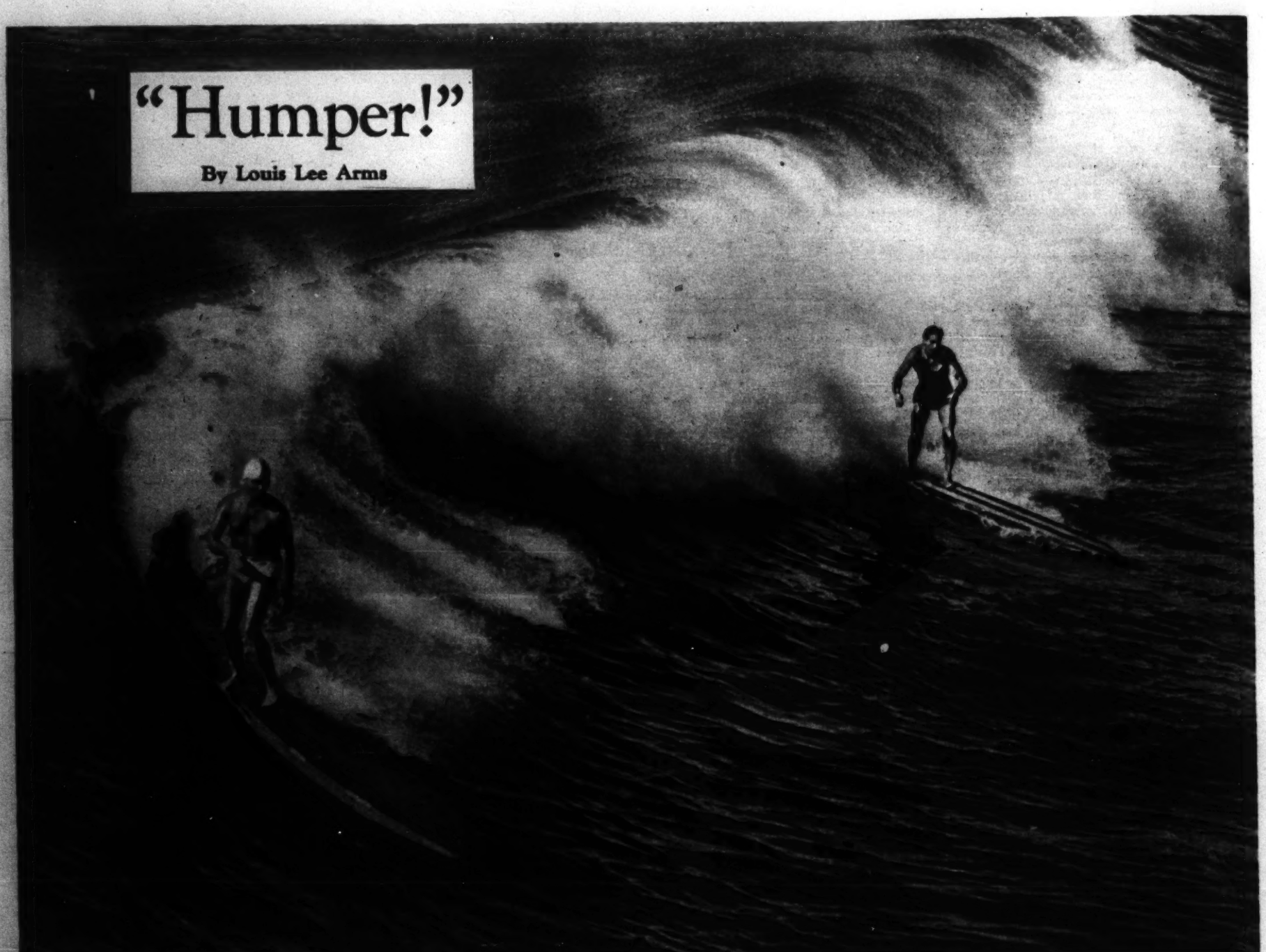


Wide World

LINE-UP OF NORWEGIAN PRISONERS AT THE GRINI CONCENTRATION CAMP, NEAR OSLO, WHERE THE INVADERS CONFINE CITIZENS WHO DO NOT "COLLABORATE"

"Humper!"

By Louis Lee Arms



SURF-RIDING EXPERTS JIM BALLEY (LEFT) and CLIFF TUCKER OF HERMOSA BEACH, CALIF. Wide World

BODY-SURFING and paddle-boarding are two of the most popular forms of ocean sport along the coast of Southern California. Each requires skill and daring. Each depends upon the larruping whip in a fast-breaking wave, which may be from five to 30 feet in height, for success.

Picture an incoming wave or ground swell as a giant football player rushing down the field. Out of nowhere a squat, roly-poly player, which is the backwash from the shore, dives at the giant's ankles. The giant trembles, reels, surges upward, then topples to the ground with a mighty crash, sliding along on his face.

If you were out for a little body-surfing and were riding the giant instead of a ground swell, the trick would be to slide off the top of the giant's head at the precise instant he tripped and sprawled to the ground. The combined speed of objects traveling in opposite directions, plus the height of the giant, imparts a terrific whip to the collision.

It is the ability to pick up speed in that whip and use it to fling the body forward that marks the expert body-surfer.

* * *

If the breaker is comparatively small, strongly recommended for beginners, you will have the feeling of coming down a short flight of stairs on your chest. When you reach the foot of the stairs the broken ground swell will bowl you along toward the shore.

How far you will ride depends upon your ability and buoyancy as a body-surfer. If you do not want to subject your surfing to criticism you will hold your arms at your sides, not in front of you, and good form permits you to crook a knee and trail one foot in the breeze as you are swept shoreward.

That applies to small breakers. But if you are in the Big League of surf riders, you won't be looking for small ones. You'll be looking for tall ones. If you are really expert, the taller they are, the better. I have seen some of the more daring of body-surfers come shooting out of breakers that oceanographers reported to the Associated Press as 30 feet high.

A 30-foot wave with its tons of water progressing at a breaking speed, with the whip of some 30 miles an hour, would knock the foundation from beneath an average city hall. It can make a two-story frame house set back 200 feet from the mean high tide line tremble.

To be able to ride a 30-footer at all puts one in the postgraduate class of body-surfers. On such rollers as these the expert does not always coast down the breaker on his chest neatly to reach "the foot of the stairs." Instead, the power and drive in the crashing wave often catapults him out of the water completely in the equivalent of a swan dive from a 30-foot elevation.

It is important to the body-surfer that he be shot from the whip cleanly, with body perfectly balanced, that the roller, its back broken in one mighty crash, will pick him up again and propel him shoreward. If he bungles his try and the tons of water break over him, the body-surfer may get a drubbing along the floor of the ocean.

There was a freak sea running the other day. Anyone interested had an unusual chance to glimpse the repertory of surf stunting. Hermosa Beach, which is on Santa Monica Bay, was the scene.

California youth leads the world as salt-water stunters, even though some of the technique was originally borrowed from the Hawaiians, borrowed and improved upon in Santa Monica Bay, the nonpareil of suffering grounds.

A few years ago a youth from Santa Monica took his plywood paddleboard to Waikiki Beach and finished so far ahead in a race with the little brown brothers of the islands that a Hawaiian contingent, led by the picturesque Duke Kohanamuko, sent emissaries to Santa Monica Bay to study up on American technique and paddleboard construction.

The freak sea I have alluded to happened on a hot Saturday, a burning hot and unusual one. The only time the heat becomes uncomfortable along Santa Monica Bay is when there is an off-shore breeze. An off-shore breeze means that an eastern wind crossing the desert is sweeping through the canyons and passes of the Sierra Madras and in midsummer and early autumn these zephyrs bring with them dry heat from the Imperial and Mojave deserts.

I had taken an early swim and was upstairs in our beach home watching a group of a dozen or more paddleboard beginners, ranging from 15 to 17 years of age, among whom was our son. They had been sitting on their paddleboards 100 yards out at sea awaiting, with diminishing patience, a roller with which they could do business.

* * *

Paddleboarding, especially among beginners, requires caution and discrimination. You get outside the surf line and wait for the kind of wave you think suited to your talent. You then kneel on your board, paddling furiously with the hands to match the speed of the approaching wave, and, having caught it, ride in the "funnel" and, coming rapidly to your feet, try to stay upright on the board as it shoots diagonally along the roller's "funnel" or straight at the shore.

This morning the beginning paddleboarders might as well have been lined up with their brightly painted boards in the middle of a millpond.

Then the unusual happened. Far out in the bay there was suddenly a slight, undulating hump on the mirror-like surface. At first it seemed it might be an optical illusion, of which there can be many when surveying distances at sea. But the unaccountable hump came swinging along the shining floor of the bay and through an open window I heard the usual cry of the young paddleboarders, "Humper!"

This ground swell, sailing head-on into the off-shore breeze, was not a tall one. But it marched toward the shore with authority. Looking beyond it, I saw other ground swells following the leader, and each one that hove into view was taller than the one that preceded it.

Some seismic disturbance or storm far out at sea had set these rollers in motion. Not one of them carried the tell-tale white cap or spindrift of a great wave that is being prodded by a pursuing breeze. They were just moving, colorless walls of water.

* * *

The young paddleboarders put in one of the busiest and most exciting quarter hours in their ocean experience. The first rollers were greeted with welcoming whoops. The paddleboard used by a youngster is ordinarily 12 to 14 feet in length, manufactured of plywood with air chambers, and has a sharp stern some four or five inches deep. The snout is comparatively broad, shark-like, and receding.

The paddleboard is 18 to 22 inches across at its widest point, back of center, and it is on this smooth, precarious footing that the beginner attempts to keep his delicate balance while he is shooting toward the shore in the "funnel" of a roller that will "slap him down" if it breaks over him or he loses his balance. Not only does a slight miscalculation result in an upset but the roller shoots the runaway board high into the air, from which point the board dives back at the water.

But not until he is an expert body-surfer does the average Santa Monica Bay youth graduate to the paddleboard. By that time he has usually learned all the answers when it comes to the tricks and idiosyncrasies of crashing rollers. He is

(Continued on page 13)

How Canada Built Its War Machine

By M. R. Godine

Here follows the seventh of the Harvard University Radio Board Talks in its second series entitled "The Fight for a Free World," as prepared for international broadcast Oct. 30, at 7:30 p. m., Eastern War Time, and for rebroadcast Nov. 1 and 4, through Radio Station WRUL, Boston, of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This series marks a new service by Harvard University in the presentation of its educational facilities to the citizenry of the entire world. This new series of talks follows the Board's first series of 16 weekly talks on the same general subject: "The Fight for a Free World."

THE TERM "United Nations" as a name for those peoples who together have resolved to carry on the struggle against the forces of tyranny has particular significance. This very name—"United Nations"—makes any endeavor to isolate, measure, or evaluate the contribution of one nation to the struggle seem inappropriate. It is the sum total of our common effort in which we are interested. Nationalities, as such, concern us only incidentally.

The contribution of any one nation derives all its significance from the fact that it is but part of the larger, more important task; for the meaning of the struggle transcends its particular relevance to the nations considered separately. It is a struggle of humanity, in which we fight not only as Canadians, Americans, Englishmen, Russians, Chinese, but as liberty-loving individuals wherever we may live. Therefore I shall discuss the contribution of Canada as an integral part of the total war effort of the nations united against Fascist tyranny.

The training of manpower in Canada (I deliberately do not say Canadian manpower exclusively) furnishes a notable illustration of the essential unity of purpose in the war effort of the United Nations. Airmen from all of them form part of the vast air training scheme located in the Dominion. The achievements of the many graduates of the program are already celebrated. Captain Balfour, British Parliamentary Undersecretary for Air, paid tribute to the immeasurable importance of the scheme when he declared that the devastating 1,000-plane raids on industrial Germany would have been impossible without the services of those men who received their training in this great co-operative project. Canadian graduates have fought on every front where air power has been an important military operation. General MacNaughton's most recent statement revealed that well over 500,000 Canadians are now on active service. Those overseas have been convoyed without the loss of a single man. Sixty per cent of the eligible population, men and women, are now engaged in war industry or form part of the armed forces.

The contribution of the Dominion of Canada to the United Nations in the form of food and materials of war provides an unparalleled story of a rapid industrial development under wartime pressure. We have all heard of the vast natural resources of the Dominion. But idle resources are not of much importance at this stage of the struggle. The most efficient and comprehensive development of the natural and human resources of the Dominion is the crying need of the moment.

The current wheat crop of over 410,000,000 bushels, when compared with the 1941 crop of 299,000,000 bushels, reveals the extent to which the agricultural resources of the Dominion have been developed. Only a small fraction is consumed in Canada. Large quantities of wheat have already been sent to Russia and arrangements are being made for an increased volume of shipments in the near future.

In addition, Canada provides other raw materials without which the productive efforts of the United Nations, particularly Great Britain and the United States, would be critically impaired. Almost 100 per cent of the nickel used in the United States is imported from Canada, 60 per cent of the aluminum, and vast quantities of copper, zinc, asbestos, lead, and mercury.

In the provision of manufactured materials of war, Canada has been engaged in the production of explosives of numerous kinds. Eighteen types of shells are manufactured on a mass production scale. Tank output is over 300 per month, the entire output of Valentine tanks being shipped to Russia. Thousands of Bren guns have been produced and shipped. One merchant vessel of 10,000 tons is completed every three days. Four-motored Lancaster bombers will soon be produced in quantity.

But the really important and indeed amazing feature about the production of materials of war in Canada is seen in the rapid industrial development of an economy which had utterly lacked many critically necessary tools. The United States was primarily concerned with the conversion of a vast industrial machine from the production of civilian goods to the manufacture of those required for the purpose of waging war. Canada was confronted with the necessity, not of converting an industrial system, but mainly of creating one. She called upon her craftsmen, as one writer put it, and in three months instead of three years they made guns and tanks which they had previously never seen. It was a struggle, and a victory, of enthusiasm and determination against inexperience.

No discussion of Canada's war effort would be complete without mention of the far-reaching innovations in war finance introduced by the present government. The most vigorous conduct of the war effort on the home front has resulted in a public direction and control of economic and everyday life to a degree unparalleled in Canada's history. The problems facing the Dominion are, of course, those prevalent everywhere. The need for industrial and military manpower exceeds the available supply. Measures have been designed accordingly to restrict nonessential economic activity, to make the fullest utilization of the available labor force and to improve wherever possible the efficiency of those now engaged in war work.

Measures deemed necessary to insure financial stability have likewise been introduced. A recent Gallup poll revealed that 67 per cent of those interviewed expressed their approval of a public policy which would pay three fourths of the war's annual cost out of current income, principally by taxation and the sale of war bonds. In other words, the necessity of accepting a low standard of living as a small part of the price to pay for victory has been recognized by the Canadian people, and the government has taken measures in the form of wage and price controls, various taxes, and bond sales, to realize this policy.

What of the part French Canada is playing in the present struggle? Let us not forget, in the first place, that large numbers of French Canadians are in the armed forces. Their conduct and courage have been unsurpassed. In the recent raid on Dieppe, French-Canadian regiments distinguished themselves in the engagement, and the memory of their heroism will live forever in the history of the present war. If we are thinking of the recent national plebiscite on the disposition of Canadian manpower, we must remember, in the second place, some fundamental characteristics of French Canada and its population. When these are understood in relation to United Nations policy as a whole, we find in the attitude of the Dominion towards its French citizens a great example of democratic practice.

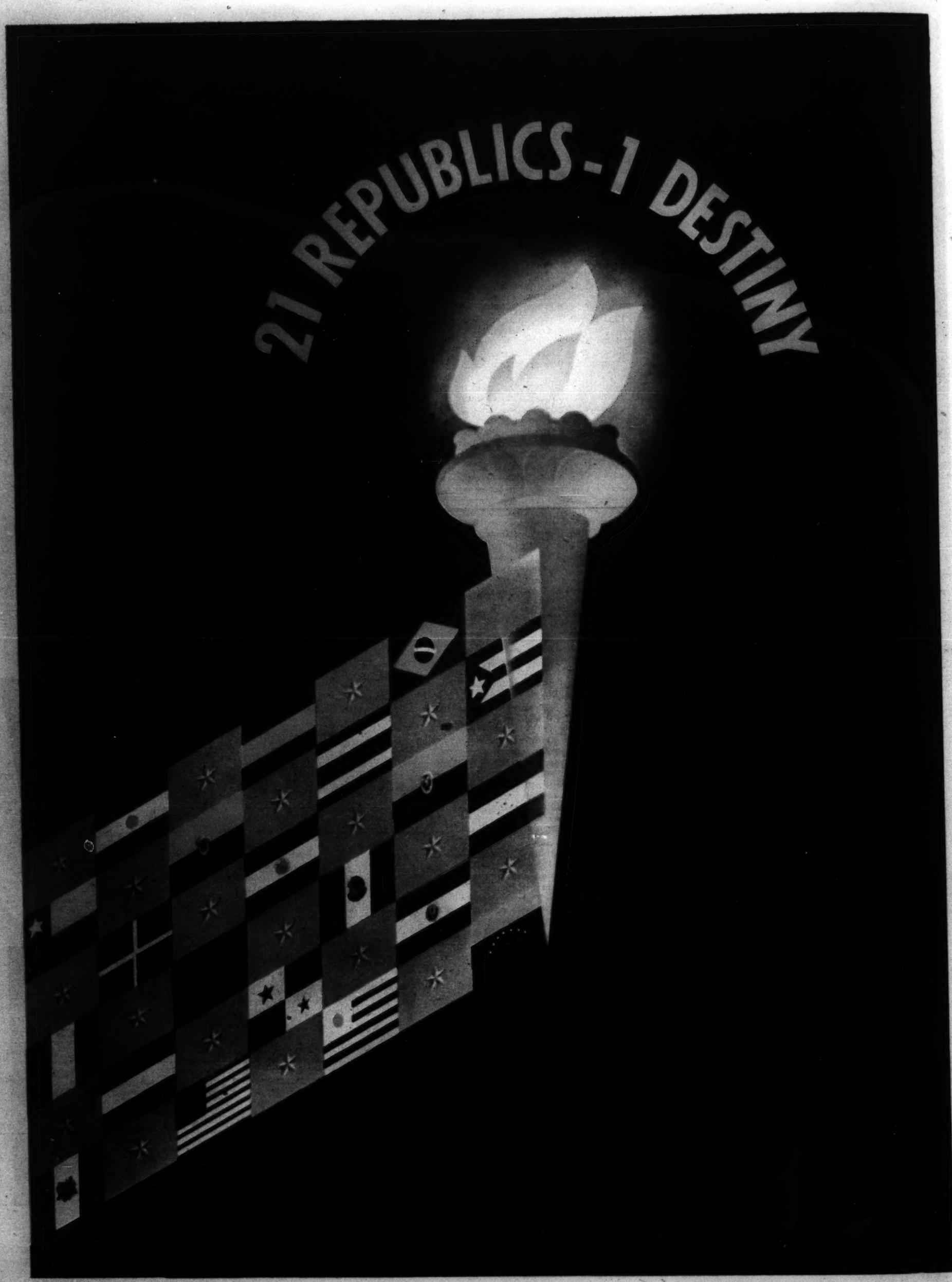
French Canada represents more than one third of the Dominion's total population. The French Canadians possess a

(Continued on page 15)

Wide World

ALL CANADA IS ORGANIZED TO SUPPORT THE WAR

Lance Corporal Phyllis Smith (Top) of the Canadian Women's Army Corps. Below Is a View of Mass Tank Production in a Montreal Shop, a Workman Inspecting 75mm Shell Blanks in an Ontario Factory, and Lance Corporal Hilda Butterfield on Motor Maintenance Detail


21 REPUBLICS - 1 DESTINY

Flaming Banners of the New World

ON THESE PAGES, and on the cover, appear selections from the United Hemisphere Poster Competition held by the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, and shown in an exhibition opening there on Oct. 21. In all, 473 artists in Latin-American countries sent entries to the competition, in addition to 382 posters submitted by artists in the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico.

From these 855 posters, 34 prize winners were chosen by a jury composed of Don Francisco, Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Fred Cooper, Artists' Guild; John Falter, the Society of Illustrators; William A. Irwin, Art Directors Club; René d'Harnoncourt, General Manager, Indian Arts and Crafts Board; and Alfred H. Barr, Jr., Monroe Wheeler, and Capt. Eliot F. Noyes, of the Museum of Modern Art.

Additional posters were selected by the jury to be shown in the exhibition with the prize winners. They will be sent on a tour throughout the Western Hemisphere after the New York showing ends on Jan. 3.

A complete catalog of the exhibition, illustrated with reproductions of the winning posters, is being published, with text in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.

It was required that each poster must use one of the following slogans in any of the three languages, English, Spanish, or Portuguese:

HANDS OFF THE AMERICAS.
21 REPUBLICS—1 DESTINY.
UNITE AGAINST AGGRESSION.
FIGHT FOR A FREE AMERICA.

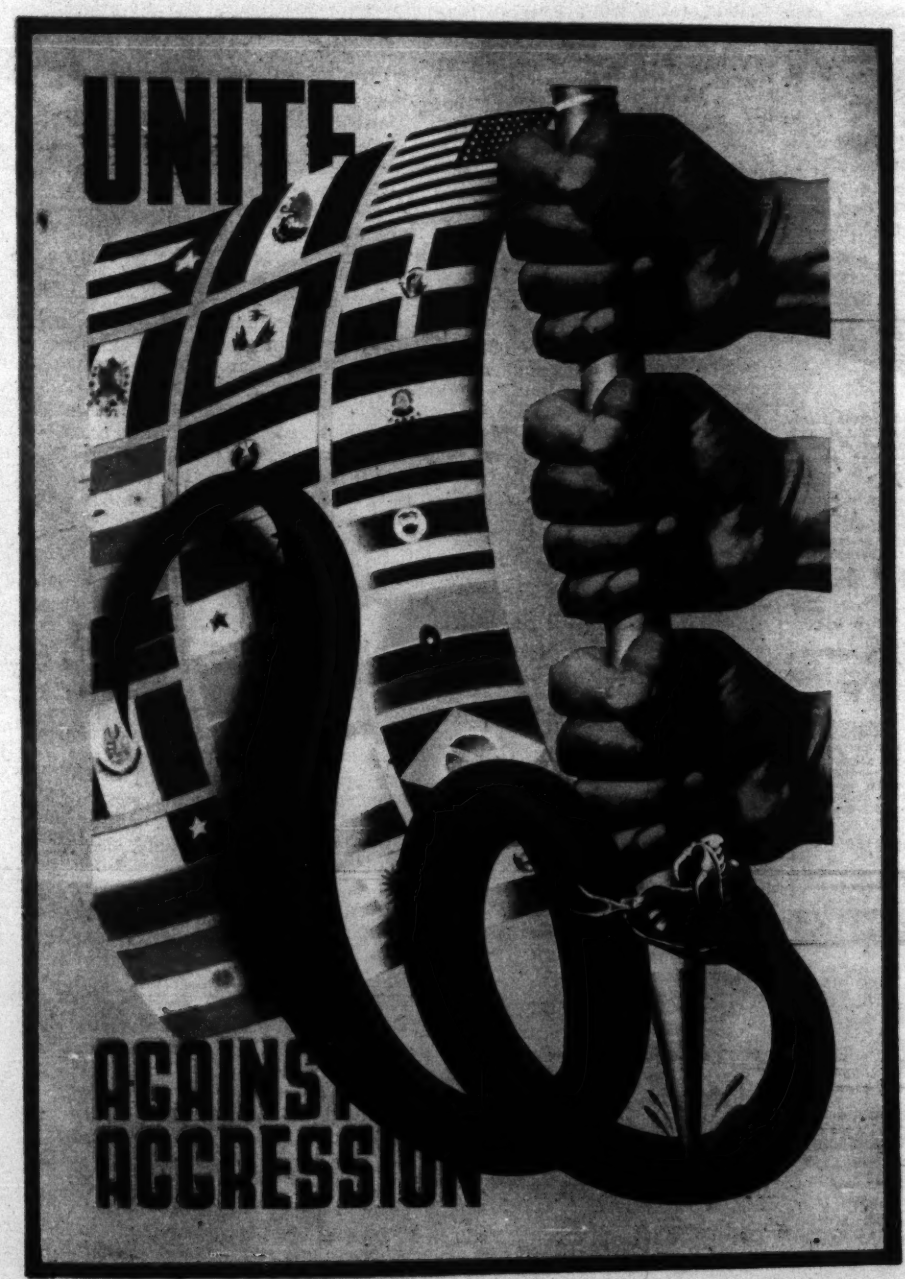
Spread upon the museum walls, the walls comprise a visual cry of freedom. The competition brought together talents little known except in the artists' own circles, and for force and boldness of effect is altogether splendid. The singleness of purpose has given the artists' work an intensity of impact that makes the exhibition unique.

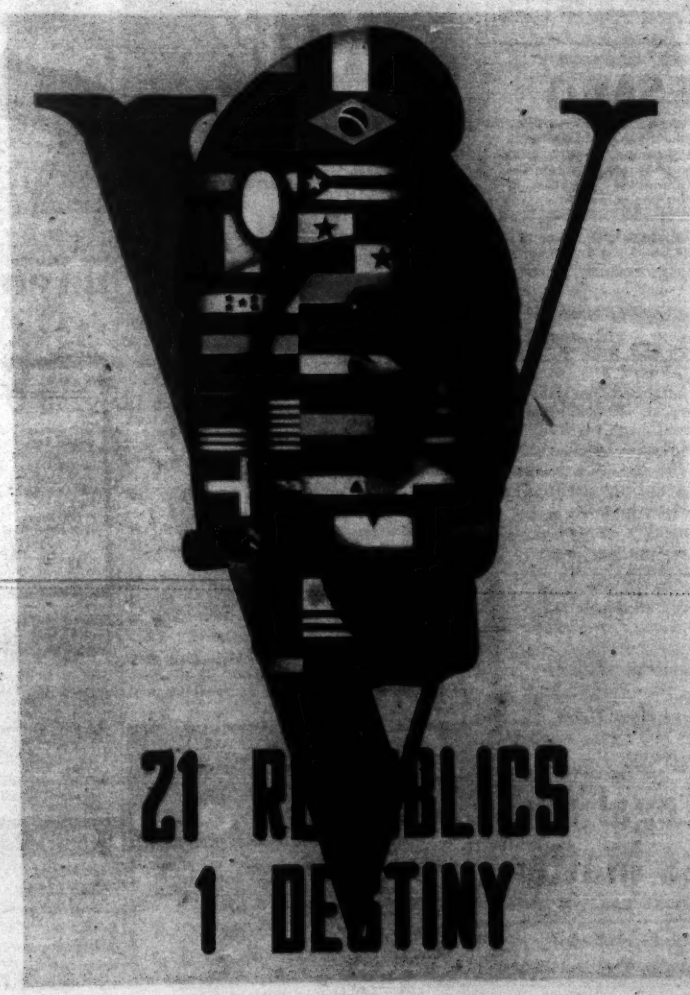
Throughout the exhibition there is evidence of the effect of the inspiration of a stirring theme, joined with mastery of the poster as a medium. A spokesman for the jury said that the quality of the posters was so high that they found it distressing that there were only 34 prizes to be divided among the 855 entries.

The poster reproduced on the cover of this issue of the Magazine Section, by Ovidio Rodas Corzo, Guatemala, was awarded fourth prize in the Latin-American group. In translation the slogan reads: "United America is the Peace of the World."

On these two pages the poster at the left, by Antonio Petrucelli, Mt. Tabor, N. J., was awarded fourth prize, $25, in the United States and Canadian group. The poster below, by José Renau, Mexico, D. F., received first prize, $500, in the Latin-American group. The slogan of the poster at the right, by José Roberto Gayoso, Buenos Aires, translates into English as "Unite Against Aggression." It received second prize, $250, in the Latin-American group. The poster at the lower right is by Benjamin de Araujo Cavalho, Rio de Janeiro. It was awarded third prize, $50, in the Latin-American group.

Color Photos by E. C. Sherburne
Courtesy the Museum of Modern Art





Among the New Books

The Greek Fight Against the Axis

Greece Against the Axis, by Stanley Casson. London: Hamish Hamilton. 8s. 6d.

MR. CASSON served on the British Military Mission to the Greek army and was in Greece, in an official capacity, from Nov. 22, 1940, until the end of April, 1942, when he was evacuated to Cairo. His account of events in Greece are, therefore, at first hand.

Mr. Casson had been a student at the British Archaeological School at Athens and knew the language, the people, and the country well. He was in Greece during the two Balkan Wars of 1912-13, and was for three years in Salonika during the last war.

The author is right in stating that the sinking of the cruiser Hélle, off Tenos, during the festival, when thousands of pilgrims visit the island, was the turning point in Greek policy. Yet for some time the Greek Government tactfully concealed the fact, of which it had tangible proof, that this outrage was the work of an Italian bomber.

The author arrived in Athens in time to witness the rejoicings at the fall of Koritsa, and chronicles the delight of the Greeks at their capture of the port of Santi Quaranta, which the Italians had rechristened Porto Edda after Mussolini's daughter. Greece, says Mr. Casson, was not seriously threatened until Germany attacked her to provide a right flank for the coming attack on Russia. It was only when German troops had crossed the Danube that British aid was sought, at the conference between Mr. Eden and the Greek Premier on March 4, 1941.

Twelve days later the author saw a detachment of New Zealanders arrive at Ekaterini. The German attack on Cyrenaika, however, made it difficult for Britain to send more troops from Egypt. The German attack was signaled by the bombing of a ship laden with high explosives at Piraeus. The author was at Elassona when German airplanes were flying overhead, and later at Pharsalos and Thermopylae. He ultimately was evacuated from Nauplia and Crete.

As an eye witness, Mr. Casson's conclusion is that Greece is "the most heroic of all the countries that have defied Germany." He praises the strategy of Metaxas and the rare unity of the Greek nation. He has little to say in praise of the British diplomatic service. An appendix contains a translation of an open letter to Hitler by Vlachos, published in the Kathemerine of March 8, 1941. The book also contains 11 illustrations and a map.

W. M.

Women of Bible Times

Feminine Faces, by Clovis G. Chappell. New York and Nashville: Abingdon-Cokesbury. $1.50.

THE ANCIENT CYNIC and philosopher who gave us the book of Ecclesiastes asserted long before the Chrisitan era that "of making many books there is no end," and especially might this familiar axiom be applied to the publication of sermons; but once in a while a book of this type appears which fully justifies its existence. Such a one is Dr. Chappell's latest volume of sermons, which bears the provocative title of "Feminine Faces." It is a series of carefully and thoughtfully worked out vignettes of representative women of Bible times.

Not all of them would be classed among the good or pious women of the Bible, for here Delilah receives as much attention as Mary of Bethany, and Lot's unfortunate wife as does Anna the Prophetess; but all are shown to be intensely human characters, each dealing with the joys and problems of life in her markedly individual way. It is helpful and encouraging to study this gallery of 16 clear-cut portraits and to observe how well the author delineates alike "the desperate face" of Hagar and "the fighting face" of Deborah; "the striking face" of the poor but generous widow, and "the wistful face" of the woman of Sychar.

* * *

Dr. Chappell's work is characterized by a commendable freshness and vigor of style, and the lessons which he draws are of universal application. Then, since the women he discusses are so true to life, they naturally influence and are influenced by those with whom they come in contact. Thus in studying the character of Delilah, we gain new insight into Samson's bizarre career; while the inferiority complex of a man like Barak serves to emphasize the remarkable military genius of Deborah.

In discussing the incident of Lot's wife, the author shows how her irresistible attraction toward Sodom was the result not of a momentary weakness but of a long process of spiritual degeneration. She had apparently shared with her husband the choice of the lax and enervating existence characteristic of the "cities of the plain," in place of the pioneer life which Abram lived amid the rugged hills of Judah. "That way a better chance at things; this way a better chance at God." "You cannot serve God and things," Dr. Chappell reminds us, as he would doubtless have reminded Lot's wife had he been a preacher in Sodom, and he adds, "hers was the tragedy of a divided mind."

* * *

Of a very different kind was the thoughtful and forgiving Israelite maiden who waited on Naaman's wife. "Wealth and luxury lived in that palace, but so did fear and suffering. All this was known to the slave girl with the clear eyes and the understanding heart." She dared to suggest that her master should go to Elisha for healing. "They had robbed this young slave of much; but they had not robbed her of her supreme treasures, faith in God and good will toward men."

Another vivid portrait is that of Salome, mother of James and John, a wealthy woman who generously supported the Master's cause, but was lacking in understanding in that she demanded for her two sons the chief positions in the Kingdom of Heaven. Her prayer, the author suggests, was "an indication of spiritual stupidity."

This is a stimulating book which may well be recommended to readers of any or no denomination.

T. L. L.

Nantucket Veiled in Fancy

This Side of Land, by Elizabeth Hollister Frost. New York: Coward-McCann. $2.75.

A POET has written a prose book about Nantucket. Since Elizabeth Hollister Frost is primarily one who listens to the chiming of words and "sees things that are not there more plainly than things that are," her novel, "This Side of Land," is more concerned with the innerness of her people than with sand, moor, and houses, though the relationship between place and persons is ever made momentous. The language is chosen for quaintness and beauty, and often, being quaint, it sometimes dims the meaning—or claims the reader's attention for its beauty.

It is fascinating, nevertheless, and it is old Nantucket.

* * *

The house at Sherburne where the Macys lived was old even in the years just before the War of 1812. Sherburne was the first settlement made on the island. When its harbor filled with sand, it was abandoned for the seat of the White Stone at the Great Harbor. Settlers picked up their houses and moved them down to make the town of Nantucket. Deborah Macy's forbears continued to live in one of the old houses at Sherburne that they called Gull's Rest, and there Deborah reared his children while her husband was at sea.

In the House at Gull's Rest were Deborah, who was Ma-ma; Grama, who knew the song of the mighty whale; Na, who had been cast up by the sea and tended the house; the twins, Me-me and You-you, who were really Damaris and Dorcas; and Bay-be. In time there was the French boy, Bertran, also a waif of the sea; and, at long intervals, the father, home from far voyages, bringing news of Nantucket men he had spoken with at the ends of the world, and strange names to make dainty music in Me-me's mouth—Patagonia, Madagascar, Pondicherry, and Mas-á-Fuera. To a Nantucketer these names were as neighborly as 'Sconset, Sankoty, and Muskeget.

In the years of the story, Nantucket was a great whaling port, an island that still thought it should have remained English, and that cared little about what was worrying "the Continent." There was talk of another English war, and when it did come there was the embargo. That was none of Nantucket's doings, but it kept their men from coming home, kept food and fuel from reaching the island, made Deborah's work greater—for she most of all among those competent, self-sufficient women was the one who made things go, thought what they could do to get along, carried the island and its welfare on her heart.

* * *

The family at Gull's Rest was different from others on the island. They had more singing and laughter, more color and dancing. Deborah and her sister had early been read out of meeting for their music, and father also for marrying out of the Society. But they were honored in the island.

Of the twins, You-you was the one who did, Me-me the one who thought. As the story goes on, it becomes chiefly Me-me's, telling of her stories and songs, her fancies, intuitions, the unconscious upspringing of love between her and Bertran, their marriage, his failure to return from his first voyage thereafter, her grief, and some assuagement of it in her sister's fifth child, who was handed into Me-me's keeping for her comfort.

Years of reading, listening, living have gone into the making of this book. The House at Gull's Rest is now Mrs. Frost's own. It is only that the book contains so much of "things which are not" that the things which are lose the sharpness of their outlines. Yet that is hardly a word of reproach when spoken of a novelist who is first a poet.

W. K. R.

Latest additions to the Modern Library include The Short Stories of Ernest Hemingway (a Giant); Complete Poetry and Selected Prose of John Milton; André Maurois' "Disraeli," and the Collected Short Stories of Dorothy Parker.

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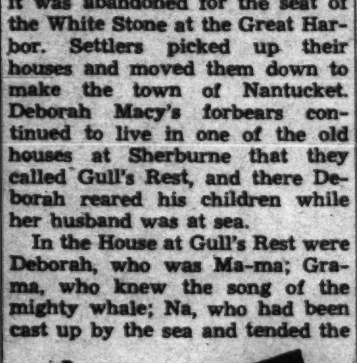
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The Aleutians Seen as Stepping Stones For An Offensive Against Japan

Japan Rides the Tiger, by Willard Price. New York: John Day. $2.50.

FEW NON-JAPANESE ever have penetrated into the lair of Pacific islands where Nipponese militarists for two decades stealthily prepared their assault against the West.

Willard Price managed, by dint of persistence and long experience in dealing with Japanese, to book passage through Micronesia on a Japanese steamer some years before Tokyo was ready to strike. Even so, his every step was watched, with courtesy but finality. Behind the veil of secrecy Japan had drawn over its mandated islands, "many dark things" were being done.

Vividly in "Japan Rides the Tiger" Mr. Price describes the island strongholds where naval control of the Pacific may be decided. Japan relies on Palau and other outposts to hold the United States Navy and Air Forces beyond effective range of Japan proper. From those bases came aircraft carriers that attacked Pearl Harbor and Midway. Micronesia, meaning "the sea of small islands," is variously characterized by Mr. Price as "the pivot of Japanese strategy," "the Great Wall of Japan," and "the Japanese spearhead against the Panama Canal."

* * *

Farther to the north, Mr. Price foresaw Japan's canny estimate of strategic values in the Aleutians—a judgment apparently not appreciated in high naval and military quarters of the United States. Even now, with Japan in control of Kiska and other footholds on the vital sealanes of the North Pacific, there is a tendency in official communiqués to refer to the Aleutians as of little importance. Mr. Price sees these islands as stepping stones for offensive action, either westward toward Japan, or eastward toward Alaska and the United States.

In the light of events, Mr. Price's warning is another footnote to Gen. Homer Lea's "Valor of Ignorance":

"Then, how can we beat Japan?

"Not by sea. But by land and air. . . .

"And by way of the Aleutian stepping stones, if we do not let Japan steal a march on us and oust us from them before we have a sufficient force there to take the offensive."

As for intentions of Japanese militarists in this war, Mr. Price confirms from long association that "Japan wants the world."

* * *

Only gradually is the West coming to grasp the overtones of Japanese mysticism and national fanaticism that are being harnessed by militarists for their own ends. Mr. Price supplies revealing details on how the mysticism of Dai Nippon as a world-conqueror and world-savior is inculcated in children and fanned to fierce flame in adults.

Here, as at most points, Mr. Price strips away the curtains of ignorance that have largely accounted for the nearly fatal complacency of the West.

In Korea and Manchuria, Mr. Price has seen Japan impose a "slave" economy. His pictures of Japanese methods are sober and unsensationalized. The book is a convincing confirmation of the growing realization that defeat of Japan is possible, but hard beyond anything Americans yet comprehend.

Canada in Pan-America

The Inter-American System, by John P. Humphrey. St. Martin's House, Toronto: Macmillan. $3.

OTTAWA, as the crow flies, is as near to the Amazon as it is to London. The only trouble is that, when the crow flies south, he carries no freight.

This simple fact has been one of the key explanations of Canadian hemispheric policy. Intercourse between Canada and South America was commercially limited. Their main point of contact was in the wheat markets of the world—and there they were competing as producers.

But with the war and the shutting off of customary markets, Canada and Latin America began to discover each other. Envoys and commercial missions were exchanged. Their diplomats began looking beyond the wartime problem to the deeper contacts which will unavoidably follow with the peace. And Canada began to wonder if its abstention from the Pan American Union was still compatible with its growing hemispheric commitments.

* * *

To this problem Mr. Humphrey contributes an illuminating survey. To begin with, it is an understandable book which can be appreciated without elaborate background in Canadian diplomacy. Yet it is sufficiently elaborate in detail to serve the student who wants the footnotes, as well as the generalizations.

Mr. Humphrey quite rightly sees Canadian relations with the United States as a large contributory factor in Ottawa's hemispheric view. He is at no pains to obscure the fact that these relations have not always been cordial. But the prejudices of James G. Blaine, as Secretary of State in Washington, seem to play a slightly deeper role in Mr. Humphrey's pages than they do upon present Canadian-American policy.

* * *

Yet, broadly, his view is balanced and objective. He asks the question whether Canada should join the Pan American "system," but does not answer it. The impact of his logic, however, is such as to clarify the weight of argument in favor of Canadian participation in the hemispheric system. And for the benefit of Americans who want to twit Ottawa for absence from the inter-American councils, he has a reminder that Canada is a member of the League—or was, when there was a League—and the United States is not.

He lays down a very salutary concluding dictum:

"One of the responsibilities of nationhood is to co-operate with other nations in supporting organizations created for the purpose of bringing order into international relations. No nation conscious of its international responsibilities can continue indefinitely to isolate itself from the affairs of its neighbors." Gx.

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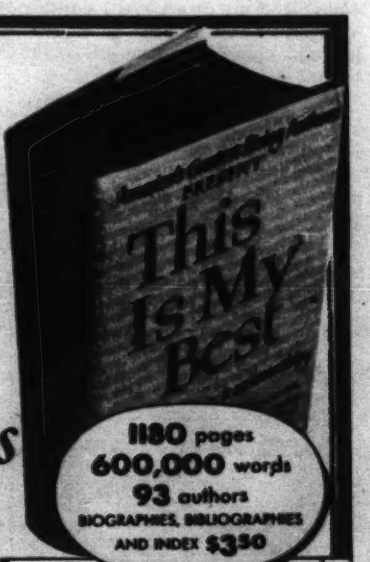

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FULL OF SURPRISES

There will be many surprises in these pages for readers who have read widely in contemporary American literature. Thus, for years it has been taken for granted that Hemingway's best creation was his *Farewell to Arms*, and more recently *For Whom the Bell Tolls*. Yet his own nomination is a novelette entitled *The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber!* Have you read it?

Carl Sandburg has been esteemed for his magnificent six-volume *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, yet his own selection is from *The People, Yes*. Willa Cather is represented, not by her famous novels but by a novelette about some people that you will never be able to forget.

Edgar Lee Masters, though his reputation is founded on his immortal *Spoon River Anthology*, nominated *Tomorrow is My Birthday*.

THESE ARE THEIR OWN CHOICES

Great writers, with rare exceptions, are modest folk. It required considerable persuasion to induce them to make their own selections and to tell why. However, the choices were freely made by the authors themselves, without advice or comment from the editor. Thornton Wilder, for instance, in selecting a one-act play called *The Happy Journey to Trenton and Camden*, noted: "It is out of print now. I wonder why no one ever appreciated it as much as I did."

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More Adventures in Contentment

Under My Elm: Country Discoveries and Reflections, by David Grayson. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.

DAVID GRAYSON continues to be his own best contradiction of the specious proverb that a good and happy person, like a peaceful country, has no history. He still finds adventures in contentment, in friendship as well as in solitude, and in understanding. He has written books concerning these adventures; and yet so numerous are they that out of his rich past he can always find more for his ready pen. His most recent addition to the happy history of his life is "Under My Elm," consisting of half a dozen informal essays and about an equal number of chapters made up of miscellaneous gleanings from his notebooks.

The farm in New England which has been the Grayson home for more than 30 years provides the background for most of the essays, and seldom has country living had a more persuasive advocate than the genial author of these reminiscences. Mr. Grayson, either in his countryman's person as beekeeper and essayist, or in his alter ego as the scholarly biographer of Woodrow Wilson, is perhaps best characterized by his state of awareness, his intelligent curiosity, his friendly candor.

"It is not the occupations of life," he says, ". . . but the empty interludes that annoy us most. We are bored not by living but by not living." Few empty interludes need ever dull the countryman's life, especially if, like David Grayson, he counterbalances his physical exertions with intellectual labor. There is quite literally no time for boredom or unease when a man works from dawn to dusk at something he enjoys. The secret, of course, is in being able to enjoy.

One of the ways by which David Grayson insures his continued enjoyment of his work lies in never letting it become a burden. He has seen many men devoting themselves to the "harassing pursuit" of a larger income, and this he firmly avoids. He likes to care for his few colonies of bees with his own hands, tend to his apple trees and grapevines, write his pleasant essays, all without a sense of being driven. He does not presume to give advice, nor does he claim that his way of life is the best. He merely confides his belief that it has proved the best for him, for it has brought him happiness and contentment.

Other essays in the book reiterate this praise of simple rural living; they include also studies of beekeeping as career and inspiration, and descriptions of much of the lore of the honeybee. The compilations from Mr. Grayson's notebooks which complete the present volume contain many of the pointed paragraphs for which he is famous; detailed, often clinical, notes from a diary he kept during a period in a hospital; some philosophical speculation, and a chronicle of small joys.

M. W. S.

Free French Exploits Told

Yankee Fighter. The Story of an American with the Free French Foreign Legion, by Lieut. John F. Hasey; as told to Joseph F. Dineen. Boston: Little Brown. $2.50.

AS A YOUNG MAN, Hasey drove an ambulance in the war in Finland and returned in due time to America. Wishing to get into the second World War, he went to France, though too late; the country had collapsed. He was swept into Spain with the tragic tide of refugees, and his fellow travelers and an American consul advised him to return once more to America. But by that time he had heard of a man called De Gaulle. He resolved to go to England to meet him and decided that if his impression was favorable, he would join the Free French.

Before the war, he had worked as a salesman for Cartier's in Paris

It was as a guest of the head of the London branch of Cartier's that he met General de Gaulle. Describing the Number One Fighting Frenchman, the author writes:

"He was easy and friendly and talked casually throughout the dinner of the Free French movement, but there was a quiet, sincere determination underlying his conversation. There was nothing oratorical or boastful about his statement that because of the Free French movement, all Frenchmen everywhere could lift up their heads again.

" 'Or, at least I hope that will be true,' he amended. 'Jacques, we have done nothing yet. We have got to prove ourselves. Where will we be a year from now? Then we will know for certain whether we can lift up our heads.' "

A month later Hasey was en route to an unknown destination as a member of a medical unit of the Foreign Legion. The destination, it developed, was Dakar. He describes the angry bewilderment of the French soldiers when the motorboat bearing a priest, three other members of the expedition, and a white flag was fired upon. He tells of De Gaulle's repeated broadcasts to the French of Dakar, which remained unanswered. The 5,000 men aboard the transports waited all day for the order of attack, which never came. As his only explanation for the fiasco, Hasey says, "We were told that three French battle cruisers had sailed from France through Gibraltar and had reached Dakar about 12 hours before we arrived."

The expedition went on to the Cameroons, which had rallied to Free France, and in the Cameroons Hasey spent several months. Finally the order came to go on to Syria. There his Foreign Legion unit took part in the action which captured Damascus, and in the fighting Lieut. Hasey was wounded. After weeks in a hospital, he was put on a plane for Cairo. The plane had to make a forced landing in the desert. The young American survived this and took another plane for South America and home.

His experiences, as told to Joseph F. Dineen, make a readable adventure story. Those who wish to know what the De Gaulle movement is all about, however, will have to look elsewhere. Hasey makes the Free French appear as a heroic group, but he reveals little about who they are or how they function.

The World of Poetry

AN ATTRACTION of Louis Untermeyer's new anthology of British and American poetry, "A Treasury of Great Poems" (New York: Simon and Schuster. $3.75), is the prose additions. The editor's preface and his introductory passages preceding the various groups of poems are interesting and valuable. Biographical details and remarks resulting from his scholarship and research make the rereading of the poetry a new experience.

It is a joy to find, at the beginning of the compilation, a generous amount of the Bible, set up in a form which makes it look as well as sound like the poetry that it is. The opening section begins with "The Song of Songs" ("Solomon's Song") and ends with the final chapter of Revelation. This is definitely English poetry, being the King James Version. Speaking of this and the translation, which he gives entire, of the "Rubáiyát," Mr. Untermeyer truthfully states, "The 'Rubáiyát,' as we know it, owes as much to the nineteenth-century FitzGerald as it does to the eleventh-century Omar, and the King James Version of the Bible is one of the chief glories of English literature."

He himself adds skillful interpretations, in modern English, of the Middle English Chaucerian. These, with modern versions by Frank Ernest Hill and Henry van Dyke, set beside the Middle English, make for smooth sight reading and are faithful in style and vocabulary to the original.

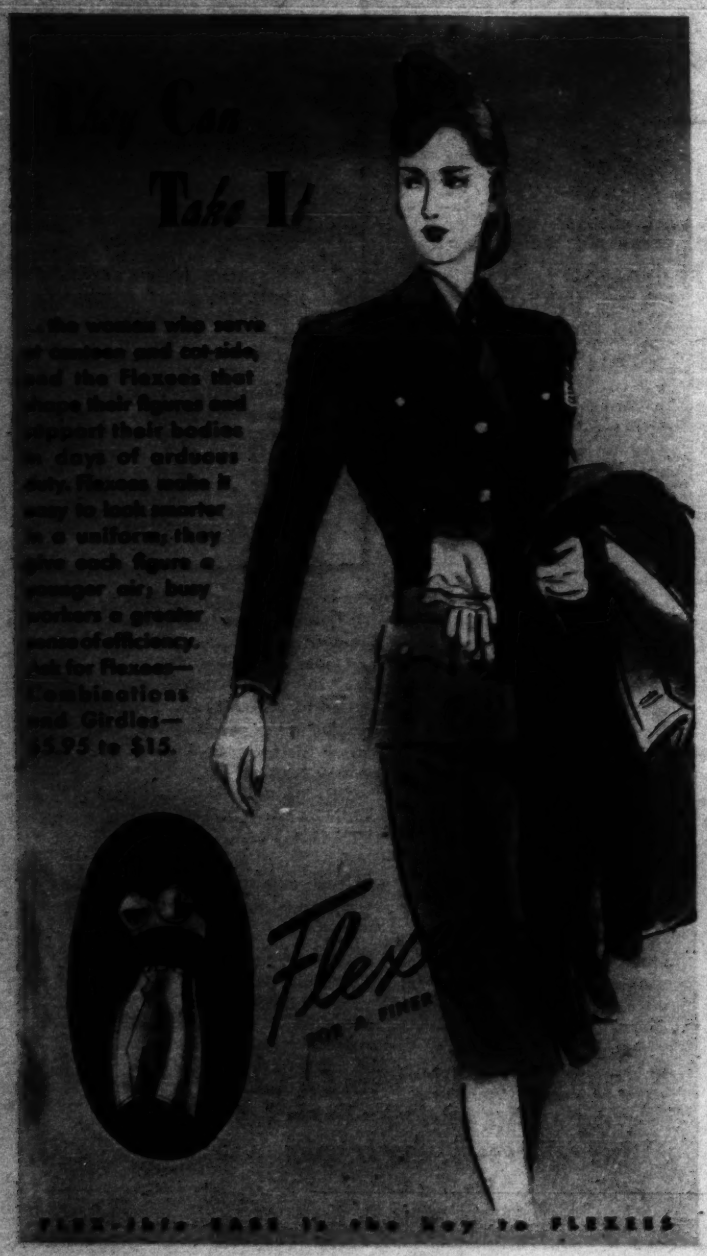
We like the editor's explanation that he has retained William Blake's original spelling in "Tyger! Tyger! burning bright," because it suggests "a much handsomer and far more arresting creature than a mere 'tiger.' " We like the statement in his preface that "poetry is the highest level of communication," and that "today the poet's function has increased in scope and responsibility." What the poet has to say, he adds, "is particularly needed in these toppling times."

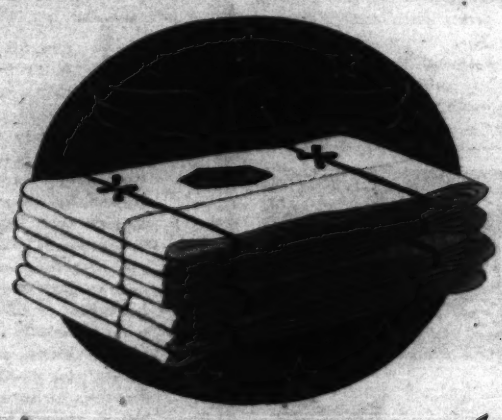
His intelligent comments on Emily Dickinson are indeed welcome, in view of the strained efforts of numerous writers to treat biographically, dramatically, or fancifully her particularly uneventful life. We agree that "the love poems are there, greater than the experience, poignant, transfigured, among the finest poems ever written by a woman."

It is a question whether Lewis Carroll's inimitable and clever jingles can properly be included in "Great Poems." Some people may think they can. While we disagree with them, we do approve of the inclusion of American ballads such as "Casey Jones" and "My Old Kentucky Home," on the same basis as "The Wife of Usher's Well" and "Sir Patrick Spens" among medieval British ballads.

No anthology will ever include all the poems each reader considers worthy, or omit all those he considers unworthy. And there are those, especially among the works of the contemporary authors, which we should like to have seen left out, and in their place the works of others whom we consider better poets. Why, for example, omit the poems of Alfred Noyes, Ridgely Torrence, Lew Sarrett, Jean Starr Untermeyer, Joseph Auslander, Frances Frost, or Robert Nathan? On the whole, however, the collection is a rich one and makes a most enjoyable book.

PEARL STRACHAN





The TROUSSEAU SHEET *of America*

December will be one of the most popular of all the marriage months, this year. There'll be holiday furloughs for many a Service bridegroom. And many a bride will welcome the added incentive of Christmas to have her trousseau completed with a thrilling gift of Wamsutta Supercale* sheets and cases.

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The Book Window

The Port of New Orleans, by Harold Sinclair (Doubleday Doran, $3.50), is a vivid biographical account—not a history—of one of America's most romantic cities. Mr. Sinclair gives a realistic account of New Orleans, with especial emphasis on its importance as an American seaport and its relationship to the rest of the Mississippi Valley.

Saddlebags for Suitcases, by Mary Bosanquet (Dodd, Mead, $3). A young English girl rides horseback across Canada, thereby discovering for herself and helping her readers to discover a new world.

. . "Humper!"

(Continued from Page 6)

also lightning fast in getting out of the way of a flying paddleboard.

To the amazement of the young paddleboarders, the ground swells began coming at them so fast and furiously, and ever higher and higher, that the air in their vicinity was soon filled with leaping and flying paddleboards, like great polychromatic dolphins playing in the summer's sun, as the beginners lost their boards and took spill after spill.

After waiting most of the morning for a wave they could ride they did not like to give it up. But it was too hazardous to go on. So they dragged their paddleboards reluctantly to the shore and safety and, as the rollers grew ever higher, returned to the surf to do some body-surfing at which they consider themselves past masters.

* * *

Before he is ten the average ocean-minded youth along Santa Monica Bay has joined some surf group or club, usually taught by a Los Angeles County lifeguard, that he may learn all about such things as rip-tides, back-washes, rescues, first-aid, and, of course, ocean swimming and body-surfing. The last is the high spot in any gathering.

The day of the freak sea gave them a workout such as they had never had before. The crashing rollers climbed to 10 feet, then to 15 and on to 20. Up to that time the majority of the young water-dogs continued to ride the breakers to shore in high glee, then fight their way back through the boiling surf, to do it again.

The whip in the crashing rollers had such velocity it was tossing some of the youngsters half out of the sea and at one point I gulped a bit as our young hopeful came skidding down a 20-foot roller that was trying to twist him out of position for a serious upset. By some active digging at the water with hands and feet, while riding high on the breaker, the boy got back on an even keel, slid gracefully down the great roller, and came shooting toward the shore like a stampeding torpedo.

* * *

Thousands of bathers sat on the yellow sands in the heat to watch the crashing fury of the great ground swells, an ocean of water near them but not a drop to swim in.

The word had got around that an unusual sea was running. That's all that is necessary along Santa Monica Bay to bring out the older and more experienced body-surfers and paddleboarders. These, ranging in age from 18 to the middle 20s, are really good. They are the ones who ride in the annual Catalina Islands-Manhattan-Hermosa Beach aquaplane "Derby," which is 40 miles of tough going in all kinds of seas, who paddleboard the year round at the cove at Palos Verdes because there they find three thrilling, diagonal slants on a single roller.

They work, those who are not yet in military service, in the post offices, the stores, theaters, the fishing tackle and bait shops, and, anywhere there are jobs not more than a half mile, by preference, from the surf. Such a sea becomes an automatic holiday for experts such as these.

They gathered singly and in groups along the shore, running appraising eyes over the ever-mounting ground swells that had now climbed to 30 feet. A 30-foot roller less than a hundred yards off shore, rushing along like a tidal wave, is something to look at especially when it is tripped by an angry boiling backwash and flung into curtains of foam.

It took a Homeric struggle to reach the surf line at all. The backwash would sweep them toward it but the breaking rollers batted them back at the shore again and again before they could reach a vantage point beyond the surf line where the swimmer might relax among the mountainous swells to regain his breath. Paddleboarders did not try to go through the backwash but let themselves down from the end of the great pier.

From a point outside the surf line all were soon ready to pick the wave that was to explode them back to shore. Some of the body-surfers wore swim fins which are made of rubber in the shape of a duck's foot and are said to make possible greater speed and stability in the water.

* * *

The trick now was which towering roller to catch. It is doubly important in such a sea to be perfectly on balance as the great waves, encountering the backwash, begin to tremble and rear skyward. So powerful was the whip in these 30-footers that time and again it tossed the body-surfers clear of the exploding foam and they sailed through the air like questing pelicans which, with wings outstretched and motionless, often coast above lesser ground swells seeking herring and yellow fin.

By some law of motion the broken ground swell scuttling toward the shore seemed to be synchronized with the descending body-surfer who was picked up and carried along to the shore.

Any experienced body-surfer could ride these great waves easily enough once they had broken but it is risky trying to catch the whip in the breaker rather than letting it catch him. The freak sea continued to run for 36 hours. It was voted the high spot of the season.

Cumbrous But Running

No tires? Saw them out of hardwood. No gas? Make it out of charcoal. No equipment? Salvage discarded stuff.

A tip from an Australian visitor led the Champion Paper and Fibre people of Canton, N. C., to test out the possibilities of a gasoline substitute, and today heavy-duty trucks go about their daily business driven by a charcoal burner and riding on homemade hardwood tires. The trucks are believed to be the first commercial vehicles in America to be so equipped. A passenger car is also being rigged up.

"So yesterday we Hung the Mayor!"

1. I was a portrait painter.... with no portraits to paint. One day I learned that the mayor was in the market to get himself slapped on canvas. I hurried down to City Hall, but the mayor couldn't see me until evening. I decided to wait.

2. About 6 o'clock, a waiter lugged a tray of dinner into the mayor's office. Suddenly a terrific howl went up. "Take it away!" bellowed His Honor, and the waiter came running out, looking scared half to death, and clutching a coffee pot.

3. "Can't you remember?" yelped the mayor's secretary. "Coffee is a stimulant, and the mayor never touches stimulants!" "He should try Sanka Coffee!" I said. "What's that?" shouted the mayor. "Whoever said that, come in here!"

4. "What is Sanka Coffee?" the mayor demanded, as I came in. "And why should I try it?" "Because, Mr. Mayor," said I, "it's delicious coffee . . . yet it's 97% caffein-free, and so is *not* a stimulant!" "Is it *really* good?" grunted the mayor.

5. "Some of the best!" I told him. "Sanka Coffee is *real* coffee . . . *all* coffee . . . a delightful blend of fine coffees. Only the caffein is removed...all the flavor stays in!" He was visibly impressed. "Thanks," he said. "I'm going to try it!"

6. Next day he phoned me. "Thanks for telling me about Sanka Coffee . . . the wonderful coffee that is *not* a stimulant! I've appointed you official portrait painter of this city. We need portraits of several people . . . but mine comes first!"

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TUNE IN . . . 5:45 P.M. New York Time, Sunday afternoon. Sanka Coffee brings you William L. Shirer, famous author of "Berlin Diary," in 15 minutes of news over the Columbia Network.

Advice For Young Pianists

A RIPPLING CASCADE of notes ended in a deep, resonant chord. There was a burst of applause as Katherine Bacon, distinguished pianist, concluded her final artist recital of the Summer Session at the Juilliard School of Music, New York City.

A moment later she came down the aisle with smiling greetings for the people who had lingered to speak to her.

"I would love to stay and chat with you, my dear," she said to one eager young girl. "You must come and see me in my studio." Her brown eyes met mine. "So sorry to have kept you waiting for our appointment," she added. "But come, let us go where we can talk quietly and you can ask me all the questions I know you have in your mind!"

Soon we were seated opposite each other in a little tea room near by, where with the direct simplicity which characterizes her, Miss Bacon discussed various facets of her professional career as a concert pianist and that of homemaker to her family.

"I enjoy both my career and my home," she observed thoughtfully. "It seems to me an artist who lives alone for his or her work must become one-sided. And I truly believe any normal woman, no matter how celebrated she may be, finds in the simple tasks of the home a welcome change from a public career."

* * *

This expression of opinion is far from being a pose with Miss Bacon; for it is in a substantial old-fashioned apartment on Riverside Drive in New York, that Mrs. Arthur Newstead, as she is known in private life, carries on successfully as a homemaker for her husband and daughter, Jean.

"Yes, I do the cooking in our house too," Miss Bacon said. "Mr. Newstead likes everything except spinach and prunes! Even a turkey is not beyond my culinary attempts," she added with a touch of pride.

"Of course, I do not spend all my time housekeeping," she said more seriously. "To maintain my professional standing there is always a routine of practice necessary. Three hours a day I find sufficient for that. With me, when a thing is once well learned, it stays."

Katherine Bacon's success when with the Philharmonic Symphony of New York, many Chamber Music organizations, and as solo recitalist, is well known to the musical public. In 1927 she performed the entire 32 Beethoven sonatas at a series of seven concerts on the centenary of the great master's death. Her concert repertoire at present includes the greater part of pianistic literature.

This retentiveness of memory is a natural one and has carried over from childhood. At the age of nine, Katherine Bacon created a sensation in England, where she was born, by playing Beethoven's Sonata Pathetique at a concert.

* * *

When her teacher, Arthur Newstead, the English pianist, came to America to teach piano at the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore, she left her home in England to continue her studies with him here. The marriage of these two congenial musicians took place in 1916.

"We have two practice rooms in our apartment," said Miss Bacon. "Mr. Newstead teaches at the Juilliard School in the morning. But my daughter (who is also a musician) and I usually work at home; and thanks to good thick walls in the building, do not annoy each other or the neighbors!"

Katherine Bacon is a small woman; with brown hair parted on the side and drawn into a soft knot at the back of her head. Although she is simple and unassuming in manner, she gives one an impression of dynamic energy and vitality. Her hands are not large but closely knit and strong.

* * *

In reply to a question regarding the chances for the young woman pianist of the present time, Miss Bacon replied: "First of all, the student who aspires to a concert career must be thoroughly prepared for the tremendous task before her. This, of course, requires years of study, intellectual as well as artistic. Assuming, however, that she is adequately equipped to appear before the exceedingly critical audiences of today, she must be fortified also against knocks, slurs, criticisms, and disappointments of all sorts and kinds.

"In addition, she must be a continuous and indefatigable worker. The Latin proverb, *Vita brevis, longa ars*, 'life is short, art is long,' must be her constant incentive to labor, never ceasing, in acquiring new repertoire and better methods of presenting both the old and the new.

"This is the price of success; and if one is not willing to make the necessary sacrifices, a career on the concert platform, already overcrowded with capable musicians, is well nigh impossible."

When asked about the advisability of a young musician from a smaller city making a professional debut in New York, Miss Bacon said: "As far as securing concert engagements here are concerned, a debut may be of no use whatsoever. Of course, there have been instances in which a musician was of such outstanding calibre that a metropolitan appearance did bring pecuniary rewards contrary to all precedent. Instances such as these are very rare."

A New York debut may be of great value, however, in aiding one to obtain engagements back home. Press notices, if good, often draw the attention of one's home town to an aspiring musician's abilities. Many times, young artists who have received favorable reviews in New York, have been able to go to their own cities and find engagements which before would have been denied because people thought of them as "just nice children from around the corner who could play or sing."

In reply to an observation on the calmness and poise she expresses on the concert platform, Miss Bacon smiled. "I like to play in public; and if I did not, I would not do it. I feel that to do one's work well, an artist should, of course, be anxious to please, desirous of giving his best to those who have come to hear him; but not nervously overwrought at the thought of facing an audience."

* * *

Early training has a great deal to do with the cultivation of an objective sense in public performance, Miss Bacon believes.

"As a child I was never very excitable; not too sad, not too gay," she added.

Yet no one could ever refer to her playing as phlegmatic or insensitive in the slightest degree. References to her "Poised musicianly approach and sensitively tinted tonal palette", have frequently been made by musical authorities in critical appraisal of her work.

"There is no royal road in music, any more than any other art," the artist declared. "Professional achievement today for the young musician is more difficult than ever. It is only by unflagging industry and determination that success may be attained."

FLORENCE ROMAINE.

KATHERINE BACON, CONCERT PIANIST
In Private Life Mrs. Arthur Newstead, She Is a Homemaker for Her Husband and Daughter Jean

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Cream butter and sugar until smooth. Beat in egg. Stir in other ingredients. Chill and drop by half teaspoonfuls on greased cookie sheet. Bake in moderately hot oven (375°F.) for 10-12 minutes. Makes 75 cookies.
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. . Norway Rises

(Continued from Page 5)

we watched German troops march up the Karl Johansgatte; and two days later, saw thousands of others disembark from transports in Oslo Harbor.

Among the latter were many who, as children in the previous war, had been sent to Norway as refugees. They had been welcomed into Norwegian homes. Little did the warm-hearted people who had made a place for them realize that, in future years, those same children, whom they had taught to speak their language, would return to Norway with guns in their hands; would shed Norwegian blood, bomb unprotected Norwegian farmhouses, shoot down innocent Norwegian civilians.

"We come as friends," the Germans proclaimed; and many Norwegians believed them. Norway was steeped in pacifism. Her people prided themselves on the fact that theirs was the "Country of the Nobel Peace Prize." But much as the Norwegians love peace, they love liberty more; and they were not long in learning the emptiness of Nazi assurances. Even before I left Oslo there were signs of an awakening. I watched hundreds of determined boys, leaving the city with skis slung over their shoulders; and the light blazing in their eyes told plainly that they were off to join the army. I heard, too, the unforgettable story of the three Oslo bus drivers who, in being ordered by Nazi officers to drive German soldiers to the front, refused. "Drive or be shot," the officers told them. The bus drivers drove. Each of them, with 60 German soldiers behind him, plunged his bus over a 3,000-foot cliff.

I met few Norwegians in Oslo who took Quisling or the Samling seriously. Mention of the would-be dictator's name evoked either laughter or scorn. I had three interviews with Quisling. He was a pitiful figure. There was nothing of the dictator about him. Stockily built, and above medium height, his pale-blue eyes are lusterless and furtive; and his hair, the color and texture of straw, is plastered over his forehead in imitation of Hitler's. He is weak, timid, vacillating. On one occasion, while I was talking to him at the German Legation, a smirking Nazi aide emerged from General von Falkenhorst's office and beckoned to Quisling. Meekly, he followed the aide into von Falkenhorst's office.

The long Arctic nights are returning to Scandinavia as the autumn gives place to winter. Darkness is conducive to sabotage and to Allied raids upon the coast. It was on a dark winter night that the Commandos raided the Lofoten Islands, off the entrance to Narvig Fjord.

The attempt to sabotage the Trondheim-Mosjoen Railway may, or may not, have geen fraught with meaning; for it is over this line that most of the supplies, destined for German garrisons in Northern Norway, are being shipped. In recent months, there has been talk in London of a "limited" offensive.

Narvik is particularly vulnerable; and, if a "limited" invasion is in the cards, it would not be surprising to see the Allies thrust in this direction. For possession of Narvik would open the way to Allied occupation of the whole of Northern Norway; would reopen, for Britain, access to the Swedish iron-ore mines at Kiruna, thus easing some of the strain on trans-Atlantic shipping; and, above all, it would enable the Allies to clean out the seaplane and submarine nests from which the Nazis have been raiding United States and British convoys bound to the Russian ports of Murmansk and Archangel.

In the light of all these considerations, Nazi uneasiness over the situation in Norway is readily understandable. So is the recent strengthening of Nazi garrisons in Norway. For, despite the urgent need for manpower on the Eastern Front, Norwegian sources say that these garrisons have been increased from 100,000 to 300,000 men.

They may need them if the unrest in Scandinavia continues, as there is every indication that it will. For restive Scandinavia has scrapped its illusions; and age-old ties with Germany are fast being dissolved. Nazi brutality alone is to blame.

. . Canada's War Machine

(Continued from Page 7)

unique, old, and cherished culture. Quebec, the seat of French culture, has not completely accepted the technological revolution which has been introduced into our contemporary life. It has remained comparatively isolated and reluctant to welcome the idea that all parts of the world are mutually interdependent. These are the facts.

Now a minority in a democracy is permitted rights and liberties which it considers essential to its survival. The preservation of these rights, once attained, often becomes the paramount concern of the minority, to the exclusion of other issues which may appear to outsiders of much more fundamental importance. French Canadian politics, like those of any racial, religious, or linguistic minority, are predominantly local. Hence arises a relative indifference to places and events far removed from the immediate environment. To change all this very suddenly and completely is impossible; and to bring about complete conformity of attitude between French Canada and the Dominion as a whole would mean coercion.

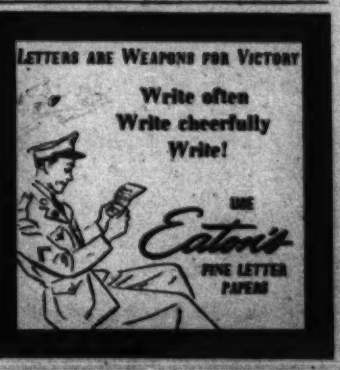
Canada will never adopt coercion of its French citizens for a very simple reason, namely, that the rights of minorities to express themselves and to live as they wish are among the paramount purposes for which the present war is being waged. To deny to the French-Canadian minority, one third of the Dominion, the rights we promise others would be at once unjust and hypocritical. Suppression is an easy technique. Unanimity born of persecution and the elimination of opposition is the way of the enemy but not of those fighting for a free world.

Let me conclude with a few remarks about the strategic importance of the Dominion in the present struggle and in the post-war world. The essential unity of the task confronting the United Nations appears sharply in considering Canada. The Dominion provides the North American hemisphere with its shortest air route to Europe. As the Arctic air lanes from Alaska to Greenland gradually replace the traditional sea routes, Canada becomes the natural location of air bases to the Orient. This development has already assumed immediate and urgent importance.

The governments of Canada and the United States recognized at an early date the danger to the security of the North American continent in the short distance between Asia and the Alaskan coast. The water between them is scarcely twice the width of the English Channel. Consequently, Canada and the United States have undertaken together the construction of large and numerous air zones from Edmonton to Alaska as well as the gigantic task of building a highway east of the Rocky Mountains which will provide quick and direct communication between Canadian and American industrial and military centers and Alaska.

A squadron of planes can now be moved from the Canadian-American border to Alaska in a few hours. The sea voyage from Seattle on the Pacific to Alaska formerly took eight days. This is a revolution in the Western Hemisphere, whether in war or in peace. At present, it means that we can move more quickly in three great tasks; first, providing for the defense of the continent in the event of a Japanese concentration at some point on the west coast; second, furnishing all possible aid to our Chinese and Russian allies; and third, preparing bases for eventual offensive action.

In this war for a free world, the United Nations are dependent upon one another, and they will continue to be interdependent when they endeavor to fashion a peaceful postwar world. Canada has shown that she may be relied upon to perform her part in a spirit of complete co-operation.



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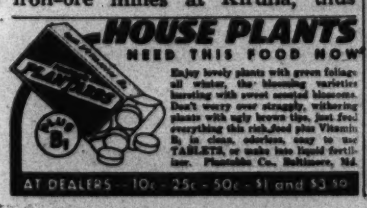
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